in which he was held, the following is a proof. One day some of his soldiers were occupied in playing at a certain game, and a dispute arose among them concerning some trifling matter. In support of his cause, one of them exclaimed:—*By the head of the Emperor Timur!* the thing is so. Whereupon one of the opposite party slapped him in the face, and rated him as much as if he had killed John the Baptist, or denied Mahomet, or acknowledged Moses as the greatest of men. He who struck the blow at the same time said: "Pitiful, contemptible creature! thy impudence amounts to sacrilege in pronouncing with thy lips the name of our Lord the Emperor. Whence such presumption, that thou, who wouldst be honoured by the tread of his foot, shouldst swear by his head? He is too exalted that his name, or any thing concerning him, should be spoken by me, or thee, or any other: he is greater than Chosroes, Kaikas, and Kaccabad, who held the dominion of east and west;—than even Nebuchadnezzar and Sjeddad."

Timur's sense of honour was equal to that of any other man who ever lived. One of his wives, Galbana by name, was surpassingly beautiful, and of unimpeachable conduct. Malevolence, however, had accused her of some crime, and she was put to death by order of the emperor, who, though firmly convinced of her innocence, would not allow her to live: she had incurred suspicion,—crime enough in his eyes.

Of Timur's attachment to war, which forsook him not even when nature was exhausted by sickness, and of his belief that he was an instrument in the hands of heaven, the following characteristic anecdote is related by Mahmud Abafid Almobrek, a chief of Khoresm:

In one of his expeditions Timur insisted that I should accompany him: day and night was I about his person. When any town was besieged, he was accustomed to pitch his tent on higher ground, that he might survey the operations on both sides. On one occasion he was sick of a fever, and left alone with myself and two others; his troops were then making a fierce attack on the enemy, and the conflict raged furiously. Anxious to observe all that passed, he said to us: "take me to the door of the tent." He was accordingly wheeled to the entrance, whence he could see the whole contention: I was standing by his side. Soon he despatched one of my two companions with some orders to his troops. He then said: "lay me on the ground." We did so. He then despatched the other with a mandate to his officers, so that he and I were left alone. He then addressed me: "Mahmud, look at the weakness of my body, and my exhausted strength: my hands and feet are both powerless. If my followers forsook me, what should I do? what could I do? It is evident, then, that the Almighty has subjected men to my power, has opened to me the door of many kingdoms, and filled the world with the terror of my name: before me has humbled the greatest sovereigns, the Chosroes and Cæsars of the earth. Whose then are such deeds but his? And who am I but a weak and inconsiderable being, unable without such assistance to accomplish these mighty things?" He then wept, and I wept with him.

The very women in the emperor's army were heroic. They frequently engaged in the conflict, and overcame the most renowned of the other sex. They could handle the spear, the sword, and the bow, with surprising dexterity. "When any one of them was seized with the pains of labour on the march, she turned off from the road, descended from the beast which carried her, brought forth her offspring, wrapped it in a garment, swung it by her side or before her, re-mounted, and pursued her way as if nothing had happened. Many were born, reared, married, and had offspring of their own, without possessing or seeking any fixed habitation."

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THE SAN-LUEN RIVER.

We have been favoured with a notice of an excursion up the San-luen, or Martaban river, of which the following is the substance. The river is of considerable interest, not only from its rising very far to the north, in Tibet, or on the Chinese frontier, in that direction, where it is known as the Nau-kiang; but for the richness and importance of the vegetable products along its source in the province of Martaban.

The party left Martaban on the 10th March, with the flood tide and a S.W. breeze. The river has the peculiarity of being clear and fresh at a very short distance from the sea: in consequence, its banks, instead of being overrun with plants, usually found within the influence of salt water, are of a different description. The banks at first slope gradually to the water, but they soon rise considerably above it, and are sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation. Above Martaban, the river side is covered with high grass and *erythrinas*, intermixed with betel palms and occasional clumps of plantain trees: behind, at a short distance, runs a range of hills sparingly covered with vegetation. The course of the river, at its mouth, is due north, and it continues in that direction almost to its source, with frequent bends to east and west. After advancing about fourteen miles, the wind and tide failing, the boats were anchored about five P. M. Both sides of the river at this place were studded with a number of small conical hills, nearly bare. The western bank was lofty, and consisted of a soft porous sandstone with much ferruginous admixture. The thermometer at three P. M. stood at 95°.

The 11th set in with a damp heavy fog, which lasted till eight o'clock: the hills were covered with mist for some time after. These fogs are common at this season, and contribute materially to promote vegetation; they also serve to cool the atmosphere, reducing the temperature sometimes twenty degrees. On this day's route, the hills became numerous, and although villages were not seen, yet columns of smoke in all directions indicated their presence. On the left bank lay Trugla, a large village opposite to an upper end of a long flat island, which divides the river into two unequal branches. The adjacent hills are of limestone, of dark hue and rugged outline; they not unfrequently rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 500 or 600 feet, and are covered with shrubs and small trees.

About two miles to the S.W. from the landing-place, opposite to Trugla, is the celebrated cave of Kogun. The path to it leads through groves of cocoanuts and palmiras, and a palm of a more stately growth, which, instead of flowering annually, puts forth large panicles only in thirty or forty years, and then dies down to the root. The height, from the base to the top of the inflorescence, is sometimes nearly an hundred and forty feet. The varnish tree also occurs on the path: it grows sometimes to the height of forty feet, with a stem of eleven feet in girth. The varnish is extracted by tapping the bark with short joints of a small kind of bamboo, cut at one end like a pen; these are thrust obliquely into the bark, and serve at the same time to collect the exudation: one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, of such bamboos are sometimes inserted at the same time; each is about half filled in twenty-four hours, when it is withdrawn.

Close to the cave stand two trees of a new genus, called, by Dr. Wallich, *Amherstia nobilis*. They grow to the height of about forty feet, and bear large pendulous panicles of vermilion blossoms, forming an object, the splendour of which is unrivalled in the Flora of this, or perhaps of any country. The

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Burmans call the tree *Thoka*, and the flowers are offered to the images of their saints. The *Jonesia Asoka* grows in considerable numbers in the same spot, and is inferior in beauty only to the preceding.

The hill consists of limestone interspersed with veins of quartz; on being struck with a hammer, it emits a smell not unlike that of ignited gunpowder. The limestone is burnt, and yields lime of excellent quality.

The cave is spacious, but not deep, and descends gently from the base of the hill: it was literally filled with gilt images of Buddha in the usual sitting or reclining positions, some of marble and some of clay; some were colossal, others small. The vault, except where stalactites were depending, was studded with the latter, about the size of the palm of the hand, made of clay indurated by fire, and curiously carved.

On the morning of the 12th, which was free from fog, a visit was paid to Trugla, on the opposite bank. It is a village of considerable extent, lying close to a hill projecting into the river, and covered on the river face with small white temples; similar edifices are observable on the loftier eminences in the distance, to which it might be imagined the foot of man had never ascended. A number of boats were lying off the village, and the loom and forge were busily plied. Cotton and indigo were cultivated here, and a dye is rudely prepared from the latter. The mango tree grows in the vicinity to a considerable size, and the palas abounds in the jungle. The fields had been lately cleared for rice by burning, and the ashes of the jungle covered the soil to the depth of some inches, serving, no doubt, as valuable manure. Above three miles from Trugla, amongst the hills, extends a thick forest, with many curious and valuable trees. A Karean village is situated at the entrance into the forest, amidst a cultivation of tobacco, mustard, and cotton, the latter very fine. The plantain and the betel vine also grow luxuriantly.

Beyond Trugla, the banks of the river become more lofty, and the hills on either hand more elevated and frequent. A very fine kind of cotton grows in this tract, fully equal, if not superior, to the Barbadoes cotton reared in India, the produce of which was pronounced at home superior to any in the London market. Coco-nuts and palms are frequent. The river is beautifully clear, and the depth of water not less than three to five fathoms. In the afternoon, the day's journey terminated at Phanoe.

13th March.—Phanoe consists of a few huts, occupied by Kareans. This was the first place on the Saluen at which teak trees were found: there were a few amongst the huts, and a grove a little way inland. They were in general of irregular growth and low stature, the best having been evidently removed some time ago: the average girth of those on the spot, at four feet above the ground, was above nine feet, and the length of undivided stem nearly twelve and a half. In the same grove was an artocarpus, which had been stripped of its bark, and, on inquiry, it was found that the natives use it to masticate with their paun as a substitute for kuth, or catechu. There is some fine cotton cultivation in this neighbourhood, including the yellow kind. Rice is grown to a small extent. At the time the place was visited, this article was selling at eighty rupees a hundred bags, a rate unusually high, and rather unaccountably so, as the harvest had been abundant. The natives ascribed it to the great influx of people subsequent to the war, but this appeared scarcely adequate to account for the enhanced price. Soon after leaving Phanoe the country becomes very beautiful, and the banks of the river very lofty; in one place they rise perpendicularly from the water's edge at least four hundred feet. In attempting to pass to the east of a large island in the river, the stream became

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so shallow that the boats grounded, and were obliged to return and ascend by the other channel: two canoes were met going down to Martaban, but very few boats had been encountered.

14th March.—The route continued along the western channel, which contained between three and four fathoms of water; the banks were lofty and covered with jungle: on the right bank several kioums, or Burman monasteries, were passed. At the upper end of an island lay the village of Koa-Theyn, occupied by Burmans and Taliens, engaged chiefly in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. A float of several thousand small bamboos was lying off this place, on their way from Miayng to Moal Mein: they cost at the former place one rupee a hundred, and sell for three rupees at the latter.

15th March.—Two villages were passed on the left bank, the last called Payprouh: the people here mostly hid themselves on the appearance of the boats. It will be some time before they learn to feel confidence in any thing that wears the semblance of authority, of the abuse of which they have been so long accustomed under their former masters.

The sides of the river close to the water are covered with large willow trees, several species of which are to be met with in the Burman territory: it is termed manooka by the natives, and grows to the height of forty feet.

As the boats approached Miayng, a number of teak trees were seen on the left bank. People had been engaged in felling some of the largest and most valuable, and some were lying on the ground; no persons, however, came in sight. Proceeding to the island of Kaw-lung-geum, the bed of the river became full of pebbles. The island is low, and extends for a considerable distance, running N. and S.; at the southern extremity was a solitary hut, serving as a chokey. In some places here, the banks of the river were of a porous sandstone; in others low, shelving, and sandy. On the latter were found many turtles' eggs: alligators are numerous, solely of the snub-nosed kind. The ghurial has never been seen in the Burman rivers, although there were numerous traces of it in the fossil remains collected on the banks of the Irawadi.

The population on this island has received a great accession from the recent emigrations from the Burman side of the river. At the village of Kowlung, on the west side of the island, many boats were loading with cotton, and a large boat with salt from Moal Mein was lying at the ghat. Salt sells here for twenty rupees the vis. Abundance of wild poultry was caught in the woods adjacent by snares of thin cord. Eggs were brought for sale in considerable numbers. The distance of the village from Moal Mein may be estimated at thirty-five miles. The old village of Meayn, on the opposite bank, has been burnt and deserted.

16th March.—A forest of teak was visited on this day about a mile inland from Meayn; the trees were choaked with climbers and underwood, and varied in quality. The thengan, or canoe-tree, was plentiful: this is the next timber tree to the teak; the natives prefer it for boat-building; it is nearly allied to saul, and, like that tree, abounds in rosin or dammer. A curious kind of bamboo was also met with, the stem of which was elegantly marked longitudinally with white stripes. The hills in the vicinity are of the same description as those previously seen, one of them which was visited had several caves at the base, containing sonorous stalactites. The rock is said to yield but a small per-centage of pure lime, owing probably to the numerous veins of quartz by which it is traversed. On crossing over to the other side of the river, along which a thick jungle extended, recent tracks of elephants and tigers were

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were distinctly perceptible: they do not seem, however, to be very numerous along this river, particularly as compared with the banks of the Attaran and Chappedong, where there is no moving ten paces without meeting with frequent vestiges of these animals. The villagers here entertain no dread them, and say that the tiger rarely attacks an individual unless he enters the jungle alone. The elephants are formidable to the cultivation only; but until they are very much thinned, or driven to a distance, it will be vain to attempt agricultural operations to any extent.

From this place the Yung-salen channel is distant three days' journey, and from thence to the Yenbyean Khari, one day; beyond which it is hardly possible even for small canoes to pass, on account of the rapids and rocks by which the course of the stream is interrupted.

Four miles from the Karean village opposite to Kow Lung island, and spreading to the bank of the river, is the largest forest of teak that occurs thus far upon the San-luen. The bank here is very lofty and precipitous, and crumbling, in consequence of which the substrata are exposed. The upper soil was of the same kind as previously noticed, and rested on coarse quartz, sand, and clay, stongly impregnated with iron as it descended. The forest runs a considerable way inland, and contains a number of valuable trees, although their growth is impeded by underwood and climbing plants. The greatest length of undivided stem was forty-seven feet; the girth below nine feet seven inches, and at the top five. Trees, with a girth of eleven or twelve feet at the usual place of measurement, are generally divided at a low height into two main branches.

From this place the party returned to Moal Mein, which was reached on the forenoon of the 18th March.*

* From the Calcutta *Gov. Gazette.*

PROVERB OF MEIDANI.

إِنَّ مِنَ البَيَانِ لَسِحْرًا

"*There is often something magical in Eloquence.*"

This was said by the prophet when he received a deputation consisting of Amru ben Ahtem, Zibrikan ben Bedr, and Kais ben Asem. The apostle of God having inquired of Amru his opinion of Zibrikan, he replied, "he is a man obeyed by all who approach him, full of energy, courageously defending all who place themselves under his protection." "Apostle of God," exclaimed Zibrikan, "this man is able to say much more in my praise, but he suppresses it through jealousy." "Well then," resumed Amru, "he is a person of slender generosity, whose stables are narrow, who has a stupid father and a selfish uncle. O apostle of God, my first portrait was not a false one, and my second is true. But this is my character: when I am pleased with a man, I say all the good of him I know; when I am provoked, I declare without reserve whatever is hateful in him." "Truly," said the prophet thereupon, "in eloquence there is often something magical:" that is, eloquence often produces the same effects as magic.

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ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Our connexion with the East has rendered the cultivation of oriental literature in this country a matter of considerable importance, if not of absolute necessity. Our splendid and opulent empire in Asia equals in extent one-third, and in population two-thirds, of Europe; the languages of our Asiatic subjects have, therefore, a claim upon our attention, not merely as a nation superior in knowledge and liberality, but also in a political point of view. From England the Mussulman and the Hindū look for protection; to England they make their complaint when injured; and it is incumbent on our countrymen in India to know the language in which these complaints may be uttered.

For this reason, we present the readers of this journal with a brief sketch of the formation of the Hindūstanī, the most modern and at the same time the most general of the Indian dialects. Although ten or twelve different dialects are spoken in the various provinces of India, still the Hindūstanī is, from peculiar circumstances, understood and employed as the medium of communication with strangers throughout the whole country. The very name Hindūstanī, or Hindī, implies the wide range of territory over which it is more or less known. The other dialects of India, such as the Bengalī, the Tamul, &c., are confined to particular provinces; whereas the Hindī denotes the *Lingua Franca*, or general language of the country. How this language came to possess such an ascendancy, we shall now proceed to explain.

When the Mussulmans first invaded Hindūstan, the languages there spoken were either the Sanscrit, or some of its cognate and derivative dialects, which differed most widely from that of the usurpers. After a lapse of time, however, the necessary intercourse between the conquerors and the conquered gave rise to a new language, at once elegant and simple, like a Grecian structure on a Gothic base. It was formed in almost equal proportions from the Arabic and Persian, the learned and current languages of the victors, on one part, and the Sanscrit or native dialects on the other. From being at first the language of the camp (*urdū zabān*), it gradually recommended itself so as to be spoken at the court of the illustrious Akbar, and thence it was diffused through the various provinces of his well-governed dominions. Thus the Hindūstanī became, and has since continued, the medium of communication between the natives of India and their rulers. Hence, in every town and village in India, there are found some who are acquainted with it, whatever may be the dialect peculiar to such places. It is still used as the current language of the camp, and has become (more or less corrupted) the common channel of conversation between the natives and their European masters.

A language thus formed, and spoken by so many people of different provincial dialects, must be subject to numberless varieties, not only in its idiom but even in the use of words. Like the English, which was brought into its present state under similar circumstances (the Norman conquest, and the consequent introduction of the French language into Britain), the Hindūstanī seems to admit words *ad libitum* from other languages. In every province, those who speak it are found more or less to qualify it, as it were, with words and phrases from the dialect peculiar to that province. The religious tenets of the Mahomedans and Hindūs, and their pious aversion to each other, have so far affected the language as to divide it into two separate dialects,

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dialects, similar indeed in grammatical construction, but differing *toto cœlo* in the use of words, and in particular of the nouns and adjectives. The Arabic being the sacred language of Islamism, and the Persian the polite or court dialect of the Mahomedan princes in India, it would naturally follow, that the language of the Mussulmans, to which the term Hindūstanī, Hindī, Urdū, and Rekhta, are applicable, would abound with words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic; and we find, accordingly, that such Hindūstanī works as have been translated from these languages, or originally composed by Mussulmans, are indebted for at least half their words to the above-mentioned tongues. Of this fact the Persian scholar may easily convince himself by perusing the elegant motto prefixed to the Hindūstanī Grammar of Mr. Shakespear, being two couplets from a Mahomedan poet, in which every noun and adjective (to the number of fifteen) is either Arabic or Persian, thus:

سُخَن کي طلبگار هَين عقلمند * سُخَن سي هَي نامِ نکويان بُلند

سُخَن کِي کرين قدر مرْدانِ کار * سُخَن نام اُن کا رکْهي برقرار

In Hindūstanī there are numerous works by Mussulman writers, of which it will be sufficient to notice the poets Sauda, Wulee, Yaqeen, and Dard, each of whom has written a Dīwan, in imitation of the Persian poets, together with several miscellaneous pieces. The elegy of Miskīn on the death of Mūslim is also a beautiful specimen of the *Zabān-i-rekhta*. The *Khirad Afroz*, a translation of Pilpay's Fables, from the Persian, is, according to the late Capt. J. Roebuck, the finest piece of prose composition in the language. To this we may add the *Araish-i-Mŭhfil*, of which copious extracts have been given by Mr. Shakespear in his Hindūstanī selections; the *Nisa-i-Chahār darwesh*, translated from the Persian; and various other works too numerous to come within the compass of this essay. We may further add, that the Mahomedan writers generally use the Persic-Arabic character, seldom the Nagaree or Sanscrit alphabet.

The grand repository of the Hindū religion is the Sanscrit; and the various dialects of the Hindūs are more or less remotely derived from that source. Such of them as speak the Hindūstanī, or rather the Hindūwī (the term generally applied to the dialect of the Hindūs), are much more sparing in the use of words from the Arabic or Persian, in lieu of which they borrow freely from the Sanscrit, or its offspring dialects. They also use the Nagaree alphabet, which, though extremely philosophic, is much more unweildy than the alphabet of the Mussulmans. Such works as have been translated from the Sanscrit, as the *Prem Sagur*, the *Baitāl pachīsī*, and the *Singhāsan Bātīsī*, &c., are in the Hindūwī idiom. Of the last two works, extracts are given in Mr. Shakespear's selections, which extracts, we may add, are in the Nagaree or proper character.

Thus arose two principal dialects of the modern languages of India, bearing to each other the same relation as two ships, of which the bulwarks of the one were formed of *oak*, and those of the other of *teak*; but of which the internal construction, rigging, size, &c., are the same. The main difference between the Hindūstanī and Hindūwī consists in the use of the nouns and adjectives, the verbs being for the most the same in both. The student ought, however, to make himself acquainted with each of them, that he may be able, on an emergency, to suit his discourse to the capacity of his hearers; but if he

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he will make a choice, we are strongly inclined to consider the Mahomedan dialect as the most useful, and, at the same time, the most elegant.

Such being *the present* state of the Hindūstanī language, we need not say that a knowledge of it is of the utmost importance to every individual who visits India. It is as necessary for him as an acquaintance with the English language is to a foreigner destined to spend a portion of his life in Great Britain. We may still further extend this simile, in order to show that, of all the languages spoken in India, the Hindūstanī is the most necessary. Let us suppose that a foreigner is told that, in the course of some six or nine months, he is to remove to some undetermined part of the British dominions, it may be Middlesex, Wales, or Lochaber: would not that foreigner, as a preparatory step (we take it for granted that he would deem some such step necessary), learn the English language, which is understood throughout the British isles, in preference to the Celtic dialects of Wales or Scotland? In like manner, those whose prospects lead them to Hindūstan, should, in the first place, acquire a tolerable knowledge of the general language of that country; and if afterwards their time will permit them, they may study other useful dialects, such as the Bengalī, the Tamul, &c. In short, what the English language would be to a native of Asia sojourning in Britain or North America, the Hindūstanī is to our adventurous countrymen who reside in India. As the English is known in every district within the British isles, so is the Hindūstanī more or less understood from Cape Comorin to the borders of Bucharia; and from the mouths of the Indus to the banks of the Burrumpūter; over an extent of a million of square miles, and amidst a population of a hundred millions of souls.

There is a *third variety* of the language in question, too important to be entirely omitted here. We allude to what is vulgarly called the *Moors*, or *Jargon of Hindūstan*. This simple dialect is spoken in its *purity* between Europeans and their native servants in Calcutta and Bombay. It is nothing more than Hindūstanī stripped of its genders, inflections, &c., and the pronunciation of the words smoothed down so as to suit English organs of utterance and hearing. Till of late, most of the Europeans who sojourned in India learned the language by the ear; a method by no means the most unerring. In conversing with the natives around them, however, they acquired so much of it as to be able to make themselves intelligible. Their pronunciation, we can easily fancy (for we have heard ample specimens of it), was none of the most correct; but then their hearers were either too polite or too servile to find fault with it, and would naturally address them in the same style, in return, not merely as a compliment to the superior taste and judgment of their masters, but as thereby having the best chance of making themselves understood. Thus, we believe, originated the Moors, a dialect likely to maintain its ground in Calcutta and other parts of India, where there is a general intercourse with Europeans. But before we quit the subject of the *classic* idiom, let us endeavour to do it justice by placing it in its true light.

It has been asserted by many individuals of high respectability, who have resided in India, that the Moors is not only the current and most useful language there, but that pure *bonâ fide* Hindūstanī would not be understood. We can only state, in reply, we found from experience that the case is not so. It may as well be said that the inhabitants of Billingsgate cannot understand pure sterling English; or that a foreigner coming among us should, in order to be understood, learn only the slang of the fishwomen who reside in that famous quarter. We admit that a person may spend years in India and make the

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the Moors sufficient for communication with his servants; but suppose he has to converse with the higher classes of the natives, what a despicable figure he must cut in their eyes! This being the case, it will be needless for us to assure our youthful countrymen, destined for India, that the study of this slang dialect is not only useless, but pernicious, as the speaking of it will considerably lower them in the eyes of those with whom they converse. Let them then study the language on grammatical principles, which we may observe is an easier task than the acquisition of any of the modern European languages taught at our schools. They will thus be able to address those whom they are appointed to command and protect at once like men of rank and education. The natives of Hindūstan are by no means insensible to correctness of speech, which forms the subject of the motto before quoted, and with the translation of which we conclude our essay.—"The wise study eloquence; by eloquence the fame of the virtuous is exalted; let heroes appreciate eloquence, for it will establish their renown on a firm foundation."

F.

O D E.

*From the Persian of Hafiz.**

Morn advances from her bowers,
Decked with blushing vernal flowers,
Bring the morning draught divine,
Hither boy! the wine! the wine!

Dew-drops trickle from the cheek
Of the tulip fair and sleek;
Come, ye cheerful friends of mine,
Hither bring the wine, the wine.

Gales of Eden gently blow,
While our streams of ruby flow;
Ever pour the draught divine,
Wine for ever! sparkling wine!

See ye not the Bulbul's love
Spreads her green throne in the grove?
Then let liquid ruby shine,
Hither, boy! the wine! the wine!

Strange that at such joyous hour
Closed should be the banquet door!
Must I here impatient wait?
Open, keeper! ope the gate!

Ye who love, come hasten here,
Drink the draught so pure and clear;
Ye to whom high Wisdom's given,
Stay, and offer vows to Heaven.

From a nymph of Paradise,
On whose cheek enchantment lies,
Drink, like me, a draught divine,
Kisses drink, as sweet as wine.

* From a collection of poems by Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, an Indo-Briton, published at Calcutta, 1 vol. 12mo. 1827.

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Review of Books.

Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1824-5 (with Notes upon Ceylon); an Account of a Journey to Madras and the Southern Provinces, 1826; and Letters written in India. By the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. London, 1828. Two vols. 4to.

The late Bishop Heber was a man eminently fitted by his temperament, and general character, for the important station he occupied in India. If his peculiar qualifications for it had not been appreciated antecedently to his departure for his vast diocese, the volumes before us would bear ample testimony to them. That such a man should be prematurely removed from a sphere where his talents promised such a harvest of good hereafter, is one of those mysteries in the dispensations of Providence to which we must bow with silent submission.

As we are denied the benefits which might have been anticipated from the sincere and diligent application of such talents as Dr. Heber's, improved by early culture, recommended by modesty and candour, adorned with unaffected piety, and ripened by experience, we eagerly seize upon the incipient fruits of his observation, and regard them with a kind of awe, or at least affection. This sentiment, which will approve the retention of many passages in these volumes calculated to increase their bulk rather than our knowledge, should not carry us too far: in proportion as our partiality is excited in favour of a writer, there is danger that his errors (for none are privileged from error) may mislead us.

It is not one of the least misfortunes which we deplore in the early death of Dr. Heber, that the opinions he had formed before experience and familiarity with the languages and natives of India had matured them, should appear before the world just as they were penned, without even his own last corrections. It is judiciously observed by a Calcutta writer, upon some of the remarks contained in the Bishop's letters, which were published about a year ago, that notions, cursorily formed and imparted upon the first glance, will, as coming from such a person, be received as authority, whether right or wrong, and may occasionally lead to inaccurate conclusions respecting India. Bearing in mind that the Bishop had been but two years and a half in India at the period of his death; that his journal and correspondence commence immediately on his arrival; that he was imperfectly acquainted with the native tongues; and that he was precluded by his high clerical character from close intercourse with certain classes of the people; we shall not wonder that he sometimes erred through misinformation: although the observations he had the opportunity of making in his extensive journey through the upper provinces, hasty as they were, gave him a far better insight into the real state of things than he could have gained by a residence of several years within the precincts of the Mahratta Ditch, by virtue of which some individuals assume a title to dogmatize upon Indian topics.

We are informed by Mrs. Heber, the widow of the late Bishop, who is the editor of this work, and who displays abundant marks of an elegant and cultivated mind, that although written in the shape of a diary, the greater part of the work formed his correspondence with herself; and that "had it pleased God to spare the Bishop's life, it was his intention, *after revisiting the same countries*, to publish, *corrected by further experience*, an account of his travels

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from the notes, in which light only he considered the work now offered to the world." We here have a precautionary notice, that the observations were hasty and unprepared for the public eye, and that the Bishop was sensible of the need of further observation before he could trust their accuracy.

A candid and sensible man, like Dr. Heber, can make but few essential mistakes, however, except where he trusts to the representations of others, as he was sometimes forced to do. One error he has committed is indeed remarkable, because the matter lay within his own personal observation, and he has founded upon it a sort of accusation against certain individuals; namely, his confounding the Vidyalaya with the Sanscrit College, which the reader will see pointed out in p. 368 of our present volume.

In our review of this work, we shall endeavour to follow a methodical course, by arranging the opinions and reflections of the Bishop under distinct heads. Previous to which, however, it will be desirable to furnish the reader with a few specimens of the descriptive portions, which, though evidently written without study, are as remarkable for their easy and agreeable style, as the remarks occasionally intermixed denote the amiable character of the writer.

Calcutta has been so often described, that we can hardly expect any new traits. The Bishop's journal contains a variety of small incidents pleasingly related, which familiarize us with the aspect of the "city of palaces." His picture of the native quarter, in a letter to Miss Dod, is amusing:

> There are some mosques of pretty architecture, and very neatly kept, and some pagodas, but mostly ruinous and decayed, the religion of the people being chiefly conspicuous in their worship of the Ganges, and in some ugly painted wooden or plaster idols, with all manner of heads and arms, which are set up in different parts of the city. Fill up this outline with a crowd of people in the streets, beyond any thing to be seen even in London, some dressed in tawdry silks and brocades, more in white cotton garments, and most of all black and naked, except a scanty covering round the waist, besides figures of religious mendicants with no clothing but their long hair and beards in elf locks, their faces painted white or yellow, their beads in one ghastly lean hand, and the other stretched out like a bird's claw to receive donations; marriage processions, with the bride in a covered chair, and the bridegroom on horseback, so swathed round with garlands as hardly to be seen; tradesmen sitting on the ground in the midst of their different commodities, and old men, lookers-on, perched naked as monkeys on the flat roofs of the houses; carts drawn by oxen and driven by wild-looking men with thick sticks, so unmercifully used as to undeceive perfectly all our notions of brahminical humanity; attendants with silver maces, pressing through the crowd before the carriage of some great man or other; no women seen except of the lowest class, and even these with heavy silver ornaments on their dusky arms and ancles; while coaches, covered up close with red cloth, are seen conveying the inmates of the neighbouring seraglios to take what is called "the air;" a constant creaking of cart wheels, which are never greased in India, a constant clamour of voices, and an almost constant thumping and jingling of drums, cymbals, &c. in honour of some of their deities; and add to all this a villainous smell of garlic, rancid coco-nut oil, sour butter, and stagnant ditches, and you will understand the sounds, sights, and smells of what is called the "Black Town" of Calcutta.

The Bishop set out upon his visitation in June 1824; he embarked on the Hooghly, and having first visited Dacca, he thence retrograded and navigated the Ganges in his progress to Upper India as far as that river would admit.

His account of Benares is highly curious. The Bishop visited the temples, the college, the observatory, the schools, and was admitted by special favour into a Jain temple, of great reputed sanctity; the high-priest is himself regarded as an incarnation of the deity. The Jains of Benares (who are held in detes-

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nation by the Hindus, and are themselves divided into two sects, who abhor each other, and recently fought in the streets) are extremely jealous of their religious mysteries, and had never been known to admit strangers to the penetralia of their temple. This vast city, which contains near 600,000 souls, is a noble place, thickly studded with domes and minarets. The Bishop gives the following description of it:

In our way to and from the school I had an opportunity of seeing something of Benares, which is a very remarkable city, more entirely and characteristically Eastern than any which I have yet seen, and at the same time altogether different from any thing in Bengal. No Europeans live in the town, nor are the streets wide enough for a wheel-carriage. Mr. Fraser's gig was stopped short almost in its entrance, and the rest of the way was passed in tonjons, through alleys so crowded, so narrow, and so winding, that even a tonjon sometimes passed with difficulty. The houses are mostly lofty, none I think less than two stories, most of three, and several of five or six, a sight which I now for the first time saw in India. The streets, like those of Chester, are considerably lower than the ground-floors of the houses, which have mostly arched rows in front, with little shops behind them. Above these, the houses are richly embellished with verandahs, galleries, projecting oriel windows, and very broad and overhanging eaves, supported by carved brackets. The number of temples is very great, mostly small and stuck like shrines in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms, however, are not ungraceful, and they are many of them entirely covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches, equalling in minuteness and richness the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture. The material of the buildings is a very good stone from Chunar, but the Hindoos here seem very fond of painting them a deep red colour, and, indeed, of covering the more conspicuous parts of their houses with paintings in gaudy colours of flower-pots, men, women, bulls, elephants, gods and goddesses, in all their many-formed, many-headed, many-handed, and many-weaponed varieties. The sacred bulls devoted to Siva, of every age, tame and familiar as mastiffs, walk lazily up and down these narrow streets, or are seen lying across them, and hardly to be kicked up (any blows, indeed, given them must be of the gentlest kind, or woe be to the profane wretch who braves the prejudices of this fanatic population) in order to make way for the tonjon. Monkeys sacred to Hunimaun, the divine ape who conquered Ceylon for Rama, are in some parts of the town equally numerous, clinging to all the roofs and little projections of the temples, putting their impertinent heads and hands into every fruiterer's or confectioner's shop, and snatching the food from the children at their meals. Faqueer's houses, as they are called, occur at every turn, adorned with idols, and sending out an unceasing tinkling and strumming of vinas, biyals, and other discordant instruments, while religious mendicants of every Hindoo sect, offering every conceivable deformity, which chalk, cow-dung, disease, matted locks, distorted limbs and disgusting and hideous attitudes of penance can shew, literally line the principal streets on both sides. The number of blind persons is very great (I was going to say of lepers also, but I am not sure whether the appearance on the skin may not have been filth and chalk); and here I saw repeated instances of that penance of which I had heard much in Europe, of men with their legs or arms voluntarily distorted by keeping them in one position, and their hands clenched till the nails grew out at the backs. Their pitiful exclamations as we passed, "Agha Sahib," "Topee Sahib," (the usual names in Hindostan for an European) "khana ke waste kooch cheez do," "give me something to eat," soon drew from me what few pice I had, but it was a drop of water in the ocean, and the importunities of the rest as we advanced into the city, were almost drowned in the hubbub which surrounded us.

In proceeding by dawk to Cawnpoor, the Bishop's party encountered a frightful storm of rain; which afforded an opportunity for observing the improvement of the higher classes of the Hindus in the virtue of hospitality, and the laxity of caste prejudices.

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Our caravan continued to arrive during the day, which cleared up towards evening, but not time enough to prevent all our bedding from being hopelessly wet through. Meantime we were not quite without employment, since besides seeing our horses taken care of, we had all manner of complaints to adjudicate between the villagers, our servants and sepoys, and two companies more of sepoys who were also driven in to shelter. I could not help feeling very uncomfortable about the Corries and their children. The people who came up said they had obtained shelter in the house of a zemindar, but whether a gig and palanqueen could get through the waters which were between us, was more than we could form a judgment of. At length, just as we had given them up and were sitting down to dinner, they arrived, happily all well, and having received a hospitable entertainment from the zemindar in question, at whose house they had asked permission to boil a little gruel for the children, and who had immediately invited them into a comfortable verandah, and, though a Hindoo, sent to purchase them a fowl and currie. The Archdeacon expressed much unwillingness to eat these in his house, knowing, he said, how strong a prejudice would, a few years since, have been excited against such a step. But on his saying, "Oh do not let us pollute your house," the good man returned an answer which, Mr. Corrie observed, shewed, more than most things, how fast caste was wearing away, "We have different customs, but are we not of the same flesh and blood?—My house is much honoured by your company."

The visit of the Bishop to Lucknow, and the interviews he had with the late king of Oude, are interesting and very agreeably related. The king he describes as a tall man, with good features, and a pleasing countenance, evidently once handsome; fond of dress and costly furniture; his manners very gentlemanly and elegant; an author, ambitious of literary fame, and acquainted with European mechanics, &c. The Bishop gives a pretty full relation of the circumstances which occurred at this court, and which are the subject of the "Oude Papers," of ponderous memory.* Hukeem Mehdee, the disgraced minister, lives in great splendour at Futtehghur. The reform in the revenue system, it appears, though pressed by Mr. Ricketts, the present resident, was still resisted by the king (on grounds, it must be confessed, not devoid of plausibility), and in the mean time this fine country is a prey to disorders of every kind; travellers and even the peasantry are obliged to go armed. Yet the Bishop found the country in a far better state of cultivation than he had expected to find it, which he supposes to be attributable to the withdrawing of the British troops, which were employed to enforce the unjust claims of the aumeens (government collectors), who have been either driven away entirely by the zemindars, or forced to agree to a moderate compromise. "From Lucknow to Sandee, where I am now writing," he observes, "the country is as populous and well cultivated as most of the Company's territories. It should be observed, however, that I have as yet seen no sign of those mud forts, stockades, and fortresses, on which the zemindars and peasantry are said to rely for safety; and that though I have heard a good deal all the way of the distressed state of the country, as well as its anarchy and lawlessness, except in a single instance, I have *seen* no signs of either. I cannot but suspect, therefore, that the misfortunes and anarchy of Oude are somewhat overrated, though it is certain that so fine a land will take a long time in ruining, and that very many years of oppression will be required to depopulate a country which produces on the same soil, and with no aid but irrigation, crops of wheat and pulse every year."

Upon reaching Delhi, in fact all the way from Meerut to that city, he finds the people in less apparent comfort than those of Oude: they were looking half-

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 1.

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half-starved and broken-hearted, and the cultivation was of the most slovenly kind. This distress, however, appears to have arisen from the existing drought: they had had not above three slight showers during the preceding twelve months.

The edifices and other curiosities of Delhi, the court, the emperor, to whom the Bishop was presented, are subjects which are copiously treated of in the work, but we have not space enough to dwell upon them.

The Bishop's journey into the hilly country (as far as Almorah), and into Rajpootana, brings him amongst people and scenes not often described, and this part of his diary is therefore perhaps the most interesting. From the heights of the nearer range of the Himalaya, he had a view of those "glorious objects," the most elevated peaks in the world. Nundidevi, the loftiest, which is 25,689 feet above the level of the sea, is forty miles distant from Almorah, as the crow flies; it is the subject of one of the beautiful plates, from drawings of the Bishop, which decorate the work. The scenery is scantily described in the diary, evidently from the difficulty of transferring immediately to paper the peculiar and sublime emotions which such objects excite. Had he lived to complete his projected work, Dr. Heber's picture of this magnificent scenery would probably have been eloquent.

The Bishop's description of some of the curiosities of Umeer will afford the reader an idea of the yet undepicted wonders of Rajpootana. He expresses his surprise that a place so curious and interesting should be so little known, not merely in Europe but in India:—

This road led us through an ancient gate-way in an embattled and turretted wall which connected the two hills, like that which I described on the other side of Jyepoor, and within we found a street like that also, of temples and old buildings of the same character, one of which was pointed out to me as a shrine whither the young Raja is carried weekly to pay his devotions, and another as the house where he puts up his horses and reposes on such occasions. Beyond was a still steeper ascent to a second gate, which introduced us to a very wild and romantic valley, with a small lake at the bottom,—the crests of the hills on either side crowned with walls and towers, their lower parts all rock and wood interspersed with ruined buildings, in front, and on the margin of the lake, a small ruinous town, overgrown with trees, and intermingled with towers and temples, and over it, but a little to the left hand, a noble old fortified palace, connected by a long line of wall and tower with a very large castle on the highest part of the hill. We now descended the ghât by a similar road to that which had conducted us thither, among some fine old trees, fragments of rock, and thickets of thorny underwood, till we reached the town, which almost entirely consisted of temples, and had few inhabitants but grim and ghastly Yogis, with their hair in elf-knots, and their faces covered with chalk, sitting naked and hideous, like so many ghoules, amid the tombs and ruined houses. A narrow winding street led us through these abodes of superstition, under a dark shade of peepul-trees, till we found ourselves on another steep ascent paved with granite and leading to the palace. We wound along the face of the hill, through, I think, three Gothic gateways, alighted in a large moss-grown quadrangle surrounded by what seemed to be barracks and stables, and followed our guides up a broad and long flight of steps, through another richly ornamented gateway, into the interior courts of the building, which contain one very noble hall of audience, a pretty little garden with fountains, and a long succession of passages, cloisters, alcoves, and small and intricate apartments, many of them extremely beautiful, and enjoying from their windows, balconies, and terraces, one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived. The carving in stone and marble, and the inlaid flowers and ornaments in some of these apartments, are equal to those at Delhi and Agra, and only surpassed by the beauties of the Tage-mahal. My companions, none of whom had visited Umeer before, all declared that, as a whole, it was superior to

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to the castle of Delhi. For myself, I have seen many royal palaces containing larger and more stately rooms,—many, the architecture of which was in a purer taste, and some which have covered a greater extent of ground (though in *this*, if the fortress on the hill be included, Umeer will rank, I think, above Windsor)—but for varied and picturesque effect, for richness of carving, for wild beauty of situation, for the number and romantic singularity of the apartments, and the strangeness of finding such a building in such a place and country, I am able to compare nothing with Umeer; and this, too, was the work of Jye Singh!

Some amusing particulars are given of the Guzerattees and the court of Baroda; but they are too diffuse for quotation. The characteristics of the various native courts visited by the Bishop appear to have been seized by him with great adroitness.

It is time for us, however, to terminate this desultory manner of reviewing the work, and consider the author's opinions upon certain topics of primary importance, which occur in various parts of it.

The first topic which we shall notice, is one more immediately relating to the province of the author, namely, the state of religion in India. The indifference of Europeans to religion and religious improvement is spoken of in some parts of his diary, especially at Dinapoor, in no measured terms by the Bishop, and he laments the disputes and "absurd tracasseries" in the church in Southern India: yet in another part of his work he says, "in almost every part of my journey I have found the minds of the Europeans more favourably disposed to religion than I expected."

The real extent reached by the ministers of Christianity, missionaries or otherwise, in their endeavours at converting the natives is no where distinctly stated in the Bishop's work. He appears to have received on this, as well as other topics, different impressions at different periods, and as he had no opportunity to review his sentiments, expressed thus hastily and partially, and to give a summary of them, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory result. In a letter to Mr. Wynn (vol. ii. p. 373), he says that the converts who are members of the church of England in the presidency of Bengal do not exceed in number 500 adults at most, a large proportion of whom are the wives of European soldiers. The native Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was informed, amounted to some thousands, but these, he says, do not bear a good character. Again, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Blunt (vol. ii. p. 414) he observes, "the labours of our missionaries in those parts of India which I have seen have not as yet produced any great or striking show of converts." He adds, that in the south, the number of native Christians, excluding the Syrian and Romish churches, is reckoned at from 40,000 to 50,000, a number, however, which he reduces in a subsequent letter to below 15,000. He speaks, indeed (from the report of a native missionary), of the Abbé Dubois' "mendacity and ignorance, even with regard to Malabar and Coromandel," as surpassing credit (ii. 342); and elsewhere he mentions "the good which in a quiet and unpretending way is really doing amongst these poor people," especially by native missionaries. The Bishop has spoken distinctly upon one point, namely, the way, "the best and safest way," in which missions ought to be conducted in India, namely, "as the work of private persons alone, and although not forbidden, in no degree encouraged, by Government:" and again, "all that seems necessary for the best effects to follow is, to let things take their course, to make the missionaries discreet, to keep the government, as it now is, *strictly neuter*, and to place our confidence in a general diffusion of knowledge, and in making ourselves really useful to the temporal

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temporal as well as spiritual interests of the people among whom we live."

There is a palpable inconsistency between these declarations, which occur not in the diary, but in the correspondence, and the occasional complaints in the work that the local government do not permit native converts to fill offices which give them a power over their countrymen: a rule, the adherence to which seems to us indispensable in order to keep them free, in the eyes of the natives, from suspicion of giving indirect and secret encouragement to missionary labours. When therefore Dr. Heber speaks of the "absurd, not to say wicked," act of Government in removing from his regiment a naick who had embraced Christianity, "*though they still allow him his pay;*" and stigmatizes the government of Madras as "lukewarm and cowardly," because in a regulation of 1816, respecting the appointment of district munsiffs, it is provided (in strict consonance with the principle applauded by him), that "no native shall be authorized to officiate in that office, unless he be of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion;" we again have cause to lament that he did not live to reconcile these discordant views of the same subject. We say nothing of the special ground upon which this regulation is supposed, by the writer himself, to be founded, namely, that the native Christians in the south of India "belong to a lower caste of Indians, for even these Christians retain many prejudices of caste, and *in point of knowledge and morality* are said to be extremely inferior" to the other natives. It seems to us obvious that, whilst caste prejudices and other superstitious feelings are still so tenaciously adhered to amongst the Hindus that even Christians cannot altogether emancipate themselves therefrom, the Government, by suffering a native convert, who by becoming so forfeits caste, to fill any office which gives him control over his unconverted brethren, would violate that very rule of strict neutrality which the Bishop so repeatedly and forcibly prescribes.

Whilst at Benares, the Bishop became acquainted with and has candidly stated the extent to which nominal or spurious conversion is carried amongst the natives of India; his eyes, he tells us, were there opened more fully to a danger, which had before struck him as possible, that some of the boys brought up in our schools might grow up accomplished hypocrites, playing the part of Christians whilst zealous followers of Brahma. "A man may believe what he pleases; nay, I understand, he may almost say what he pleases, without the danger of losing caste; and so long as they are not baptized, neither eat nor drink in company with Christians or Pariahs, all is well in the opinion of the great majority even in Benares." In a letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton, he says that, "instances of actual conversion to Christianity are as yet *very uncommon*." Even in Ceylon, where "Christianity has made, perhaps, a greater progress than in all India besides," the Bishop confesses to Mr. Wynn, that the converts, "Christians as they are, have preserved very many of their ancient usages, particularly with regard to caste, which in Ceylon, as well as in many parts of Southern India, is preserved (he says) with a fierceness which I have rarely witnessed in Bengal, and which divides almost as perfectly a Soodra from a Pariah Christian, as it did the same individuals whilst worshippers of Vishnu and Siva. The high-caste Indians, for instance, had made one most abominable claim, to have a separate cup for the sacrament!" Who can regard such a compromise between Christianity and Hinduism as real conversion? Who, that tolerates such customs, regarding them as "merely civil questions of pedigree and worldly distinction," can, at the same time, quarrel with the complaisance of the Abbé Dubois?

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It must be acknowledged that the Bishop speaks of many symptoms occurring to himself as well as to others, of a considerable change operating in the Hindu mind; of a growing contempt of idolatry, and an anxiety after other forms of belief, which give the Musulmans many converts. The very indifference of the influential men amongst the natives to the measures employed for extending Christianity, and rendering it more conspicuous in Hindustan, their placing schools under the charge and direction of missionaries, shews, as the Bishop remarks, "how completely those feelings are gone by, in Bengal at least, which made even the presence of a single missionary the occasion of tumult and alarm." He adds, however, even here: "I only hope that no imprudence or over-forwardness on our part will revive these angry feelings." The desire of the wealthy natives to imitate the English in many particulars of dress, buildings, domestic economy, is elsewhere adverted to as indicating that "a change, *either for good or evil*, of a most extensive and remarkable nature is fermenting in the native mind." May the tokens be for good!

One important opinion is expressed in the Bishop's correspondence, which ought not to be overlooked by the advocates of Indian missions at home: "I will only add, that the more I see of India (this was written in May 1825), the more I am convinced that its conversion will be best accomplished by the agency of natives of the country, and that we have already reached the moment when it will be no longer desirable to incur the expense of sending out missionaries from Europe." The custom of street-preaching in India the Bishop condemns (vol. i. p. 299), as not only unnecessary, but unsafe.

The schools are admitted to excite no jealousy; the common people send their children "not only without objection, but with great thankfulness;" this has been owing, Dr. Heber states, to our disclaiming all direct attempts to convert the children. Hence no objection is made to the use of the Old and New Testament, as a class book, and Brahmins as well as Musulmans stand by with perfect coolness, and sometimes listen with apparent interest, whilst the scholars read our scriptures. This passiveness affords a most convenient means of furnishing the natives with a dispassionate view of the principles of Christianity; and it has arisen from not forcing upon them our tenets. The Bishop has adverted to the gross mismanagement of the school at Cawnpore (vol. i. p. 365), supported by private subscription aided from the funds of Government.

On the subject of suttees, the Bishop evidently writes under the influence of his existing state of feeling on the subject. In some places he speaks of it as a practice which might be put down without exciting any disturbance; in others he includes suttees amongst those religious observances, a direct interference with which, on the part of Government, would lead to dangerous results; and says that on this as well as other points a change for the better is silently taking place in the public mind "if we are not in too great a hurry." Until that change shall take place, it is preposterous to talk of attempting to put a stop to suttees, which would only render the practice secret. Many arguments in favour of compulsory measures against this custom are deduced from the success of Major Walker, in respect to infanticide in Guzerat. What says the Bishop? "through the influence of Major Walker, it is certain that many children were spared; since that time, however, things have gone on very much in the old train, and the answers made by the chiefs to any remonstrances of the British officers is, 'pay our daughters' marriage-portions and they shall live.'"

Of the character of the natives of India, notwithstanding the heavy charges against

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against their inhumanity towards each other, and the practices growing out of their religious system, the Bishop speaks very favourably. "On the whole," he says, "they are a lively, intelligent, and interesting people. Their religion is, indeed, a horrible one; far more so than I had conceived; it gives them no moral precepts; it encourages them in vice by the style of its ceremonies, and the character given of its deities; and by the institution of caste it hardens their hearts against each other to a degree which is often most revolting." Again: "their general character has much which is extremely pleasing to me; they are brave, courteous, intelligent, and most eager after knowledge and improvement, with a remarkable talent for the sciences of geometry, astronomy, &c." These remarks are applicable of course particularly to those Hindus more immediately under his own observation. The Rajpoots, whose character he was obliged to take at second-hand, are pourtrayed, very unjustly we believe, in the darkest colours: with the redeeming quality of courage, "they have the vices of slaves added to those of robbers, with no more regard to truth than the natives of our own provinces, exceeding them in drunkenness, fondness for opium, and sensuality, while they have a blood-thirstiness from which the great mass of the Hindus are very far removed." The Bishop has expressed no scepticism in regard to this dark portrait of a people, painted by those who know them in very different colours: he should have called to mind (to use his own words) "how hard it is to gain in India accurate information as to facts which seem most obvious to the senses."

The treatment of women in India, as in other Eastern countries, is very repugnant to European delicacy:

> I observed, by the way, that my chobdar and the rest of my escort, seemed to think that it was strange to give more to a woman than to most of the men; and I had noticed on many occasions, that all through India any thing is thought good enough for the weaker sex, and that the roughest words, the poorest garments, the scantiest alms, the most degrading labour, and the hardest blows, are generally their portion. The same chuprassee who, in clearing the way before a great man, speaks civilly enough to those of his own sex, cuffs and kicks any unfortunate female who crosses his path without warning or forbearance. Yet to young children they are all gentleness and indulgence. What riddles men are! and how strangely do they differ in different countries! An idle boy in a crowd would infallibly, in England, get his head broken, but what an outcry would be raised if an unoffending woman were beaten by the satellites of authority! perhaps both parties might learn something from each other; at least I have always thought it very hard to see beadles, in England, lashing away children on all public occasions, as if curiosity were a crime at an age in which it is, of all others, most natural.

Of the architecture of the Hindus, Dr. Heber, in the extracts from his letters formerly published in this Journal, spoke slightingly. Further observation led him to recant, to a certain extent, his opinion. He speaks with admiration of the specimens of the art extant in Rajpootana (hitherto almost a *terra incognita*), and particularly in Chittore. He had evidently all along expected great things from the works at Elephanta; when he saw them he thus wrote: "though my expectations were highly raised, the reality much exceeded them, and both the dimensions, the proportions, and the sculpture, seemed to me to be of a more noble character, and a more elegant execution, than I had been led to suppose. Even the statues are executed with great spirit, and are some of them of no common beauty, considering their dilapidated condition and the coarseness of their material." This does not proceed from a mere traveller, but from a person of acknowledged taste and judgment, and once a

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convert to Mr. Mill's sceptical notions of Hindu art. In the extract to which we more particularly referred, the Bishop assumed, with Mr. Mill, that "the Hindoos took all their notions of magnificence from the models furnished by their Mahometan conquerors;" upon personally examining these relics, however, he finds he had been misled (as Mr. Mill has been) by "travellers who had seen little of India but Bombay." The erections were, he says, evidently Hindu, and dedicated to Siva; the style of ornament and proportions of the pillars, the dress of the figures, and all the other circumstances of the place, are such as may be seen at this day in every temple of central India, and among all those Indian nations where the fashions of the Musulmans have made but little progress."

The Bishop represents the people, high and low (excepting, for obvious reasons, the Musulmans), as generally well affected towards the Government. In the upper provinces, in Rajpootana, in the Deccan, he describes them as sensible of the benefits they have received from a government under which they enjoy the fruits of their industry without fear of the cruelties and exactions of their former rulers. In writing to Mr. Wilmot Horton, he says:—

I am assured that there is no ground whatever for the assertion, that the people are become less innocent or prosperous under British administration. In Bengal, at least in this neighbourhood, I am assured by the missionaries, who, as speaking the language, and associating with the lower classes, are by far the best judges, that the English Government is popular. They are, in fact, lightly taxed (though that taxation is clumsily arranged, and liable to considerable abuse, from the extortions of the native Aûmeens and Chokeydars); they have no military conscription, or forced services; they live in great security from the march of armies, &c.; and, above all, they some of them recollect in their own country, and all of them may hear or witness in the case of their neighbours in Oude and the Birman empire, how very differently all these things are managed under the Hindoo and Mahommedan sovereignties.

Of the starved and wretched condition of the natives not under British authority very lamentable statements appear in the work. The Bishop mentions the great increase of population in Bengal and Bahar, and the number of emigrants which come thither from all parts of India, amongst the proofs that our dominions are "on the whole, wisely and equitably governed." Where complaints occurred, they were mostly generated by some selfish feeling, as in the case of the Rawul of Banswarra, who allowed that ours was a good government for peace and for putting down robbery, but abominable for increasing the price of opium! The state of the peasantry, according to the Bishop, is by no means severe:

Rent is higher than I expected to find it; in this neighbourhood six rupees, about twelve shillings the English acre, seems an usual rate, which is a great sum among the Hindoos, and also when compared with the cheapness of provisions and labour, about sixpence being as much as a working man can earn, even as a porter, and three-pence being the pay of a labourer in husbandry, while ordinary rice is, at an average, less than a halfpenny for the weight of two pounds English. In consequence I do not apprehend that the peasantry are ill off, though, of course, they cannot live luxuriously. Fish swarm in every part of the river, and in every tank and ditch. During the wet months they may be scooped up with a hand-net in every field, and procured, at all times, at the expense of a crooked nail and a little plaintain thread. They, therefore, next to rice and plaintains, constitute the main food of the country. Animal food all the lower castes of Hindoos eat whenever they can get it, beef and veal only excepted; but, save fish, this is not often in their power. Except food, in such a climate their wants are of course but few. Very little clothing serves, and even this is more worn from decency than necessity. They have no furniture, except a cane bed-stead

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stead or two, and some earthen or copper pots; but they have a full allowance of silver ornaments, coral beads, &c., which even the lowest ranks wear to a considerable value, and which seem to imply that they are not ill off for the necessaries of life, when such superfluities are within their reach.

Taxation, he adds, is not high, and half of the amount is laid out upon public works. It must be confessed that the Bishop gives a deplorable account of the state of the peasants in Bahar and near Benares, which he attributes to the famous measure of Mr. Law, founded, he says, on an imperfect acquaintance with the interests of India.

The Bishop mentions in more than one passage the offensive behaviour of some Europeans towards the natives, who are not only excluded from our society, but "a bullying insolent manner is continually assumed in speaking of them." The difference of character in this respect between the French and the English made the former, though often avaricious and oppressive, greater favourites with the people; and Dr. Heber enumerates, as one of the obstacles to the popularity of our government, "the distance and haughtiness with which a very large proportion of the civil and military servants of the Company treat the upper and middling classes of natives." He instances specific acts of systematic rudeness offered to native functionaries of the Government, in the very teeth of the regulations. These things ought to be "reformed altogether," if we wish to bring about any approximation of the Hindu character to our own.

The Bishop has thought it worth while to touch upon the questions of the freedom of the press in India, deportation, and colonization: we subjoin his opinions upon each. On the first, he says: "on the whole, I think it still desirable that, in this country, the newspapers should be licensed by Government." With respect to deportation, he is convinced it is a power essential to the public peace. "Many of the adventurers," he adds, "who come hither from Europe, are the greatest profligates the sun ever saw; men whom nothing but despotism can manage, and who, unless they were really under a despotic rule, would insult, beat, and plunder the natives without shame or pity. Even now many instances occur of insult and misconduct, for which the prospect of immediate embarkation for Europe is the most effectual precaution or remedy. It is in fact the only control which the Company possesses over the tradesmen and ship-builders in Calcutta, and the indigo-planters up the country. As to colonization, he says: "the indigo planters are chiefly confined to Bengal, and I have no wish that their number should increase in India. They are always quarrelling with, and oppressing the natives, and have done much in those districts where they abound, to sink the English character in native eyes. Indeed the general conduct of the lower order of Europeans in India is such, as to shew the absurdity of the system of free colonization which W—— is mad about."

We here close our review of this very interesting work: it has reached a greater length than we anticipated, but its contents afford matter for even a much longer article.

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Annotations on the Mutiny Act, 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81, *with some Observations on the Practice of Courts Martial, both in his Majesty's and the East-India Company's Service.* By CAPTAIN M'NAGHTEN, late Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army. London, 1828. 8vo. pp. 242.

This work is, we believe, reprinted from a Calcutta edition, with considerable augmentations. Capt. M'Naghten's duties, whilst he held the post of deputy judge advocate general in Bengal, must have required him to pay frequent attention to the various matters comprehended in the mutiny laws; these annotations are the result of his reflections thereupon, and we may say, once for all, that his observations are shrewd and sensible. Other writers have recently treated upon the same subject, but, according to Capt. M'Naghten, not so as to render his work superfluous: on the contrary, he censures, rather unsparingly, the works of Col. Kennedy and Capt. Hough. The former, he observes, has "set out with the untenable assumption that martial law is vague and uncertain, in comparison with that which is, by excellence, termed the law of the land;" and has not taken for his text, as our author has done, the East-India Company's mutiny act, only introducing the other as occasion required, thereby directing his efforts to "the rendering more certain that particular branch of the law military by which the native army is controlled, and which requires to be more attentively treated in consequence of the infrequency with which it is brought to the notice of Parliament, and the apparent neglect with which it is then regarded." Capt. M'Naghten, indeed, is of opinion that the recent act for the Company's forces is drawn up with a very reprehensible degree of looseness.

Amongst the questions treated of in this work, which the author, in his dedication of it to the Duke of Wellington, specifies as novel, interesting, and undetermined, is the difference between *cashiering* and *dismissal*. On this subject Capt. M'Naghten expresses himself as follows:

This (cashiering) is the highest subordinate punishment that can be inflicted upon a commissioned officer; and when we reflect upon the severity of its nature, it must excite both our surprise and regret that it is so ill-defined, and so inconsistently applied, as I shall presently, and satisfactorily, show it to be. In the estimation of the world, it involves not only the destruction of rank, but the destruction of honour; and to ruin a man in the eyes of all who know him, it is only necessary to say, "he was cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial." People who are not, and never have been, in the military service, consider cashiering as invariably the punishment inflicted on pre-eminent turpitude; and even the army has been instructed to rank it much higher than dismissal, in the graduated scale of martial severity. Every officer is, or should be, acquainted with the sentiments of Lord Hastings, who is acknowledged, I believe, to be one of the first, if not the very first, of military lawyers in the kingdom, as published to the army, on the trial of Major M—— in January 1820, for signing false musters, and other various offences; and that his Lordship then laid it down as a rule, to be thereafter heeded, that cashiering included future disqualification to serve his Majesty or the East-India Company again, and that in so doing it differed from dismissal. This construction of the term being communicated to the court, caused a reply from them, explanatory of their reasons for considering the two punishments as synonymous in title, and similar in effect; but although they made it clearly enough appear, that almost all writers on the subject were wont to use the terms indiscriminately, and that even some formerly confirmed sentences bore them out in their opinion of the sameness of the punishment, yet no doubt can exist of their having been in error *quoad hoc*—namely, in not having applied the *very word* laid down in the Mutiny Act as the penalty for that particular offence, even without inquiring in what respect it differed from any other

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other word. The court were wrong in having substituted any other phrase than that contained in the act; and although the Deputy Judge Advocate General, who conducted the trial (Captain Gavin Young), supported with much ability, and apparent reason, the use of the word dismissal, and the court to the last declared themselves unconvinced by the reasoning of his Lordship, it must be acknowledged, that as far as it went upon the necessity of following, on such occasions, the *words* of the act, that reasoning was quite irrefutable; while the experience and knowledge of his Lordship rendered it certain that his interpretation of the term *cashiering* was likewise in consonance with the practice of the law.

It must, however, be confessed, that confidence in the infallibility of his Lordship's judgment, is the strongest incentive an officer could have for mentally yielding to his position, though he had no alternative but to obey the mandate; because there is no part of the Mutiny Act which lays it down that cashiering involves a greater punishment than dismissal; nor will it be of any avail to show, that whenever the former word is used, it is followed by "and shall be *thereby* utterly disabled," &c.; because if the term itself contains the disqualification, it is at least superfluous to make the addition; and, farther, because the same addition will be found attached in like manner to the other term. It is impossible for any one to learn from the Act itself, or from any work on military law, the now established distinction between cashiering and dismissal; and the French word *casser*, of which the former is, I conclude, the derivative, implies nothing more than *breaking*, or *annulling*, an officer's commission.

Towards the conclusion of the book, the author points out an inconsistency arising from the imperfect phraseology of one of the articles of war, which, whilst it only awards the penalty of *discharge* for the highest degree of moral turpitude, under felony, admits of an equally severe infliction against mere venial offences, nay a more severe, which is *cashiering*.

Upon the subject of duelling Capt. M'Naghten has suggested a plan which, we agree with him, is at all events a safe experiment. After pointing out the peculiar circumstances of this practice considered as a military offence, and the impossibility of dispensing with it in the army, unless a substitute be universally agreed to, he suggests the following:

In any sincere endeavours to supply existing defects, the civil and military laws must go together; but I shall first speak of pure military duelling, in which the principals and seconds are all amenable to military law, and all of whom, therefore, can be brought before a military tribunal. Let there be, by the enactment of the legislature, the necessary powers given for the establishment of a new court for the exclusive purpose of deciding in all cases of personal quarrels between officers, and which are not otherwise connected with the rules of discipline; as in the case of an inferior insulting his superior in the execution of his duty. Let these courts (under some significant denomination) be assembled, as circumstances may require, either by commanders in chief, commanders of divisions, or of regiments, battalions, detachments, and so forth, and let their decision (this I hold to be a *sine quâ non*) be unalterable by any other power, and not remissible as is that of a court-martial. Let the members be sworn, subject to challenge, and bound to secrecy of individual opinion, as is the custom at present; and, in a word, let it have the aid of all necessary formalities. I shall now suppose, that at the mess-table one officer has given the lie to another; that complaint is made to the commanding officer of the corps, who thereupon orders the court to assemble; and, lastly, that upon due investigation, the insulting expression is proved to have been unprovoked, undeserved, and in all respects wanton. Let the decree of the court (which in all possible cases should be laid down in the Articles of War) be, that the offender shall, in presence of every officer, then with the corps or detachment, read an expression of sorrow for his conduct, entreat the pardon of the offended party in particular, and of all in whose presence the outrage was committed; and let what he reads have been dictated, and drawn out by the court itself, and signed by the offender; and, finally, let it be recorded

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recorded in the proper staff office (report of proceedings being made to head-quarters), and an authenticated copy of the decree given to the complainant for his lasting satisfaction. In more aggravated cases, such as that of a blow wantonly struck, let the penitentiary confession be still more forcible in its terms, more public in its manner of being read, and let the offender read it *on his knees*. These are suppositions of the extremest cases; and for offences of a minor degree, it were easy to modify the manner and measure of atonement. Like the existing laws the above would be useless, if adequate means were not taken to enforce them. Let, therefore, provision be made, that any officer so offended, who may decline calling upon the judgment of this court, and who may take any means whatsoever of redressing himself, be, upon due conviction thereof, before a general court-martial, *irremissibly* cashiered; and the same in regard to any officer refusing to submit to the judgment of the proposed court immediately and explicitly. Of course, if the investigation proved that the complainant was deserving, to any extent, of the obloquy put upon him, he, too, must be punishable, either by the apology being made reciprocally, or in a severer way, as the case might require: and if laws of the foregoing nature were formed, and rigidly executed, the decision of the suggested court would soon come to be considered as a sufficient purification of character, and no officer could think meanly of another, whom a body of officers pronounced undishonoured, such pronouncement being founded upon a sworn investigation into the facts of his case. On the contrary, an officer repeatedly offending would soon come to be universally despised and avoided, even if cashiering were not rendered the penalty of a repetition.

The expedient here suggested would have the certain effect of preventing duels; the question is, whether the army would adopt it voluntarily, for it would be a great stretch of authority for the crown to prescribe it. We think that a very small proportion of the officers of the army would consent to adopt a plan which vested others, *in all cases*, with the vindication of their honour, an office often too delicate to admit of being delegated.

Capt. M'Naghten is not an enemy to flogging, in certaing cases:

It is said, that a flogged soldier is good for nothing afterwards, but that an imprisoned one always comes out of confinement a better man than he went in. Supposing this to be true, it confines the argument strictly to the individual, and gives no insight into the comparative effects which the two punishments have on the minds of his companions; but I deny both the positions, because I speak from experience when I say, that I have known men who have been flogged to be in no degree deteriorated, and men who have been long confined, in no degree bettered, by the punishment; and I think that every person who has witnessed a corporal punishment must be able to call to memory what his sensations were on the first occasion of beholding it, and how strongly he *felt*, that if he were liable to such a penalty, he would tremblingly abstain from the perpetration of aught which could lead to its infliction. Such is the constant effect of a *visible* punishment on the spectators; but when a man is sentenced to imprisonment, his comrades lose sight of him forthwith: he is immured in a cell, and speedily forgotten.

We have not space to examine the work more fully, but it is well worthy the perusal of the army.

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Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

April 19th, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M.; the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, president, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table.

For the Library: from his Excellency Count Munster, Hanoverian Minister of State, F.M.R.A.S., a catalogue of the oriental MSS. in the Royal Library at Hanover. From the Marquis Fortia D'Urban, his *Deux Discours composés pour la Société Asiatique; avec planches, &c.* From Professor Middeldorpf, of Wratislaw, his works, entitled *Curæ Hexaplares in Jobum; Commentationes de Prudentio, &c.*, two parts; and a Latin oration delivered on the anniversary of the King of Prussia's birth. From M. Théologue, F.M.R.A.S., a Greek treatise on church music. From M. Klaproth, F.M.R.A.S., his memoir on the Sources of the Brahmaputra and of the Irrawaddy; with a map. From Professor Hamaker, F.M.R.A.S., the New Testament, in Singhalese, 4to. From the Rev. J. Humbert, of Geneva; his *Anthologie Arabe;* and *Discours sur l'utilité de la langue Arabe.* From the Société de Géographie of Paris; *Recueil de Voyages*, vol. ii. From the Académie Royale des Sciences de Bordeaux, *Séance publique de l'Academie du* 31 *Mai* 1827. From Sir G. F. Staunton, Bart., V.P.R.A.S, the first and third numbers of the *Canton Register*. From Sir Alex. Johnston, V.P.R.A.S., a painting representing three Candian chiefs transferring the whole of the sea-coast of the island of Ceylon to Governor Falck, in 1766; a portrait of the chief who was prime minister to the King of Candy at the time the above-mentioned transfer was effected: both these paintings are connected with a very material political feature of the able and honourable administration of Emanuel Falck, the late Dutch Governor of Ceylon, and the cousin of the present Netherlands' ambassador in England. From Sir William Rumboldt, Bart., M.R.A.S., a portrait of the late Colonel Lambton, surveyor-general of India. From Lieut.-Colonel Tod, M.R.A.S., a MS. historical roll or chronicle of the Ghelote dynasty of princes of Méwar; this very curious and valuable MS. is written on linen, about eighteen inches wide, and of great length, as may be supposed, as it contains a brief detail of events from the establishment of the family in the peninsula of Saurashtra, in the second century, to Rana Juggut Sing, of Oudipoor, in the seventeenth; and every occurrence of importance in their annals finds here its pictorial delineation: if they do not possess much value as works of art, they must be allowed to be of considerable interest as records of their history and mythology, and even as representations of personal appearance and costume. Although the princes of Méwar, from the greater antiquity of their family, preserve more specimens of historical records, thus illustrated, than any other tribe, yet they are not singular in the practice; since every dynasty in Rajast'han has its history similarly chronicled. Colonel Tod remarks (in the letter which accompanied his donation) that the existence of such documents quite suffice to redeem these martial tribes from the sweeping charge of not possessing any works of an historical nature; for although they may be deficient in the philosophic dignity of the west, they can certainly challenge competition with the Saxon chronicles of our own early times. This roll has afforded Colonel Tod some aid in the work which he has now in the press—"The Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han."* From Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, M.R.A.S., a splendidly written Korān; and a copy of his *Letters on India*. From William Price, Esq., a copy of the Persian tale entitled *Husn-oo-Dil*, or "Beauty and Heart;" with a translation by Mr. Price. From César Moreau, Esq., M.R.A.S., a copy of his *Examen Statistique de la Royaume de France en* 1827. From John Ranking, Esq., his

* We have much pleasure in adding, that Colonel Tod concluded the letter which accompanied his very valuable donation (after an appeal to the liberality of the members in favour of his immediate charge—the library) by announcing that he had bequeathed the whole of his MSS. and the oriental portion of his library to the Society.

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his *Researches into the Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans*; and *Researches into the Conquest of Peru and Mexico by the Moguls*. From L. Hebert, Esq., editor of the *Register of Arts*, &c. the first volume of a new series of that work, containing several comparative views of Ceylonese and British machinery. From Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, of the Bengal artillery, through his brother D. Pollock, Esq., M. R. A. S., two Burmese MSS., one a religious book, written in the round Pali character on plain palm leaves; the other written in white upon a black ground, appears to contain copies of despatches sent from Donabew by the Maha Bundoolah to various parts, referring to the arrival and advance of the English army: it was found in the Bundoolah's house at Donabew, after his death, by Col. Pollock.

For the Museum.—From Lieutenant Colonel Tod, 1. an inscription on stone, in very good preservation, in the character used by the Buddhists and Jains; 2. another inscription in a similar character, upon copper, from the ruins of Lodowa in the desert. This is the only specimen of this character upon copper that Colonel Tod ever discovered. Colonel Tod promises some remarks upon these and other inscriptions for the Society's *Transactions*. 3. A statue of a Hindu female divinity, from the ruins of Chandrábhágá in Hárávati. The statue has apparently had six arms; but the Mahommedans having deprived it of all but the natural number, it is impossible to judge whom it is intended to represent. Chandrábhágá was one of the numerous cities founded by the Pramáras; and among the ruins of its eighty-four temples, many good specimens of the arts of an early period may still be found. This statue is stated not to be one of the most favourable specimens; but it was portable, and being mutilated, it could be removed without offending prejudice. 4. A small fragment representing two attendants on the greater divinities, brought by Colonel Tod from Gungabhéva, at the falls of the Chumbull. 5. A remarkably fine chank shell, from Sankha-dwárá, the identical island in the gulf of Cutch where Hindu mythology places the scene of the recovery of the sacred volumes by Krishna, whose exploit, in the destruction of the serpent spoliator, gives him the character of the Pythic Apollo. 6. A quiver of arrows, such as are used throughout Northern India; this was made at Lahore, and is of rich blue velvet, embroidered with gold. 7. The shooting equipage of a Rajput chieftain, consisting of a powder-flask, shot or ball case (both covered with green velvet), match, and priming horn, which is made of the antelope's horn, with a carved ivory head. From Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, models of the following agricultural implements: 1. the *nāgar*, or heavy plough, usually drawn by from five to ten yoke of oxen, valued at about fifty rupees each. This plough is used for the purpose of breaking up ground previously uncultivated; it penetrates about fifteen inches deep, and in its progress tears up by the roots a very thick strong grass, which would otherwise prove injurious to the crops; after a short interval, this plough is followed by, 2. the *vacker*, or scarifier, which removes the grass before-mentioned, and weeds; it is also used for a variety of other purposes. 3. The large *pāmber*, or drill plough, with three shares, used for sowing round grain. 4. The small *pāmber*, or drill plough, with four shares, used for wheat, &c.: behind this plough is a feeder, by means of which a man sows oil-seed between the two middle furrows. 5. The *kōlpa*, or drill hoe; used for keeping the furrows free from weeds, &c.: sometimes one man has the charge of two of these instruments; in which case a forked stick, cut from the edge, and placed behind each, serves him to direct their progress. In presenting these models, Colonel Briggs took occasion to explain to the meeting the manner of their employment, and generally, the system of agriculture in use among the cultivators of the Deccan; from which explanation the above particulars were collected. From Lieutenant Colonel Coombs, two spears used by the natives of the Malayan peninsula, and six Candyan copper coins. From Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, a small metal figure of Buddha, in a temple.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

Colonel Briggs then read to the meeting his translation of a curious autobiographical memoir of Nana Furnevees, the celebrated minister of the Mahratta state.

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At a very early age, Nana became the intimate friend of Madhoo Rao the Great, who succeeded his father in 1761, shortly after the battle of Paniput, which threatened the extinction of the Mahratta power in Hindustan. At this period he was but seventeen years of age, and Nana was nineteen; the latter had been brought up to the study of the *Védas* and *Sastras*, but he succeeded to the office of *Furnevees* (literally, *record-keeper*), which had been held in his family for three generations. This was an office which, by bringing the person who filled it constantly into contact with the prince, was very favourable to the development of those superior qualities which Nana possessed in an eminent degree; and he consequently was honoured with an intimacy and confidence by his prince which only terminated with the death of the latter, at the early age of twenty-eight.

Colonel Briggs briefly sketches the public career of this celebrated individual up to the period of his death in 1800; and then states how the original of this paper came into his possession. In the course of his inquiries for information regarding this extraordinary person, he was enabled to gain access to his private papers; and a person, who was confidential clerk to the family, brought to him the curious and highly interesting relic, of which Colonel B. now presented a translation. The manuscript (which was in Nana's own handwriting) commences from his birth, but is only brought down to the period when Madhoo Rao ascended the throne. The translator remarks, that it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that Nana Furnevees should have written his life; but at the same time adduces very strong arguments in proof of its authenticity.

The memoir opens with a beautiful disquisition upon the being and attributes of the Deity; and from thence passes to a consideration of the constitution of human nature. The narrative then commences, and states that while yet a child, Nana had a strong tendency to religion, and used to amuse himself with performing the sacrificial ceremonies before the household images. He was not contracted in marriage till his tenth year, but about his twelfth year he began to feel the influence of the passions, which grew upon him to such a degree, that at the early age of seventeen he resolved to retire from the world, and give himself up to devotional pursuits. In the progress of his pilgrimage he states himself to have bathed in the very pool where Krishna is said to have crushed the serpent Kalya; and to have visited several other scenes of the exploits of this deity. The details of the fatal battle of Paniput are next given, and the total desertion of their commander, Bhow Sahib, the Peishwa's brother, by the Mahratta nobles, is severely commented on. It is observed, that so complete was his abandonment, that no one knew how he fell, or what became of him. An account of the manner in which Nana himself escaped, and of his safe arrival at the court of the Peishwa, then follows. The paper concludes with a statement of the death of Nana Sahib, the Peishwa, and the accession of Madhoo Rao to the musnud, upon which occasion Nana returns to public life in the office before-mentioned.

Colonel Briggs accompanies his translation with some observations upon this remarkable narrative; noticing, first, the pure and elevated sentiments which Nana Furnevees appears to have entertained upon the subject of the Deity, as exemplified in the introduction to his memoir, and in the whole tenour of his conduct through the many scenes of danger and difficulty he had already encountered, up to the time when he wrote this manuscript, and the strong contrast which these lofty ideas form with the humility of his opinions respecting his own nature. The translator concludes with expressing his opi-

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nion that, judging from this small specimen of the talents of Nana Furnevees, an extended memoir of his private life would prove both an interesting and valuable work.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Colonel Briggs for the communication of this very interesting paper.

The next general meeting of the Society will be on Saturday, May 3d, at 2 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

EAST-INDIA TRADE.

(*Ordered to be printed, 21st March* 1828.)

A Return of the Number of Ships cleared out from the different Ports in the United Kingdom, for British India, in each Year from 1814 to 1826 both inclusive; specifying their Tonnage, the Number of Seamen employed in navigating them, whether British or Indian, and distinguishing the Ships belonging to or chartered by the East-India Company from those of private Merchants.

	Total Number of Ships cleared out from the Ports of the United Kingdom.			Ships belonging to or chartered by the East-India Company.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
In the Year 1814	52	39,141	4,342	36	34,819	3,524
—— 1815	121	79,980	8,610	26	29,177	2,603
—— 1816	166	99,936	9,412	26	26,063	2,894
—— 1817	195	106,847	8,543	22	22,326	2,305
—— 1818	186	104,692	8,210	32	29,245	3,048
—— 1819	106	66,525	5,606	35	27,419	2,546
—— 1820	109	69,265	5,731	22	23,473	2,425
—— 1821	96	68,155	5,811	25	29,468	2,859
—— 1822	102	73,102	6,267	25	24,928	2,504
—— 1823	111	68,468	5,591	24	26,484	2,699
—— 1824	117	79,283	6,973	25	27,580	2,819
—— 1825	139	81,103	7,095	32	33,205	3,188
—— 1826	150	88,700	7,443	26	28,985	2,675

Note.—The above account includes the trade with China, as vessels, whose ultimate voyage is to that country, usually clear out for the East-Indies also.

TEA.

(*Ordered to be printed, 2d April* 1828.)

An Account of the Quantity of Tea imported into, exported from, and retained for Home Consumption in, Great Britain, in each of the Two Years 1826 and 1827.

	Year 1826.	Year 1827.
	lbs.	lbs.
Imported	29,840,401	30,746,287
Exported	4,086,835	4,142,949
Retained for Home Consumption	25,238,006	26,043,227

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VARIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held Nov. 21, the president, W. Leycester, Esq., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen elected members were Baboos Daya Chund Addy, Sibchunder Das, and Abhaya Charan Banerji.

The president laid before the meeting a report of the distribution of the kitchen-garden seeds, recently received from Liverpool, Patna, and the Nilgherri Hills. The seeds from Liverpool cost nearly £100. The supply consisted of seventeen sorts of the cabbage species, including cauliflowers and brocoli, four of lettuce, three of radish, four of onions, one of celery, one of parsley, nine sorts of peas, nine sorts of strawberries, and one of artichoke. One-half the quantity was distributed gratuitously to native gardeners along with the Patna and Nilgherri parcels. Some parcels were sent to Penang and other places. A great portion of the rest was distributed to the members, with exception of the strawberry seeds, which were mostly reserved for the Society's experimental garden. The remaining quantity was sold in parcels, like those given to the members, for twenty rupees each, realizing a considerable portion of the outlay, and thus enabling the Society to effect a similar purchase next year, without any material diminution of their funds. It was accordingly resolved to indent upon Liverpool for a fresh supply of seeds for the season of 1828.

A plant of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, or that yielding the West-India arrow-root, reared in Calcutta, by the president, from a plant brought from the Cape of Good Hope, was presented by him, as well as a specimen of the arrow-root, prepared from its tubers, which has been pronounced by several medical men to be of the best quality.

Specimens of Himalayan wheat, with observations on them and other vegetable products of the hills, were presented by Mr. Royle.

An account of a new kind of plum, resembling a cherry, found in Asam, and observations on extending the growth of the apple and pear in Hindustan, were received from Mr. Scott.

A letter was read from Mr. Williams, of Sricole, in Jessore, on the influence of the moon's age, on the rise and fall of the sap of trees, and the consequent effects on the seasoning of timber.

A letter from Baboo Radhakant Deb was read on the use of manure, according to the English system, intended to introduce its employment amongst the natives.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 1st Dec., Mr. Wilson, vice-president, in the chair.

A paper by Dr. G. M. Patterson, on the Pathology of the cerebellum, and a communication by Mr. Twining, on the use of the lactucarium, prepared in India at the General Hospital, were read, and made the subjects of discussion. The efficacy of the narcotic juice of the lettuce, in the cases in which it was administered, has proved less decided than was inferred from its first trial; but it appears to have been sensibly felt in some instances, and the substance is considered deserving of further investigation.—*Ib.*

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at its rooms, on Monday the 26th November.

The usual business having been transacted, the secretary (Lieut. Col. V. Kennedy) addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Vice-President and gentlemen: as you have all so lately participated in presenting to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of this government, those tributes of regret and applause, to which his distinguished and pre-eminent merits so justly entitled him, it becomes unnecessary to intimate, that in consequence of his departure the situation of president of this Society has become vacant. Previously, however, to proceeding to the election of his successor, permit me to recall to your attention the important benefits which not only this Society, but oriental literature in general, has derived from that cultivation and promotion of literary pursuits, with which he delighted to solace the few hours that he could abstract from the multiplied avocations of official business; but I should have been most happy had some person, much better qualified than I am to speak on such a subject, undertaken to submit it to your notice; as I am too well aware that I can but inadequately convey even an imperfect notion of the extensive conversancy with literature for which Mr. Elphinstone was so eminently distinguished, and of that constant solicitude and liberality with which he encouraged every means that could tend to promote its general and beneficial diffusion.

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" It must at the same time be admitted, that from a singularly diffident and retiring disposition, which is so often the accompaniment and ornament of real ability, neither our labours have been animated by those discourses, nor our Transactions enriched with those memoirs, which Mr. Elphinstone was so competent to compose; for, if not a profound classical scholar, he was sufficiently master of the Greek and Latin languages to enable him to appreciate and enjoy the matchless works of antiquity; and with the modern literature of his own country, France, and Italy, he was intimately acquainted. But his active life and public duties restricted his knowledge of the numerous languages of Asia to a conversancy with Persian, and prevented him from prosecuting, even in that language, the study of oriental learning by applying to its original sources; yet his information on all subjects connected with it, and particularly with the civil and political history of Persia and India, was most extensive. That cause, perhaps, united to the correct and elegant taste which he had derived from nature, but which he had improved and sedulously cultivated, by the perusal of the best ancient and modern authors, rendered him a rather too severe critic of oriental composition. He denied not, indeed, that its occasional beauties deserved every praise, but he was inclined to think that these could not compensate for its numerous imperfections. This opinion, however, applied merely to the critical merits of Eastern literature; for he evinced, by means of enlightened acts, his firm conviction that the government of this country could not be conducted efficiently and prosperously for many years without adapting it, as far as the real interests of the people would admit, to their long-established and deeply-rooted habits and prejudices; and hence it was that, in order to acquire an accurate knowledge of their customs, usages, and laws, he encouraged with the utmost munificence the study of the native languages and literature.

" But from his estimation of the native character, which he must have viewed in its most unfavourable light, during his official intercourse with the late Peishwah, whose conduct and that of his ministers, during the last six years of his government, was so marked with duplicity and disregard of every principle of honour and rectitude, Mr. Elphinstone was persuaded that mental and moral improvement were indispensable for securing the real prosperity of this country, and for enabling the people to understand and appreciate that impartiality, integrity, and justice, which distinguish the British government. Education, therefore, appeared to his enlightened views the most safe and efficient means for improving the native mind, and rendering the people eventually qualified for a participation in the government of their own country; and Mr. Elphinstone, therefore, encouraged with the most liberal support the establishment and exertions of the Native Education Society, which promise to be attended with such beneficial results. Hence the future consequences, which may be produced by thus promoting the cultivation of Western and Eastern literature in this country, becomes a subject of most interesting speculation. For, though the advancement which the natives may attain is still problematical, it cannot be denied that they possess the greatest aptitude for instruction; and it will be obvious that the more intimately acquainted with them British gentlemen may become, the more capable will they be of ascertaining correctly the motives and principles of conduct which actuate the present Hindu, and of penetrating into the darkest recesses of that antique, rich, and copious mine of Sanscrit learning, which has been hitherto so little explored.

" It was to assist in the attainment of objects of such importance that Mr. Elphinstone was always most anxious to promote the interests of this Society, and that he unceasingly endeavoured to incite every person with whom he was acquainted to favour it with contributions. If, therefore, six years have elapsed without our having been able to publish another volume of our Transactions, this dearth of communications would not have occurred had it been in the power of the president to have prevented it; but the limited extent of this presidency, the lamented death or regretted departure to Europe of some of our most distinguished members, and the difficulty of literary pursuits in this country, present causes fully sufficient for explaining this suspension, which, I trust, is merely temporary, of the publication of volumes similar to those which have been already honoured with the approbation of the public.

" It must appear surprising that, amidst the numerous objects so fully deserving of investigation which surround us, so few persons are inclined to devote themselves to some one of those various studies, for the cultivation of which this country seems to afford the greatest incitements; and still more so, that of such gentlemen as are engaged in these pursuits scarcely any one appears inclined to avail himself of our Transactions, for the purpose of communicating to the public the result of his researches. But there is one obstacle to literary exertion in this country, which does not seem to have been hitherto duly appreciated; I mean the

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the indispensable necessity of acquiring the vernacular dialect of the province in which such studies are pursued. For the antiquarian, the historian, and even the botanist, the physician, or the mineralogist, will find it difficult, without such a knowledge, to conduct his inquiries; and this defect will render his conclusions both unsatisfactory and but little entitled to have reliance placed upon them. If also the object of research be Muhammudan literature, no considerable progress in it could be attained without a competent conversancy with the Persian and Arabic languages; nor could the pursuit of Hindu learning be prosecuted with any success without the acquisition of Sanscrit. The study, however, of languages is to many persons so extremely irksome as to deter them from attempting to approach by so rugged a path that portal, which would introduce them into so novel a scene, abounding in diversified objects of curiosity and instruction; but to facilitate this approach Mr. Elphinstone has encouraged and promoted, by the enlightened liberality of the government over which he presided, the compilation and publication of grammars and dictionaries of the Maratha and Gurjrati languages, which, to the disgrace of this presidency, had remained so long neglected, and also the publication of several works composed in them. These languages, it is true, have no instrinsic merit, for they are merely colloquial, and possess no valuable works, but they are the mother tongues of the people who are placed under this government; and in both the Maratha and Gurjrati provinces a knowledge of Hindustani is by no means generally prevalent. In this part of India, therefore, it will be evident how impossible it must be for any person to pursue effectually any object of research without a knowledge of one, or perhaps both of these vernacular dialects, in order to put him in possession of a medium of communication between himself and those from whom he may require information.

"It is not, however, by his public measures or private exertions alone that Mr. Elphinstone has thus successfully contributed to the promotion of literature, for his invaluable account of the embassy to Cabul will ever remain a memorial, and I hope not the only memorial, of his eminent literary qualifications; and from the public applause which it has so justly received, it must also afford a most inciting assurance, that neither an active life nor official business do necessarily prevent the prosecution of intellectual pursuits. Occupied, indeed, as Mr. Elphinstone always seemed to be, either in the discharge of his numerous and important public duties, or in maintaining the intercourse of private life with that urbanity and engaging friendliness for which he was so peculiarly distinguished, these words of Catullus to Crassus in Cicero's Treatise *de Oratore*, became strikingly applicable to the extent of acquirements displayed in Mr. Elphinstone's conversation:—'Sed tamen, cum omnes gradus ætatis recordor tuæ, eumque vitam tuam ac studia considero: neque, quo tempore ista didiceris, video, nec magnopere te istis studiis, hominibus, libris, intellego, deditum. Neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer te illa, quæ mihi persuades maxima esse adjumenta, potuisse in tuis tantis occupationibus, perdiscere, an si non potueris posse isto modo dicere." It was, therefore, to that instructive intercourse, to that courtesy with which Mr. Elphinstone listened to those with whom he conversed, to that unassuming and engaging manner with which he communicated the copious and diversified stores of his own knowledge, and to the bright example of his literary excellence, that is principally to be ascribed the more general diffusion of a literary taste throughout this presidency. For it was impossible to be admitted into the society of so highly talented an individual without admiring his commanding abilities, and being sensible that literature most eminently contributed to adorn his richly cultivated mind: but what man admires he wishes to imitate, and though it is not likely that any person could entertain even the slightest expectation of emulating the numerous accomplishments of Mr. Elphinstone, he might still be permitted to hope, that by cultivating his own mind he might render himself more worthy of the notice with which Mr. Elphinstone honoured him.

"That such was actually the case I may confidently appeal to the gentlemen present to attest, and to them also are well known the subjects to which I have now ventured to advert, in a manner so very inadequate to their importance. To prolong these imperfect remarks must be unnecessary, for I am persuaded that every member will be of opinion that the Society ought to testify the high sense which it entertains of Mr. Elphinstone's literary excellence, of his constant solicitude to promote the diffusion of literature and knowledge, and of the grateful remembrance which the Society will ever preserve of his unceasing interest in the furtherance of the objects of its institution by some permanent memorial, which shall not only perpetuate his memory, but also incite the beholder to imitate, in the cultivation of his own mind, so illustrious an example. I beg leave in consequence to propose, that Mr. Elphinstone be requested to sit for his bust on his arrival in England, in order that it may

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may be placed in the rooms of the Literary Society of Bombay."

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

It was next resolved, that Major General the Hon. Sir John Malcolm be elected president of the Society, in the place of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy having here begged leave to resign the situation of secretary to the Society and its two committees, it was resolved that the unanimous thanks of the Society be conveyed to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, for the very great benefits which the Society has derived, during the period that he has held the situation of secretary, from his assiduous zeal, extensive bibliographical knowledge, and literary abilities.

The deputation accordingly waited upon Major General the Honourable Sir John Malcolm the following morning, and communicated to him the request of the Society, when Sir John Malcolm was pleased to do the Society the honour of accepting the situation of president.—*Bomb. Cour., Dec.* 1.

THE CHINESE KEYS OR RADICALS.

M. Klaproth has published the following remarks upon the keys or radical characters in the Chinese language, in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, for March 1828:—

M. Abel Remusat, in his excellent Chinese Grammar (pp. 8, 9), has well explained the nature of the *poo*, or Chinese keys: he there observes, that "the distinction of the *poo* was made at different periods by various authors, and solely with the view of classing the characters." Many persons, however, deceived by the fancies or rather reveries of Fourmont regarding the 214 keys, still believe that the Chinese first began by forming these 214 principal characters, and that they then compounded all the others by a combination of these primitive radicals. This fantastic explanation of the keys is the only addition made by M. Deguignes to the Chinese and Latin Dictionary of F. Basil of Glemona, who was employed to publish it. M. Deguignes found in the *Meditationes Sinicæ* of Fourmont such phrases as these: *yih*, "key of unity, of priority, and perfection;" or at the second key, *kwăn*, "key of increase, &c." A single glance at the meaning of the eight characters arranged in the dictionary under the latter key, will demonstrate the fallacy of this system; for the things they denote recall no such idea. They signify: *ya*, a fork; *ko*, a numeral particle; *chung*, the middle; *fung*, a full face; *kwan*, to tie the hair in two tufts upon the head; *ch'uen*, to string; *ch'han*, a gridiron. Those who know Chinese have long ago rejected the erroneous assertions of Fourmont. These assertions are, nevertheless, again brought forward in a work on Chinese philosophy recently published in Germany. The fact is, that the Chinese characters were not originally formed according to any general system: those who formed them followed no other law than necessity, which obliged them to invent a sign to express such or such an object or idea. It was not till long after the whole of the characters were formed that the idea ever occurred of subjecting them to a minute examination, in order to extract from a certain number of groups, one of which was found in each character, under which by these means all the ideographical signs which compose Chinese writing might be arranged: hence the oldest Chinese lexicons or vocabularies, such as the *Urh-ya*, and others besides, are not arranged according to the system of keys, but in the order of subjects. This order begins with *heaven* and ends with *animals*.

Heu-shin, the celebrated author of the dictionary *Shwŏ-wăn*, which he finished in the year 121 of our era, was the first who conceived the happy idea of extracting from the aggregate Chinese characters, *poo*, or *keys*, under which they might be arranged. He fixed the number of them at 540, and disposed them in what appears an arbitrary order. Some editors of his work have arranged these 540 *poo* according to the consonants of the words they represent, and they have disposed them in the series of the Chinese consonants, which follow each other nearly in the same order as those of the Indian alphabet, beginning by *k* and ending by *j*. Koo-ye-wang, author of the *Yuh-p'hëen*, who finished this celebrated dictionary A.D. 543, adopted 542 keys, partly the same as those of the *Shwŏ-wăn*. The successors of these two great lexicographers have considerably altered the order and the number of the keys, each following the system he had adopted for his own particular work. The dictionary *kwang-yun*, finished A.D. 1011, has 206 keys. Sze-ma-kwang has inserted 543 in his *Leu-p'hëen*. The great dictionary *P'hëen-hae* has 444. The *Hung-woo-ching-yun*, compiled in the reign of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, carries the number of keys to 500, &c. &c. Other lexicographers have greatly diminished the number of the keys: the author of the *Lo-shoo-foo*, for example, has distributed all the characters explained in that dictionary under 93 *poo*. This uncertainty regarding the number of keys continued till 1616, the period when the celebrated Mae-tan published his *Tsze-hwuy*, who was the first to determine the 214 keys now in use. They

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They were adopted by the author of the *Ching-tsze-t'hung*, and finally by the emperor Kang-he, in his *Kang-he-tsze-tien*. Their system is, without dispute, the best and most convenient of all extant, and does not appear likely to be speedily changed; but these 214 signs ought by no means to be regarded as the primitive characters of Chinese writing.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS IN INDIA.

At Broach is one of those remarkable institutions which have made a good deal of noise in Europe as instances of Hindoo benevolence to inferior animals: I mean hospitals for sick and infirm beasts, birds, and insects. I was not able to visit it, but Mr. Corsellis described it as a very dirty and neglected place, which, though it has considerable endowments in land, only serves to enrich the Brahmins who manage it. They have really animals of several different kinds there, not only those which are accounted sacred by the Hindoos, as monkeys, peacocks, &c., but horses, dogs, and cats; they have also, in little boxes, an assortment of lice and fleas. It is not true, however, that they feed those pensioners on the flesh of beggars hired for the purpose: the Brahmins say that insects, as well as the other inmates of their infirmary, are fed with vegetables only, such as rice, &c. How the insects thrive I did not hear, but the old horses and dogs, nay the peacocks and apes, are allowed to starve, and the only creatures said to be in any tolerable plight are some milch cows, which may be kept from other motives than charity.—*Heber's Journal.*

PHENOMENON.

A whale has recently been taken in Oyster Bay (Van Diemen's Land), exhibiting a most singular phenomenon. On cutting it up the blubber appeared of a blood red, and after boiling, the oil, which is of a very good quality, assumed the same colour. The fish exhibited no extraordinary appearance externally, but turned out seven tuns of oil, specimens of which have been sent to the faculty for analysis.—*Colonial Times.*

DIVERSITY OF TASTE RESPECTING FOOD.

We have many examples of the partiality of comparatively civilized races of men to a diet which to us appears loathsome and offensive, and which these nations from habit, or naturally depraved taste, would prefer to the choicest dishes at an alderman's dinner in Guildhall. The Pariahs of Hindoostan (it is observed in a recent work), attracted by the stench of rotten carcases, fly in crowds to dispute the infectious carrion with the dogs, the ravens, and other birds of prey: They share the mass of corruption, and return to their dens to devour it without rice, seasoning, or any other accompaniment. Little do they care of what disease the animal may have died, for they make no scruple to poison secretly their neighbour's oxen and cows to provide a savage repast for their ravenous appetites. The Bushmen of Southern Africa generally eat the flesh raw, and when they cook it, they only warm it, and apply their teeth to it at the moment it is taken from the ashes. The inhabitants of the Kurulean Isles are very partial to bear's liver. Chinese are not particular in their choice of animal food: cats, dogs, rats, and almost every species of animals, serpents, &c. and which have either been killed or died a natural death. It was a practice in China at one time for tavern-keepers to put to death a fat guest, when opportunity served, and to make pies, &c. of the flesh for the entertainment of their other guests who were so fortunate as not to be so well fed. Bears' paws, birds'-nests, and sea-slug, are considered great delicacies. The Tibetians prefer raw to roasted mutton. The Cochin Chinese prefer rotten eggs to fresh; putrid eggs cost more than the latter by 30 per cent.—*Chinese Chronicle of Malacca.*

SHAMANISM IN SIBERIA.

"*April* 9, 1827.—This evening I learned that there were to be some Shaman rites performed at a tent about a mile from the house. After supper I went with my three young men to witness the ceremonies. They had not begun when we arrived. I was the more desirous to see this service, because, from what I had heard of it, I thought there was a remarkable resemblance in it to some of the ceremonies connected with the scape-goat of the Mosaic economy. They call it the letting loose of the goat. Upon this occasion the animal provided was rather a kid than a goat. There were two Shamans, men, present, or as they are termed, Boo, and two female Shamans, or Odagan. A young man was sitting by the wall of the tent dressing the goat, that is fastening little brass rings, corals, and other ornaments to its legs, neck, ears, &c. This occupied upwards of half an hour; two or three lighted lamps were placed on a table at the west side of the tent, before the sheep-skin images. Before the table were placed the two Shaman sticks, called horses, being ornamented with the figure of a horse's head on the top, and hung round with a number of iron rings and flat slips of the same metal, which make a tinkling noise when the stick is moved. A sword was stuck in the ground beside them. The use of these articles will

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will be seen immediately. The younger of the two Shamans began the service by playing for a few minutes upon a Jew's harp, the instrument the Shamans use to invoke the objects of their worship, and, as they say, to bring their own minds into a fit state to hold intercourse with them. The harp was then handed across the tent to one of the Odagans, who began to play in the same strain. In the mean time the younger Shaman rose, laid aside his girdle, and hung a circular plate of brass round his neck. He then turned towards the table were the lamps where burning, and taking a taper in his hand, and waving it with a slow continued motion over the table, began to mutter, in a low tone, a kind of prayer, or incantation. This was in the Mongolian language, but pronounced in so low a voice, and so indistinctly, that I could not understand a single word. This lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and then seizing the two sticks, one in each hand, holding also the sword in his left hand, with its point to the ground, he turned towards the fire in the middle of the tent, muttering all the while his invocations. A wooden cup was then given him, and a man stood by with a vessel containing some milk. The milk was poured, in small portions, into the cup, and the Shaman threw the first part into the fire, then repeated portions out of the hole in the roof of the tent, towards the east, west, south, and north. The Shaman then began to utter words in a louder tone, and to use more violent gesticulations. His whole frame became agitated, and after reeling about the tent for some time, he sat down in his place. The old Shaman, who was quite blind and apparently very infirm, then rose, took the two sticks (omitting the sword) and began his prayers; at first his voice was low, and his motions gentle, but as he continued to strike the ground with his two rattling-sticks, he gradually became more active, began to make strange noises, hissing like a cat, and growling like an angry dog; his legs then began to tremble, his whole body shook violently, and at last he began to jump with an agility and force which I did not think so feeble a man was capable of. This exercise lasted till he was quite exhausted, and he sunk down upon the floor.

"The other Shaman rose a second time, took his two sticks and sword. The people, who were crowded all round the tent, now drew back as far as possible, and the wooden posts, which partly support the roof of the tent, were removed to allow more space for going round the fire. The man appeared now wrought up to a higher ecstacy; he walked, or rather staggered, round the fire, leaning on the two sticks, now and then jumping violently, and, to appearance, unconscious of the presence of any one. In the midst of these feats, he threw off his boots, and began to rake out the burning cinders from the fire with his hands, and spread them by the side of the fire-place. He took up a piece of live charcoal, and held it for some time in his hand, but, as I could perceive, in a way that could not burn him. Next he began to dance upon the glowing cinders with his naked feet, but neither did this seem very extraordinary, for the quickness of the motion soon scattered the ashes, so that he could not be burnt. The last part of the farce, for such I consider it to be, was his laying down the two sticks, and reeling about with the sword in his hand, setting the point of it first against his side, then against his breast. He now staggered towards the door, and placing the hilt of the sword against the wall, with the point of it to his breast, leaned and pushed against it, as if he had been forcing it into his body; at last it seemed to go in, and he writhed and twisted his body, as if he had been really pierced through, and was making efforts to draw the weapon out; to assist him in this he then went towards the young man, who had been all this while holding the goat, and the lad, taking hold of the handle of the sword, drew it with all his might; I observed, however, that the Shaman was holding it by the blade, and after various struggles and contortions, he let it slip through his fingers, and so it seemed to be extracted from his body with a jerk. All this was performed with his back towards the people present, and not one of them could see whether the sword entered his body or not, but I am persuaded the whole was mere trick; and Gendeng, my writer, did not scruple openly to say so before them all, and taking the sword, went through the whole ceremony of stabbing himself in the way of fun. This produced nothing but a smile from the spectators, and during the whole performances the people continued talking, laughing, and smoking their pipes with the greatest indifference. The old Shaman again rose and went through his part much in the same way as before, but not so violently; sometimes he suddenly stopped, and, turning round his blind eyes as if he wished to see something, mentioned a number of names, and inquired if such and such a one was well and happy. The other Shaman replied in a low voice, "well." Then were pronounced the names of their dead friends, and the old man pretended to see and converse with the spirits who had the charge of them in the invisible state. All these ceremonies were only preparatory to the letting loose of the goat, and now they began to talk of getting a horse provided

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provided for the "fit man," by whom the goat was to be sent away into the wilderness. Two other men were to go along with him, and the place to which the animal was to be taken was several versts distant, where there were no tents. On some occasions, they told me, the Shaman strikes the goat with a sword, but they never kill it, and after it is let loose they never inquire after it, nor is it ever more seen, as no doubt it soon becomes the prey of the wolves. I wished to wait till the whole was concluded, but I understood the Shamans were to repeat their tricks till day-break, and not till then was the animal to be sent away. I therefore returned home with my companions, not a little struck with these singular ceremonies. I could not learn that these Shamans had any reference to the expiation of sin in this service, nor that their scape-goat was considered as bearing away their iniquities. Their view of it rather is, that it is an offering very acceptable to the Ongoon, or spirits they worship, renders them propitious, procures blessings upon their cattle, and all their undertakings; for all the Shaman services, as far as I can learn, have no higher design than the procuring of temporal good, or the averting of temporal evil; neither could these poor people give me any account of the origin or source, whence they derived this ceremony. They trace their religion to no greater distance than the island Olchon, in the Baikal-lake, where, they believe, the objects of their worship have their most sacred and honoured residence."—*Journal of Mr. Swan, Miss. at Selenginsk.*

MAJOR LAING AND CAPT. CLAPPERTON.

M. Rousseau, French consul at Tripoli, has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, some particulars regarding the fate of Major Laing and Capt. Clapperton, communicated to him by the Pacha, from information received from his own officer, the Governor of Ghadames, and from other native sources. Major Laing was not killed in the Tualt territory, as formerly stated; he was wounded only, and escaped from the assassins by the aid of a marabout (or holy man), and reached Timbuctoo. Soon after his arrival in the city, the Fellans, or Fellatahs, a powerful and warlike horde, at present domineering throughout the immense deserts of Central Africa, came to Timbuctoo and demanded him authoritatively, in order to put him to death, "and thereby prevent," they said, "Christian nations from taking advantage of the intelligence he would be able to give them respecting Soudan, and penetrating at some period into these distant countries, in order to subdue the inhabitants." These are the precise expressions of the Sheikh of Ghadames. These Fellans, it appears, made themselves masters of Timbuctoo, previous to which, the city was ruled by twenty-four chiefs conjointly, amongst whom was a female named Nana Beira. One of these chiefs received Major Laing into his house, on the recommendation of Sheikh El Moktar, the person with whom he had taken refuge (on the banks of the Nile of the Negroes) after escaping from the Hangars. As soon as the Fellans approached the city, the chief sent Major Laing away by night under the care of some of his confidential domestics, one of whom, however, betrayed him secretly to the Fellans, and subsequently gave him the first stab with a dagger. This information comes from a Moorish merchant, a native of Ghadames, long settled at Timbuctoo, who communicated it in December 1826 to his cousin, who resided at the former place. The letter of the latter, dated August 1827, was received at Tripoli, accompanied by the original letter of his relation, in September. The Timbuctoo merchant states that the details he gives were procured from several inhabitants of that city, and from merchants who formed part of the caravan in which Major Laing travelled thither. M. Rousseau states that he expects a detailed account of the principal events which occurred to Major Laing after his departure from Ghadames, especially the attack of the Hangars (a nomade tribe, which the Fellans have now subdued), the almost miraculous manner in which he escaped, his arrival and stay at Timbuctoo, the social condition and military force of the Fellans, his flight from the city, and death.

Capt. Clapperton, it appears, was murdered at Sakatoo, which he had visited in his former journey. In the narrative published by Col. Denham and Capt. Clapperton, great praise is bestowed on Sultan Bello, the chief of the Fellatahs, who resides at Sakatoo, and who received Capt. C. very hospitably on his first visit. Letters from Timbuctoo, seen by M. Rousseau, describe this sultan as a literary man, who has published several works on politics, history and jurisprudence. Yet it is this very person to whom the murder of these two unfortunate travellers, it seems, is to be attributed, since if he did not actually command, he permitted it, owing, it is supposed, to their being represented to him as spies sent into Soudan in order to collect information that would facilitate its conquest. It was a relation of this sultan, named Ahmed Labboo, who took Timbuctoo, where he put an end to the oligarchy which ruled that city, and, singularly enough, placed it under the sole

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government of the very chief who entertained Major Laing, and contrived his escape: a circumstance naturally prompting a suspicion that he was secretly accessary to his assassination. His name is Othman Vould Quaid Abubekr. Ahmed Labboo has marched to the west, in order to invade Bambara.*

ANALOGY BETWEEN FOSSIL AND LIVING ANIMALS.

A portion of the palate of a carnivorous animal has recently been discovered at Montmatre, which bears no resemblance to any living animal except the *Didelphis Cynocephala* of Van Diemen's Land; and M. Cuvier states that the resemblance between the two is so strong, that they scarcely seem to belong to different species.

THE ATTARAN RIVER.

The following account of an excursion up the Attaran River will, we doubt not, be read with much interest, from its connexion with one of the principal resources of the new acquisitions in that quarter, the teak forests, to which it offers access, and for the conveyance of which valuable timber to the British station it affords such facilities.

The party left Moal Mein, and doubled the point of the cantonments that projects to the north, where three important streams meet the San-luen from the north, the Geyn from the north-east, and the Attaran from the south-east. Above the point, the cantonments and town of Moal Mein expand over a considerable acclivity to the foot of a small hill: the river face extending about two miles on the west and north, along the main or San-luen river, towards the mouth of the Attaran. The course of this river is from south-east to north-west: at the outlet it is deep and wide, the water is salt for some distance, and its banks are consequently overrun with trees and jungle, usual in such situations. The plants near the water's edge are of stunted growth, but they increase as they recede, rising to the height of large trees, and produce a pleasing and picturesque effect. It is singular that *soonduree*, although abundant about Amherst and on Pulo-gyun, does not occur on this river. In the situations where found it is a much larger tree than in any part of Bengal, so much so as to suggest a doubt of their being identically the same, if they did not agree in every other respect. The tree is called *konnejoo* by the Burmese, and the timber is extensively used for posts in house-building.

At a distance, varying from two to six miles from the left bank, is a low range of hills that run nearly parallel to the river for twenty-six miles towards the boundary. Two villages were passed near the mouth of the river, one on the left bank, the former was extensive and populous. Extending from the banks on either hand are spacious plains well adapted for rice cultivation, and partially inundated during the rains.

Pabung hill is remarkable on account of its being perforated by a nullah, which forms a channel through its base. The hill is of an oblong form, its greatest length extending along the river, forming an almost perpendicular bank. Towards its southern extremity it declines to a small eminence surmounted by a pagoda, and having a kiyum, or convent, at the base. It is near this spot that the excavation occurs, forming a vaulted canal, which traverses the solid rock, and is about forty feet long and twenty feet wide; the roof is about twelve feet above the surface of the water, and is studded with short thick stalactites, tinged with blue and yellow. In the interstices the roof appears to be curiously scooped out into small angular faces. The hills generally along the Attaran consist of primitive lime-stone; their height rarely exceeds 400 feet, and they are covered on the sides and summit with a scanty vegetation. About eight miles above the Pabung hill is another hill, at a mile from the foot of which issues a hot spring; the water of it spreads into a small lake, the temperature of which was found to be 132°, the thermometer in the shade being 98°. Access to the spring itself was prevented by the lake which it had formed around it.

Beyond this spot the course of the river becomes more tortuous, the banks are loftier, and the character of the vegetation changes, indicating its exemption from the influence of saline matters. The plants along the stream were cotton trees, palmiras, willows, bamboos, &c., and beyond the lakes were open and extensive plains. The site of the village of Attaran was passed but no traces of the place itself remain.

A few miles above a deserted village, called Assamee, the river becomes too shallow for boats of any burthen, and it was necessary therefore to proceed in light canoes. The Attaran runs here nearly north and south, in a very winding course, the water is clear and the stream rapid especially where interrupted by rocks or sand-banks. The bed is pebbly. The rocks are of lime-stone, sand-stone, and quartz, projecting from the banks. The course of the stream is much obstructed by shallows over which it was necessary to drag the canoes, and further by large trees which had fallen from the

* We are assured, from good authority, that the Pacha of Tripoli has denied to the British consul that he gave this information.—*Ed.*

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the banks and were lying across the bed of the river. In the rains of course none of these obstacles occur, and the largest boats may be conveyed down, and boats of any size can pass along the branches of the river. The face of the country continued much the same: extensive plains stretched inland from the banks, dense volumes of smoke and crackling flame from which bore evidence to the activity with which the population were clearing the ground for cultivation, aided by the powerful effects of a scorching sun. The tracks of elephants were exceedingly frequent and in many places they had cleared away the jungle on the bank, where they were in the habit of descending to drink, as completely as if it had been the work of man. It was also not uncommon to observe two such ghats opposite to each other where these animals were accustomed to cross. The deep and fine sand along the edge of the water gave frequent cover to the eggs of the tortoise, deposited at the depth of one or two feet. The Burmese boatmen detect them by pushing a thin stick to that depth in the sand as they proceed, at every two or three paces, and when they feel or observe they have pierced an egg they turn up the sand with their hands and discover the nest. Jungle fowls, peacocks, rhinoceros-birds, snake-birds, divers, and kingfishers were very numerous. The traces of a tiger were only noticed at one spot in the sand. A mungoose, differing in some respects from that of Hindoostan, was observable, as was an innocuous snake, six feet long, which appeared to be the same as the *dharaes* of Bengal, and of which the flesh is eaten by the Burmans.

A forest of teak occurred at a short distance from the right bank, where traces existed of the timber having been felled and conveyed to the stream at no remote period. Some of the trees were well grown, straight, and from thirty-five to forty-five feet in height, and being eleven to thirteen feet in girth, the measurements being regulated on the same principle as noticed in the account of the excursion up the San-luen, several other valuable trees were growing in the same forest, and bamboos of the large kind.

On the left bank, at the distance of forty yards from the river, occurred another forest of teak, many of the trees were of a superior description. The forest extends about a mile along the river, and is said to run about a mile and a half inland. On the river side a second forest, or a continuation of the same succeeds, and teak-trees are observable for two miles up the river on either hand, sometimes quite close to the banks, and disappearing at intervals, the average girth of twenty-seven measurements was ten feet. The general height of the stems thirty feet; but one noble specimen, which had fallen down, was fifty-six feet in length.

The river continued very winding, running north and south, and a range of hills was visible in front. Patches of teak were frequently observable, and noble clumps of the largest bamboos were common, as were the jarool tree and rattans. A group of five elephants, drinking at one of the ghats, was disturbed and retreated into the jungle. Within a few hundred yards from the halting-place, on the right bank, were numerous teak-trees; many, thirty to forty feet high, and ten to twelve feet in the girth. The bamboos found here are of the very best description; they belong to the thorny kind, were from sixty to seventy feet long, straight, of the average circumference of fifteen inches near the base, and ten inches at the height of fifty-four feet; the thickness of the sides was an inch.

The shallowness of the water not permitting the further advance of the canoes, the excursion was prosecuted by land, notwithstanding the extreme heat, the thermometer being 95° in the shade. The path lay through close jungle, in the tracks of elephants chiefly, and led at first south and afterwards south-east. Several detached teak-trees were passed, and at noon a cluster of about 100 was encountered. Beyond this the same kind of tree predominated to the bank of the Meeteekeet nullah, a stream about thirty yards broad, running north and south, of beautifully clear water in a pebbly bottom. A great variety of valuable trees contributed to the formation of this forest.

The journey proceeded over irregular ground, occasionally swampy, a rivulet, running south south-east, was forded. At a short distance from the east bank of this stream commenced the great teak forest of the Attaran. At first the ground is low, but it leads to a narrow valley, between two parallel ranges of small hills entirely covered with teak-trees. After proceeding three miles through the forest, the Kyoomben Kyoun, or Teak-tree rivulet was met with, running north-west, about thirty-six feet broad with high banks: the water was perfectly transparent and in the middle about two feet deep. The soil in the vicinity was mostly of sand and a yellowish clay and remarkably dry; the low ground was covered with verdure which offered a pleasing contrast to the barren aspect of the soil of the forest; where the verdure prevailed the teak was interrupted, the tree affecting high and dry situations.

Two days were devoted to the examination of the forest, which is far the largest that has yet been discovered, containing many thousand trees of the largest dimensions, and furnishing timber in abundance

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abundance for military and naval purposes. It extends for five or six miles to the rivulet above noticed, the course of which it follows for a considerable distance until it is lost in a range of hills, which are visible to the south. It is about twenty-two miles from the Siamese frontier, the proximity of which has deterred the Burmese from cutting the timber. Its distance from Moal Mein is about 100 miles, but the timbers might be easily floated, in the rains, down the Kyoomben Kyoun rivulet into the Attaran, and along that river to the station. The same kind of bamboo, formerly noticed, is also abundanthere, and might be floated down with facility and advantage.

A number of the trees were measured and were mostly about thirty feet high to the branches, and ten to twelve feet in the girth. Trees of fifty feet high were not uncommon, and some of sixty were measured. In one instance the girth was twenty-four feet, but the stem soon divided into three vast limbs: the average girth was about eleven feet. Some other trees attain an immense size, and one wood-oil tree had a stem sixty feet to the first branch, and perfectly straight, the girth at six feet above the ground was twenty-one feet.

The population along the Attaran is much more scanty than along the Sanluen. The villages are rare, a canoe was rarely seen, and not a single cotton or indigo plant was observable. The resort of the Talien fugitives to the banks of the stream will, however, it is to be expected, soon convert its desolate aspect into the lively scene of human exertion. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

LAWS OF THE PADRIES OF SUMATRA.

It was customary for the Padries to declare war against any country which they thought might be overcome either by stratagem or force. When subdued the villages were delivered up to plunder and then burnt. If the war was protracted prisoners were sometimes sold and sometimes put to death. The Padries, without scruple, seized at pleasure on the females, married or single, and conveyed them to their respective countries, or put them to death, if opposed; but it is hoped that these acts have been committed by the hordes, whom force of arms only had compelled and united to the fortunes of the Padries to reimburse themselves at the expense of their neighbours. After all opposition had ceased a fine of one catty of gold, or 500 dollars, was universally levied on the conquered, as the price of peace and conversion. The following orders were general, and enforced with the greatest rigour, and transgression sometimes punished with death. A man who should dare to shave his beard was fined two dollars and a half. The filing of teeth was punished by the fine of a buffaloe. If the knees were bare the offender was fined two dollars. If the faces of the females were uncovered they paid a fine of three-quarters of a dollar. If women quarrelled five soocoos each were levied; and the beating of a child was a penalty of half a dollar. The seller of tobacco paid a fine of five dollars, the eater of it was put to death, and the smoker fined five soocoos. Long nails on the fingers were reduced by cutting the flesh and the nails together. Neglect of matin prayers five soocoos penalty, and repeated neglect punished with death. The worst characters were appointed by the conquerors to see these regulations enforced, and the love of money in these wretches produced numerous false accusations, so that the people were oppressed to the utmost and sought every opportunity of escape. Submission gave no security, for there was always found sufficient evil in the conquered to incur a fine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.

The Muhammedan System of Theology; or a Compendious Survey of the History and Doctrines of Islamism, contrasted with Christianity; together with remarks on the Prophecies relative to its Dissolution. By the Rev. W. H. Neale, A.M. 8vo. 10s.

Oriental Fragments. By Maria Hack. 3s. 6d.

The East-India Gazetteer, containing particular Descriptions of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. of Hindostan and the adjacent Countries. By Walter Hamilton. A new and improved Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

Proceedings on the Trial in the Court of King's Bench, the 6th March 1829, on an Indictment, the King v. Sutton and Others, by a Special Jury, before the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, for a Conspiracy to Negociate the Sale of an East-India Cadetcy. 2s.

Transactions of the Madras Literary Society. Part I. 4to. £1. 5s.

Part I. of *India;* or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants; the Causes which have, for ages, obstructed its Improvement, &c. By R. Rickards, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Statement relative to Serampore, supplementary to the "Brief Memoir." With an Introduction by the Rev. John Foster.

M. de la Voye, of the East-India Military Seminary, has in the press, Instructions on French Pronunciation and the Genders, in the form of a French Vocabulary and Reader.

BENGAL.

Documents illustrative of the Burmese 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. Compiled and edited by H. H. Wilson, Esq. 4to. 24 Rs.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. III. 8vo. 10 Rs.

The Bengal Racing Calendar, for 1806—1818. 6 Rs.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort William, Sept. 28, 1827.—With reference to G. O. of 9th Feb. 1827, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of pay and allowances for veterinary surgeons on this establishment, in accordance with the instructions of the Hon. Court of Directors, communicated in their general letter, dated 6th Sept. 1826.

Pay for any Month.

		St. Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class	Veterinary Surgeon above 20 years' service 15s. a day ...	182	10	0
2d Class...	Above 10 years' 12s.	146	1	6
3d Class...	Above 3 years' 10s.	121	12	0
4th Class...	Under 3 years' 8s.	97	6	5

Allowance for any Month.

Full Batta.....	121	12	0
Full Tentage	50	0	0
Gratuity	24	0	0
Horse Allowance, St. Rs. 60 0 0			
Deduct 1s. a day included in the pay ..... St. Rs. 12 2 9	47	13	3
Palankeen Allowance	30	7	0
Total, exclusive of the pay appropriate to the class of each, Sonat Rupees	274	0	3

The horse and palankeen allowances will be drawn under the same rules that govern the claims of assistant surgeons of cavalry corps.

Veterinary surgeons will be entitled to the indulgence of boat allowance on proceeding to join a regiment on their first arrival in India, as prescribed in paragraph 5 of G. O. 19th Sept. 1818.

The rates of pay and allowances now authorized are applicable to veterinary surgeons of H. M.'s service on this establishment. Service out of India will give them a claim to the higher rates of pay, but they will only be permitted to draw, in the aggregate, the same amount of pay and regimental allowances as is granted to the veterinary surgeons of the Company's army of the same length of service in India. Any difference arising out of the application of this rule will be deducted from the batta of the individual. This order to have effect from the 1st proximo.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Sept. 28, 1827.—The inconveniencies attending some of the existing regulations regarding the mode of drawing regimental pay and allowances having been brought to the notice of Government, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, for the purpose of simplifying the system of accounts, is pleased to direct, that from the 31st of December next, pay proper for all classes of Europeans shall, in like manner with regimental allowances, be drawn in arrears; and in regard to European officers, the whole according to the rates laid down in the annexed table, which in the total correspond exactly with those now existing, the calculations having, for greater accuracy, been made for a period of four years, in order to embrace a leap year.

To remedy other inconveniencies complained of, and to secure uniformity of arrangement in muster rolls, pay abstracts, and other documents of a similar nature, and thereby to lessen the number of retrenchments to which officers are now exposed, his Lordship in Council is pleased to announce to the army, that a work, containing forms of sundry documents connected with the pay and audit departments, tables of pay calculated for each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days, and some general rules for the guidance of officers, is now under preparation, and that copies of it will be distributed to every regiment in the service. Blank forms of muster rolls and pay abstracts will also be supplied periodically to regiments from the lithographic press, at rates to be hereafter ascertained, and under rules and regulations which will be laid down in the work above alluded to.

In order to prevent a recurrence of such frauds as have recently been reported to have been committed on the Presidency Pay Office, by a pay serjeant, and to enable paymasters to check the pay-bills of troops, companies, and establishments, in a more efficient manner than can now be done by the numerical abstracts of the muster rolls, which are at present annexed to pay bills, his Lordship in Council directs, that on and after the 1st of January next, copies of muster rolls shall be furnished to paymasters, but the certificates, numerical abstract, and statement of pay in the originals, are to be omitted in the transcripts, and the following declaration substituted in their stead, *viz.*

I do declare upon honour, that the above is a faithful copy of the muster roll of the troop, company, or establishment, as the case may be, of the regiment, taken at , for the month of , the original of which was delivered to the mustering officer.

A. B.
Commanding Troop, or Company, &c.

Exd. C. D., Adj. E. F.
Commanding Regiment, &c.

These copies are to be forwarded immediately

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distely after musters, direct to the pay-master, by the officer commanding the regiment, &c., or, in the event of one company or more being detached, by the officer who, as the senior, countersigns them.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

Table of Regimental Pay and Allowances in Sonat Rupees: the same for any Month.

	In Garrison or Cantonment.*						In the Field.					
	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Total.
Horse Artillery.												
Same as cavalry..... S. Rs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ‡	0
Foot Artillery.		+										
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant	304	761	0	100	0	1165	304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieut. Colonel	243	304	0	75	0	623	243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major	183	228	0	60	0	471	183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain	140	91	36	37	0	305	140	183	36	75	0	434
Lieutenant	70	61	24	25	0	180	70	122	24	50	0	266
2d-Lieutenant.....	60	46	12	25	0	143	60	91	12	50	0	213
Surgeon	123	91	36	37	0	287	122	183	36	75	0	415
Assistant Surgeon	61	61	24	25	0	171	61	122	24	50	0	257
Engineers.			§									
Same as foot artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ‡	0
European Infantry.		+										
Regimental Col. or Lieut. Col. Com.	304	761	0	100	0	1165	304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieut. Colonel.....	243	304	0	75	0	623	243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major	183	228	0	60	0	471	183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain or Surgeon	122	91	36	37	0	287	122	183	36	75	0	415
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon ...	61	61	24	25	0	171	61	122	24	50	0	257
Ensign	49	46	12	25	0	132	49	91	12	50	0	203
Native Cavalry.												
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant							397	761	0	200	120	1478
Lieutenant Colonel							278	609	0	150	120	1157
Major							233	457	0	120	120	929
Captain or Surgeon							179	183	36	75	90	563
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon							109	122	24	50	60	365
							‖				¶	**
Veterinary Surgeon.....							97	122	24	50	48	341
Cornet							97	91	12	50	60 ‡	311
Native Infantry.												
Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant							304	761	0	200	0	1265
Lieutenant Colonel							243	609	0	150	0	1002
Major							183	457	0	120	0	759
Captain or Surgeon							122	183	36	75	0	415
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon							61	122	24	50	7	258
Ensign.....							49	91	12	50	0	200

* Commissioned officers of artillery or European regiments in the garrison of FORT WILLIAM draw half batta and half tentage, and in that of Allahabad, half batta and full tentage. In cantonments at and above Allahabad, full batta and full tentage, and below that station full batta and half tentage, with exception of Dum Dum, where full tentage is specially allowed to the artillery.

† Regimental colonels and lieutenant-colonels commandant are allowed full batta at any station.

‡ Infantry officers, when entitled by the regulations to horse allowance, will draw for it at the rate of 30 Sonat Rupees a month.

§ Tent allowance is not allowed to the chief engineer or adjutant of engineers in garrisons.

‖ Under 3 years' service, 8s. per day, or Rs. 97 6 8 per month, including 1s. for horse allowance.
Above 3 years' service, 10s. do. or 121 12 0 do. do. do.
Above 10 do. 12s. do. or 146 1 6 do. do. do.
Above 20 do. 15s. do. or 182 10 0 do. do. do.

¶ A shilling per day, or Rs. 12 2as. 9ps. per month deducted on account of its being included in the pay.

** Veterinary surgeons, while actually present with their regiments, are also entitled to draw palankeen allowance, at the rate of Rs. 30. 6 as. per month.

N.B. In drawing arrears for broken periods of any month, care must be taken to calculate them with reference to the actual number of days in the month, and agreeable to the rates here laid down. Officers will omit drawing pay proper in their bills for December 1827, in order to its being brought into arrears, the same as the other allowances.

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BATTALIONS OF GOLUNDAUZE.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 15, 1827.—With reference to Government G. O. of 28th ult., directing the Golundauze on this establishment to be formed into two battalions of eight companies each, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the first eight companies of the present 6th or Native Battalion of Artillery will retain their present numbers, and continue to compose the 6th battalion. The other eight companies will form the 7th battalion of artillery, as follows:

9th comp.	6th bat.	to be	1st comp.	7th bat.
10th ...	do.	.....	2d	do.
11th ...	do.	.....	3d	do.
12th ...	do.	.....	4th	do.
13th ...	do.	.....	5th	do.
14th ...	do.	.....	6th	do.
15th ...	do.	.....	7th	do.
16th ...	do.	.....	8th	do.

Fort William, Nov. 16, 1827.—With reference to G. O. of 28th Sept. last, sanctioning the formation of the corps of Golundauze into two battalions of eight companies each, the following staff is allowed to each of the battalions.

1 Adjutant, and 1 interpreter and quarter master, non-effective.

1 Medical officer, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master-serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 havildar major, 1 quarter-master havildar, 1 drill havildar, 1 drill naick, 1 drum-major, and 1 fife-major, effective.

The officer holding the appointment of interpreter to the artillery regiment at Dum Dum, is to be interpreter and quarter-master to the battalion of Golundauze at that station, without effecting the duties now performed by him.

ROBBERY AND MURDER OF SIPAHEES.

Head-Quarter, Oct. 29, 1827. — The Commander-in-chief has reason to believe that the Sipahees, who are going on leave or returning, are frequently robbed and murdered by *Thugs*, through a neglect of the precautions which single travellers ought to take; his Exc. desires that the attention of the men may be called to the General Orders of the 28th April 1820, on this subject, and that all Sipahees going on leave may be warned especially against travelling by night and carrying money about their persons.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 30, 1827.—With a view to divide, in a more convenient manner, the duty which is performed by the superintending surgeons at Barrackpore and Berhampore, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the following military stations shall, in future, be included in their several circles:

The Barrackpore circle will contain that station, Dum-Dum, Chinsurah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Pooree, with the stations in Arracan, Chittagong, and Amherst Town.

The Berhampore circle will contain that station, Dacca, Sylhet, Jumalpore, the posts in Assam, and Titalya.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1827. — The annual practice of the artillery will commence, at the several stations of the army, on the 1st December next, excepting at Nusseerabad and Kurnaul, where it is to commence on the 1st January, and the following movements are to take place, that the moving parties may reach their destination by the above dates.

The company of artillery at Dinapore will unite with the company at Benares, for the purpose of practice at the latter station, and the general officer commanding at Dinapoor will determine what details are to be left behind on the march of the company.

In all practicable cases detached details and guns at outposts are to join the head-quarters of their respective divisions during the practice seasons.

On the conclusion of the practice, the company and details will return to their respective stations, and any detachments which have been on command from the head-quarters of their the Golundauze battalions for a period exceeding two years, will then be relieved as far as possible from the head-quarters of battalions.

PROVISIONS TO EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.

Fort William, Nov. 23, 1827.—It appearing from the proceedings of a special committee of experienced officers of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service, convened at Fort William, for the purpose of instituting arrangements for bettering the condition and promoting the comforts of the European soldiery, that the rations distributed at full batta stations so far exceed what is requisite as to prove in some respects injurious to the men, whilst at the half-batta stations the daily allowance of provisions is barely adequate for their support, the Governor-general in Council, at the recommendation of the committee, has been pleased to fix upon a medium of issue applicable to the circumstances of European troops in quarters at all the stations under the Bengal presidency.

2. From the 1st of January next, therefore, at Allahabad and all stations below, and from the same or any other date which his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may assign at all stations above that garrison, the following scale of daily issue is to constitute the rations of the European troops under the presidency of Fort William, *viz.* for each man:

1 lb. of meat, bone included, 1 lb. of bread, 3 lb. of fire-wood, 1 cittack of salt, and,

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and, until further orders, one dram and a half of liquor.

3. An additional quarter of a pound of meat will be allowed for each man on service, or when marching, and also in a stationary camp, should such increase in that situation be deemed necessary by the officer commanding the troops on the spot. This addition, it is to be understood, is granted on the consideration that greater bodily exertion will require more nourishment, and one pound and a quarter it is calculated will give, allowing for bone, &c., about one pound of solid meat.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 8. Mr. Robert Walker, judge of city of Benares.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, magistrate of ditto.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, judge and magistrate of Futtahpore.

Dec. 13. Mr. George Gough, register of zillah court at Tipperah.

Mr. W. S. Alexander, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Hoogly.

20. Mr. R. H. Rattray, a puisne judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Turnbull, first judge of courts of appeal and circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Walpole, second judge of ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 15. Mr. C. J. Davidson, superintendant of Eastern or Narraingunge division of salt chokies.

Mr. J. Drew, collector of land revenue and customs at Dacca.

22. Mr. Thos. Richardson, collector of Tipperah.

29. Mr. G. M. Batten, assistant to commissioner at Dehlee.

Political Department.

Nov. 2. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, assistant to agent to Governor-general at Benares.

9. Mr. Chas. Fraser, principal assistant at Saugor to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. Rich. Macan, principal assistant to agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

16. Mr. C. E. Trevelyn, extra assistant to resident at Delhi.

23. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, second assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

30. Mr. G. T. Lushington, first assistant to secretary to government in Secret and Political departments.

Dec. 7. Mr. T. H. Maddock, agent to Governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

14. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, first assistant to resident at Indore.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, first assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, second ditto ditto.

Capt. T. Dickenson, assistant to commissioners in Arracan.

General Department.

Dec. 7. Mr. Geo. Swinton, chief secretary to government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to government in general department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 9, 1827.—*37th N. I.* Ens. Thos. Hutton to be lieut. from 22d Oct. 1827, v. Kennedy dec.

46th N.I. Lieut. Chas. Guthrie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. P. Alcock to be lieut., from 3d Nov. 1827, in suc. to J. Johnston dec.

1st Extra N.I. Ens. J. H. Hatchell to be lieut., from 25th Oct. 1825, v. Pollard dec.

6th Extra N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Alex. Farquharson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. W. Leacock to be lieut., from 6th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Smith dec.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Curling to be surgeon, from 9th Nov. 1827, v. Patterson dec.

Lieut. F. Abbott, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Neemuch division in department of public works, v. Capt. G. Thomson removed.

Cadets D. H. Brodie, C. R. Browne, H. Le Mesurier, P. Dick, L. Ross, and C. Slacke, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. G. Sedgley, admitted an assistant surg.

Nov. 16.—*65th N.I.* Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. W. Wilson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. L. R. Charteris to be lieut., from 2d Nov. 1827, in suc. to Wollocombe invalided.

69th N.I. Ens. Chas. Corfield to be lieut., from 15th Aug. 1826, v. Rocke struck off.

4th Extra N.I. Ens. P. Abbott to be lieut., from 16th May 1827, v. Tweedale resigned.

Assist. Surg. O. Wray to be surg., v. Hickman retired, with rank from 23d Sept. 1827, v. Reddie dec.

Cadets F. W. Burkinyoung and Jas Bell admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Ens. T. G. Blake, 67th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Lieut. C. Bracken, 45th N.I., to be a sub-assist. in Hon. Company's stud, v. Johnston dec.

Officers appointed to Civil Stations. Capt. H. P. Carleton, 1st Europ. Regt., at Hyderabad, from 12th Oct.—Capt. T. Robinson, 56th N.I., and Capt. P. Johnston, 5th N.I., at Indore, from 28th Oct.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 31, 1827.—Lieut. Col. Com. A. Watson, 7th L.C., app. to temporary command of garrison of Monghyr.

Fort William, Nov. 23.—Lieut. R. C. Jenkins, 61st N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. Col. K. Swettenham, invalid estab., nominated to charge of 1st or Burdwan Prov. Bat., during absence of Lieut. Col. Reid.

Nov. 30.—*35th N.I.* Lieut. C. W. Cowley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Chas. Wyndham to be lieut., from 30th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Mercer dec.

61st N.I. Ens. James Marshall to be lieut., from 23d Nov. 1827, v. Jenkins resigned.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson to perform medical duties of civil station of Jessore during absence of Assist. Surg. Francis.

Maj. John Hunter, 58th N.I., to officiate as regulating officer of invalid thannahs in district of Behar, during absence of Maj. Spottiswood.

Dec. 3.—Cadet R. Wright admitted to infantry, and prom to ensign.

Dec. 7.—*Infantry.* Maj. C. H. Lloyd to be lieut. col., v. Higgins dec., with rank from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Stuart dec.

30th N.I. Capt. A. Shuldam to be maj., Lieut. T. M'Sherry to be capt., and Ens. H. Wilkinson to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Lloyd prom.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood, commanding Gov. General's body guard, to be a member of Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle.

Lieut. Fred. Grote, regt. of artil., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov. General, v. Maj. G. S. Crole proceeding to Europe.

Cadet J. J. Poett admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Maj. R. Braddon, 11th L. I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab., and app. to Chittagong Prov. Bat.

Veterinary Surg. Jas. Kerr, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

27th N.I. Capt. Abr. Roberts to be maj., from 28th Nov. 1826, v. Baines prom.; Lieut. E. Sutherland to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. Crawford (resigned) to be lieut., from 28th Nov. 1826, in suc. to Roberts prom.; and Ens. M. Wilson to be lieut. from 30th Dec. 1826, v. Crawford resigned.

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63d *N.I.* Ens. N. A. Parker to be lieut., v. Baillie retired, with rank from 8th June 1827, v. Turner dec.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Francis to be surg., v. Farquhar retired, with rank from 9th Nov. 1827, v. Patterson dec.

Cadet M. Lushington admitted to cavalry.—Cadet T. C. Barrett admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Capt. F. J. Stainforth, 1st L. C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Dec. 14.—1*st L.C.* Lieut. G. R. Crommelin to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet G. Reid to be lieut., from 7th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Stainforth resigned.

11*th N.I.* Capt. D. G. Scott to be major, Lieut. T. Sewell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. E. Cheetham to be lieut., from 7th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Braddon invalided.

49*th N.I.* Lieut. J. F. Douglas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. P. Bryant to be lieut., from 17th Nov. 1827, in suc. to Phillips dec.

62*d Extra N.I.* Ens. H. Cheere to be lieut., from 3d Dec. 1827, v. Kennedy dec.

Surg. Colin Campbell to be superintending surgeon on estab., v. Reddie dec.

Cadet Wm. Cookson, of cavalry, promoted to cornet.

Cadet C. Tait admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., to superintend works at Salkea, lately under charge of Lieut. Jenkins.

Assist. Surg. M. Nisbet, attached to civil station of Shahjehanpore, permitted, at his own request, to return to military branch of service.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. Fagan, 56th N.I., to be adjutant general of army, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards, v. Lieut. Col. Watson, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. A. V. Dunlop admitted to service as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 21.—Capt. T. Dickinson, 55th N.I., to be assistant to commissioners in Arracan.

1*st Extra N.I.* Lieut. J. P. Hickman to be capt. of a comp., from 3d July 1827, v. Sim dec.; Ens. J. A. James to be lieut., v. Hickman prom., with rank from 25th Oct. 1827, v. Pollard dec.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd, 30th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab., and app. to command of 15th or Bundlecund Prov. Bat.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Dixon to act as adj. to 43d N.I., during Lieut. Mackintosh's illness; dated 31st Oct.

Lieut. Foley to act as adj. to five companies of 10th N.I., ordered on service; dated 9th Nov.

Postings and Removals in Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Arnold (lately prom.) to 2d L. C.; Lieut. Col. Reid, from 2d to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. Hawtrey, from 8th to 2d do.; Lieut. Col. Thomson, from 3d to 9th do.; Cornet Siddons (lately prom.), to 2d do.

Postings and Removals in Medical Department. Surg. John Turner, from 61st N.I., to medical charge of 1st and 2d Europ. regt. at Agra; Surg. Harding, from 2d bat. artillery, to 53d N.I.; Surg. R. Paterson, from 8th to 26th N.I.; Surg. R. Tytler, from 26th to 67th N.I.; Surg. B. W. Mac Leod, from 67th to 8th N.I.; Surg. A. Scott (lately prom.), to 60th N.I.; Surg. O. Wray (lately prom.), to 2d bat. artillery.

Veterinary Surg. G. Sedgley posted to 16th L.C.

Assist. Surg. Murray, surgeon to Com.-in-chief, directed to afford medical assistance to officers of general staff at head-quarters, and to assume medical charge of his Excellency's escort.

Nov. 30.—*Cadets of Cavalry appointed to do duty.* C. Y. Basett and J. M. Loughnan, with 9th L.C., Cawnpore; Wm. Baker, Edw. Taylor, and V. F. T. Turner, 6th do., Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. J. G. B. Paton, with 11th N.I., Kurnaul; G. W. Golding, 67th do., Dinapore; Geo. Brockman, 7th do., Berhampore; Fred. Lloyd, 36th do., Sultanpore (Oude); W. P. Bignell, 19th do., Nusseerabad; Fred. Samler, 46th do., Dinapore; W. H. Penrose, 40th do., Dinapore; J. G. W. Curtis, 36th do., Sultanpore (Oude); Thos. Brodie, 46th do., Dinapore; J. N. Marshall, 46th do., Dinapore; T. F. H. Pemberton, 40th do., Dinapore; B. W. R. Jenner, 20th do., Cawnpore; Geo. Rankin, 67th do., Dinapore; D. Gaussen, 26th do., Cawnpore; J. S. Murrell, 67th do., Dinapore.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. Ludlow to act as adj. to artillery div. in Rajpootana, v. Lieut. Symons proceeding on sick leave; dated 31st Oct.

Capt. Stoddart, 8th L.C., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Sirhind div. until arrival of Lieut. Palmer; dated 10th Nov.

Lieut. H. McGeorge to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Huddleston; dated 12th Nov.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. Parker, extra aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, directed to be borne on establishment as aide-de-camp during Lieut. Col. Dawkin's employment as adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces in India, or until further orders.

Dec. 6.—1*st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. W. H. Howard to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Matthie.

Rungpore Light Infantry. Lieut. J. Matthie, 1st Europ. Regt., to be adj., v. Kennedy dec.

Capt. G. Thompson, of engineers, directed to join corps of sappers and miners.

Dec. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. Donard posted to 54th N.I.

Surg. R. Brown removed from 33d to 61st N.I.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. H. Lawrence permitted, at his own request, to resign adjutancy of 2d Nusseree bat.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Maj. R. W. Baldock, 35th N.I.; Capt. W. W. Rees, 50th N.I.; Lieut. W. W. Fraser, 8th L.C.; and Assist. Surg. T. Inglis; all arrived 6th Nov. 1827.—Lieut. J. R. Elrrel, 11th N.I.; arrived 5th Nov.—Lieut. Wm. Elliott, 27th N.I.; arrived 28th Oct.—Lieut. E. E. Isaac, 63d N.I.; arrived 2d Nov.—Capt. A. Syme, 57th N.I.; arrived 13th Nov.—Lieut. F. Beaty, 1st Europ. Regt.; arrived 28th Nov.—Capt. Rod. Mackenzie, 15th N.I.; arrived 29th Nov.—Lieut. F. B. Rocke, 5th L.C.; arrived 3d Dec.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 25.—Lieut. Col. Dawkins, half pay, unattached, to officiate as adjutant general to H. M.'s army in India until further orders, v. Lieut. Col. Macdonald dec.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 9. Capt. John Grant, 66th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. R. Dalrymple, 7th N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. Col. Com. H. Bowen, 51st N.I., for health.—Capt. T. Reynolds, 63d N.I., for health.—Lieut. S. W. Fenning, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N.I., for health.—Surg. Jonath. Fallowfield, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. F. M'Clintock, 4th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. Geo. C. Smith, 3d L.C., for health.—23. Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay, regt. of artil., on private affairs.—Maj. J. T. Baldwin, 23d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I., dep. assist. com. gen., on ditto.—Capt. H. Ross, 42d N.I., offic. assist. adj. gen., on ditto.—Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Logan, for health.—30. Lieut. Col. C. Bowyer, 69th N.I., on private affairs.—Maj. H. D. Showers, 4th Extra N.I., for health.—Capt. G. H. Johnstone, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr, 39th N.I., superintendent of cadets, for health.—Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. W. C. L. Bird, invalid estab., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. Milner, 9th L.C., for health.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. E. Malone, 9th L.C., on ditto.—Lieut. C. H. Wiggins, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson, 27th N.I., adj. gen. of army, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Barclay, 4th L.C., for health.—Lieut. D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Polwhele, 42d N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, 60th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. G. Smith, for health.—Capt. N. Wallace, 53d N.I., on private affairs (to embark at Bombay).—Assist. Commissary C. Feldwick, of Ordnance department.

To Singapore.—Nov. 23. Ens. T. Ramsay, 23d N.I., for six months, for health.

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To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 23. Capt. J. M. A. Lucas, 24th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).—Dec. 7. Capt. W. Cunningham, gar. storekeeper of Fort William, for health.—10. Capt. A. Lomas, 1st N.I., for eighteen months for health. —21. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Hopper, regt. of artil., ditto ditto.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 14, 15, 16.

Rev. Jas. Bryce, D.D. v. *Samuel Smith.* This was an action against the proprietor of the *Hurkaru* newspaper for a libel published in that paper on the 12th March last, as follows:

"Persons unacquainted with the prominent part the Rev. Dr. Bryce takes in the discussion of political questions, and in all those multifarious topics, with which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing, would naturally conjecture that the time which intervenes between his stated weekly duties would, as becomes a genuine labourer in the vineyard of the church, be employed in either visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, or, in fine, in promoting the general spiritual well-being of his flock. The reverse of the medal, however, will present a faithful representation of the nature of those secular pursuits to which the reverend gentleman devotes his attention and his time. Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, to teach his precepts, to inculcate his spirit, and to promote harmony, charity, and Christian love!"

The plaintiff now demurred to thirteen pleas advanced by the defendant in justification.

Mr. *L. Clarke* contended that the pleas were bad in law, and that from their vagueness and generality no issue could be taken on them. It would shorten the business for the court if he stated, that to him it appeared that the thirteen pleas might be divided into three classes; the five first, the four next, and the four last. The five first charged generally, that the plaintiff, being a clergyman, had for two years previous to the publication of the libel been a proprietor of a newspaper and magazine; that he took a prominent part in the discussion of political questions, and in those multifarious topics, in which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing, and that he occupied the time which intervened between his stated weekly duties in taking a prominent part, &c. &c. The four next pleas set out certain articles, which, it alleged, were published in the newspaper, of which it was alleged that the plaintiff was proprietor, during a space of two years previous to the publication of the libel, and, in this respect only, was rather less vague than the first class of pleas. The last four pleas he considered to be the same as the first five, except that they introduced a new allegation; namely, "that the plaintiff was considered and connected with divers persons, to wit, &c. in various mercantile transactions, and purchases of merchandize for sale, which said several pursuits, engagements, and secular employments, in the plea mentioned, were calculated to interfere with the duties of the plaintiff as such minister, in visiting the distressed, instructing the unenlightened, and promoting the general harmony and well-being of his flock." It was true, that every plea varied, but he felt confident he could shew that there were certain objections, which would be found applicable to every one of the five first, another set to the four next, and another to the four last. There were also distinct objections to each, but he should prefer applying the demurrers to the pleas according to these classes.

Some discussion as to the proper course of proceeding here took place between the court and bar.

Mr. *Clarke* then proceeded in the legal argument, and was followed by Mr. *Cleland* on the same side; the two gentlemen occupied nearly the whole of the 14th.

The *Advocate General* then addressed the court on behalf of the defendant in support of the pleas in justification, contending that the demurrers were not sustainable. He particularly contended, that the rule of law, stated in "Johnson and Stuart," was applicable to this case; namely, that there were several instances, where a general charge was sufficient even in an indictment, such as charges of barratry, or keeping a common bawdy-house, that in 1 Hawk. P. C. 2 Hawk. P. C. c. 25 and 59 in 2 Atk. 339, it is said, that in the case of an indictment for keeping a common bawdy-house, without charging any particular fact, though the charge be general, yet at the trial the prosecutor may give in evidence particular facts, and the particular time of doing them; the same rule as to keeping a common gaming house. So a general charge for keeping a disorderly house was held sufficient, 2 Barr. 1232. The learned counsel's speech occupied the remainder of the 14th and part of the 15th.

Mr. *Dickens*, on the same side, on the 16th, argued that the plaintiff could not take advantage of an original defect in the pleadings, and demurred to the declaration itself, on the ground that the publication complained of was not libellous.

Mr. *Clarke* rose to reply, but was stopped by the court.

The *Chief Justice* (Sir C. Grey) commenced his judgment by shewing the reason of the different rules of law as applicable to the general issue, and to a justification. He said, that to allow a defendant to put in a justification on vague and general grounds, would be monstrous, and destructive of every principle in the constitution of society. It was a fixed principle of law, that in a justification a defendant is bound to acquaint the plaintiff with the facts which he means to prove, and to put these in an issuable form, with the same certainty which the criminal courts require in an indictment, and with due

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due specification of time, place, and circumstance. His Lordship then read the libel, and said that no man of common sense and acquainted with the English language could affix any other meaning to the sentence—"Yet this man professes to be a follower of Jesus Christ, to walk in his footsteps, &c." than as charging the plaintiff as professing to be a follower of Jesus Christ, whilst he was not so, but the reverse, and, that as a clergyman, he not only neglected his duties, but did what was inconsistent with the character of a clergyman. To justify this libel, it was incumbent on the defendant to shew specifically the nature and quality of the pursuits in which the plaintiff was engaged, and that they were inconsistent with his profession. It is admitted that a Christian may be an editor or proprietor of a periodical publication, and that there is nothing inconsistent in a clergyman being so.

Mr. *Turton*.—We have not gone that length.

Chief Justice.—It is an absurdity to say otherwise. There is perhaps no more effectual means of diffusing knowledge and instructing the ignorant than by periodical publications, and I do not see why I should draw any distinction between a newspaper and any other periodical publication. We have here an allegation, that the plaintiff is proprietor and manages a newspaper, and enters into political discussions and writes on all those multifarious topics, with which the editor of a public journal is daily in the habit of dealing. There can be nothing more vague than this. It was necessary for the defendant to state what those discussions are. Here he only states that they are political and multifarious. No information is given to the plaintiff. It is absolutely necessary, in a justification of this sort, that we have a specification either of the quantity of time, or of the nature and quality of the writings. We have neither. There is no specification of time; it is merely said that he employed the time that intervened between his stated weekly duties; it is not said whether he employed a quarter of an hour each day or every hour. As to quality there is nothing specifically stated. The only other argument employed by defendant's counsel is, that where employment is general, that the mere charge is sufficient. A case has been put which I was astonished to hear from counsel who come to defend the editor of a newspaper: they have likened this case to that of a keeper of a house of ill-fame, or a common scold.

Mr. *Turton*.—We did not liken it, my lord: we said the same rule of law was applicable.

Chief Justice.—But it is not applicable; and you must liken it to this case before you can apply it. I cannot bring myself to consider the duties of an editor admit of any such comparison, and it is strange that it should come from those who defend an editor; but the charge of being an editor of a newspaper is not of the same nature surely. I have a different idea of a newspaper proprietor or editor; and certainly not so low an idea, as to think there is any parallel between an imputation of being in that situation, and an imputation of being a common scold, or a keeper of a house of ill-fame. I have known dignitaries of the church of England who have conducted periodical publications with honour to themselves and credit to the country, and I can refer to an instance of it in the *British Critic*. I cannot distinguish between the editor or proprietor of a daily, weekly, or monthly publication. Perhaps the latter may occupy more of the editor's time. There is certainly nothing improper or unbecoming the character of a clergyman in being the conductor of a periodical publication, nor any thing inconsistent with Christianity, or with a follower of that religion being in that situation.

Sir *John Franks* was of opinion, that the plea was insufficient to justify the charge. The manner in which plaintiff occupied his time is not stated. The rule of law is, that the court must have the fact or instrument charged, specifically before them. His lordship referred to Buller's *Nisi Prius*. Here the acts charged are not specified, and I am therefore of opinion, that the plea is not sufficient and ought not to be supported. The authorities cited by the counsel for the plaintiff, particularly the case of "J. Anson and Stuart," are most strictly applicable. And while there is a total absence of facts in the plea, it is not possible to aid by intendment. The plaintiff is a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and it is unnecessary to inquire how the time of a clergyman of that church should be employed; it must of course be employed in the same manner as a clergyman of any other church; but while he is charged with misconduct there is no specification of that misconduct, and we cannot aid the plea by intendment. The presumption of law is that the plaintiff performs his duties. The more sacred the duties, the presumption is the stronger that the duties are conscientiously performed: to presume otherwise would be unchristian. The allegation of fact here is insufficient, and not to be aided. I am of opinion that the demurrer is good.

Sir *Edward Ryan*.—I am of the same opinion. It is clearly not a good plea. It was clear that the sting of the libel was in the last paragraph. He agreed with the Chief Justice, that the defendant ought either to have pointed out the

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the *quantity* of time employed, or the *quality* or nature of the writings inconsistent with Christianity. His lordship thought the libel referred more to the nature of the writings, than to the time employed. The libel commenced with—"Persons unacquainted with the *nature*, &c."—Again: "the reverse of the medal, &c.," if it meant any thing, could only mean that the plaintiff's conduct was the reverse of what a clergyman's should be. Though it must be admitted that the libel was rather unintelligible in some parts, and indeed, according to strict criticism, perfect nonsense; yet the author had used words which left no doubt as to his meaning; but on the whole he thought it referred to the nature of the writings; but look at the time—there is no specification—it may be weekly or monthly. The plaintiff might have proceeded by indictment: his only object in preferring this method must have been to clear his character, by leaving the defendant to prove the truth.

Mr. *Turton* said, that was generally taken as the reason at home, but it was different here. If the plaintiff had proceeded by indictment it must have gone to a jury, which the plaintiff's object was to avoid.

Sir *Edward Ryan.*—I don't think so.

(A conversation here took place between Mr. Turton and the Chief Justice on this point.)

Sir *Edward Ryan.*—It is clear, that the *time* employed is not sufficiently specified. And as to the *nature* of the writing or employment, nothing could be more wide. It is impossible the plaintiff could know how or what to defend. The demurrer must be allowed.

December 14.

Afauk Moy, *Lumjaw*, and *Alowp*, three Chinese, were convicted of the murder of one of their countrymen, named Loaung, on the 12th August. They were to be executed on the 7th January, along with *Attang*, a Malay, convicted on the 15th Dec. of the murder of another Chinese.

December 18.

At the general gaol delivery this day, *Rampersaud Ghose*, committed for perjury, on appearing to justify bail (see p. 506), was sentenced to seven years' transportation; and *John Cornelius Ham* and *Jane Higgins*, convicted of a cruel assault on a poor female who resided with them (see vol. xxiv. p. 598), were discharged, owing to their inability to pay the fine imposed by the court; the judge recommended the latter to make some provision for the victim of their acts.

The foreman of the grand jury, at the close of their labours, delivered an *address* to the bench which, it is alleged in the *Government Gazette*, was dissented from by a "large proportion" of the jury, wherein a complaint was made against the costs of law proceedings and the exorbitance of the fees paid to the officers of the court. The Chief Justice delivered a long speech in reply, observing, that although he concurred in most of the opinions expressed in the address, yet it was a mode of application not recognized by law; and although he was desirous of improving the constitution of the court, and did so, as opportunities occurred, he could not pledge himself to attempt such a general inquiry as was suggested in the address. When such an inquiry became necessary, it was specially provided for by the Legislature in the 37th Geo. III. c. 142, sec. 5, and the Court of Directors were empowered to call upon the Chief Justice to institute an inquiry, which was to be completed in concurrence with the government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS IN AVA.

The *Irawadi* steam-vessel returned to the presidency on Friday last from Rangoon, having on board bullion in value between eleven and twelve lacs, in part of the third instalment of twenty-five lacs; the rest was in course of collection. The *Enterprize* arrived in the Rangoon river on the day that the *Irawadi* quitted, the 10th, and was to proceed for orders to Moal Mein. We are happy to learn that the best possible understanding continues to prevail between the British and Burman authorities, and the Woongyee shews every disposition to maintain a friendly intercourse.

Mr. Maingy, the commissioner, had arrived at Moal Mein, and had visited a harbour reported to exist on the Palagyoon side of the river. The troops at Moal Mein continued unusually healthy, although the rainy season had been extraordinary severe.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, *Oct.* 22.

A survey of the old channel leading direct to Moal Mein, had been made in the beginning of September; it was found to be from five to six hundred yards broad, with a depth, in general, of five to three fathoms at low water, and free from rocks. On the right bank of the united stream, about seven miles below Moal Mein, on the Palagyoon side of the river, an excellent side has been discovered for a harbour and for the construction of docks. The facilities of access thus discovered will, no doubt, tend to improve the navigation and resources of Moal Mein.—*Id. Oct.* 25.

EXCURSION INTO TARTARY.

We have lately been favoured with some notices

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notices of a visit lately made to the pass of Oota Dhoora, on the Jawahir frontier, which had never been before visited by any Europeans. It lies on the road to Gertokh, the principal frontier mart, and about a day's march beyond Milam, the northernmost station of the Jawahir Bhoteas. Capt. Herbert, the superintendent of the mineralogical survey in the Himalaya, after having reached Milam, over a most difficult and dangerous route, was prevented from proceeding by indisposition; but his assistant, Capt. Monson, advanced to the pass, which proved to be the loftiest yet visited, being 17,780 feet above the sea. Between this and Gertokh there are several ridges, of nearly equal elevation, to be crossed, and the whole is destitute of vegetation, the road being, for one march on this side of the pass, more than 1,000 feet above the line at which shrubs of any kind are found. The road is practicable only for about two months in the year; during the rest it is blocked up by snow. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the journey, however, the pass is the most frequented throughout the whole range by the Tartar traders. It is computed that above 7,000 sheep, the only beasts of burthen used in the Himalaya, pass over this mountain annually, importing about nine or ten thousand maunds of salt and borax. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Dec.* 3.

TEMPERATURE OF MANIPUR.

We have been favoured with registers of the temperature at Manipur for the months of June, July, and August last: they show a sensible difference from the climate we experience in Calcutta during the same period, and leave no doubt of the benefit Manipur derives from its elevation above the sea of 2,634 feet. In the middle of June, the highest range of the thermometer was from 87° to 90°, but it immediately fell, and throughout July and August rarely exceeded 80°: the average of August is 78°—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 18.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Extract from the log of the *George Canning*, Clark, from London:

The ship *George Canning*, on the 17th September 1827, 3 P.M., civil time, steering S. E. by. E. fresh gale from westward, observed the water decidedly of a greenish cast, as, if we were in sounding latitude, the preceding noon, 39° 40′ S., long. 26° 45′ E., by lunar observation of the 15th inst., brought forward by chronometer. At 8 A.M. of the 18th September, the officers remarked to me they thought we were in soundings; the water was then much more discoloured than the day before. At noon we hove to, and sounded in 88 fathoms; very fine sand with some reddish specks. I am of opinion, if we sounded at 8 A.M., we should have had less water, as the water was most discoloured at that time; but having found the thermometer 5° higher in the water than in the air, was what hindered me from heaving-to at 8 o'clock. At 5 P.M. sounded to again, and struck bottom at 100 fathoms, hard rocky bottom, with rotten ground; the water at that time had nearly resumed its dark blue colour again. I have called this Canning Bank, and have no doubt of the position being nearly correct, as having made the island of Amsterdam and St. Paul on the 5th October; our chronometer was ten miles to eastward, and lunar one to westward.

(Signed) JAMES CLARK, Commander.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

The following extracts from a despatch received from the Hon. Court of Directors, under date 30th May 1827, are published for the information of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

By order of the Managers,
J. A. DORIN, Sec.

Civil Service Annuity Fund Office, Nov. 8, 1827.

Recommendation of the Fund Committee, that civil servants, after a residence of twenty years, if absolutely prevented by illness from completing the required term of twenty-two years, should be deemed qualified to accept annuities.

"We cannot acquiesce in this recommendation, because we consider it necessary strictly to adhere to that clause of the regulations which prescribes, as the indispensable qualification of an annuitant, that he shall have been twenty-five years in the civil service, and have resided in India, in that service, the full term of twenty-two years."

As to the time passed at Hertford College.

"The period of service commences with the date of appointment as a writer. The period of residence from the date of arrival at the presidency; consequently, no part of the time passed at the college of Haileybury can be computed in the period either of service or of residence."

As to the period when a civil servant should be called upon to decide whether or not to accept the annuity, and also as to the date from which the annuity should commence.

"In framing the regulations and calculations of the fund, we deemed it expedient to fix a uniform period at which the annuities should commence; the 1st of May in each year was accordingly fixed, that being the date at which all our other financial transactions are considered to begin. It is now proposed, that 'any member about to retire on the annuity, and so desirous, shall be permitted to resign the service

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service on any day of the six months previous to the 1st of May of each year, and at the expiration of the said official year, shall be entitled to draw an annuity, increased by a sum proportionate to the period that shall have elapsed between the date of his resignation and the 1st of May of such year, his payment to be proportionately increased so as to cover the broken period;' but as the adoption of this suggestion would not only tend to complicate the accounts of the Fund, but would also subject us to an additional charge for so much of the annuities, previously to the 1st of May, as would be derived from our contribution to the Fund, we must decline to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. We have no objection to the 1st of November being fixed as the date upon which servants having had the first offer of annuities, to commence on the first of the following May, and not having signified their acceptance of such annuities, shall be considered to have relinquished all claims to them for that year.

"It is unnecessary to make any alteration in the regulation which requires, that a servant having signified his acceptance of an annuity, shall, nevertheless, forfeit his right to it if he fail to resign the service on or before the 1st of July of the year with which the annuity may be appointed to commence."

Declaration of the acceptance of an annuity to be *upon honour*.

"We approve of the proposed regulation requiring that "declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to take the annuity shall be stated *upon honour*."

Proposed clause to allow the Court to appoint annuitants members of Council.

"It is quite unnecessary to make this provision; nothing in the regulations of the Annuity Fund can preclude us from appointing, as members of council, any persons possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Legislature."

Appointment of managers.

"We do not object to the proposed addition to the 17th clause, *viz.* 'the managers shall be elected at a general meeting, to be holden on the 1st day of January in each year;' it being always understood, that it is not competent to the general meeting to disturb the arrangement provided for in the former part of the clause, by which four of the nine managers are '*ex-officio* the chief secretary to Government, the accountant-general, the subtreasurer, and the civil auditor.' Upon the resolution of the general meeting, 'that Messrs. Coutts and Co. be trustees and agents in England for the Civil Service Annuity Fund,' we have no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, nor any observation to make upon it, further than that, according to the present form of certificates given by the managers, we have no authority to make payments on account of the Fund to any other persons than to the annuitants, or to agents duly constituted by them individually."

It has been announced that a meeting of members, already advertized for the 1st January, will be special, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and eventually submitting for the approval of the Hon. Court of Directors the following proposition, *viz.*

"That those members of the civil service (thirteen in number), who declined subscribing to the Annuity Fund, on the tender being made to them, shall again have the option of subscribing on payment of arrears of subscription from the 1st of May 1825."

ROPE BRIDGES OF SUSPENSION.

The Calcutta *Gazette*, adverting to the accident recorded in p. 514, by the breaking of a sangah, or torrent-bridge, states: "We understand there are now four rope bridges erected over rivers in Almorah, differing in span from 130 to 175 feet. These are, one at Hawul Bagh, over the Kossilah, at the station of Kemaon, built in 1825; and three others, erected in the past season, over the Bulleah, the Ramgur, and the Sawul rivers, which intersect the high dâk road from Almorah to the plains. These structures are in substitution of wooden bridges, hitherto built at a considerable charge to Government, and which have always failed from the rapidity of the torrents, and the nature of the soil. The present rope bridges were all constructed by engineers, after a model sent for the purpose, and ultimately surveyed and reported on by a committee of officers, for the satisfaction of Government, and others of large dimensions are in progress. The executive officer of the division is also in charge of these structures, now so universally adopted in India."

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD A FRENCH CORVETTE.

On Saturday evening, we understand that Captain Fabré, commanding his most Christian Majesty's corvette *Chevrette*, entertained a large dinner party on board that vessel. Dinner was laid out on the quarter-deck under the awning; and festoons of leaves and flowers were tastefully suspended all round, which had a very pleasing effect. The viands were of the choicest French and English cookery, and the wines of the best kind. Nothing could exceed the cordial and polite attentions of Captain Fabré and the other officers of the *Chevrette* to their guests. After dinner, a bumper toast having been called for by Captain Fabré, we need scarcely say with what unanimous cordiality of feeling

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feeling it was drunk, when it was announced as "the health of the King of France and the King of England." The cheers of the company had hardly subsided, when a salvo of cannon crowned the honour of the toast, which, to those who were not in the secret of such an accompaniment, had a novel, if not startling effect. A number of excellent songs were afterwards sung, and the party did not separate until a late hour. The *Chevrette* is a beautiful model of a vessel. She is kept in high trim; and her crew are a fine looking set of young fellows, who carry in their appearance that air of cheerful and good health which is the best sign of their being carefully disciplined and ably looked after.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 26.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

The *Timira Nasuk*, a native paper, communicates the following important intelligence:—"It is with extreme gratification we learn that, in order to put a stop to the ravages of cholera, several excellent persons have caused figures of Smasan Kali (or Kali, the goddess of cemeteries) to be set up in various places and worshipped. The worship began with the new moon: further particulars we are unable to give at present."

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Government Gazette*, we observe, is accused by the radicals of speculating on the topics of political economy as applicable to the existing state of things in British India, with the object of deterring "sober men from signing the petition now lying at the Town Hall." We cannot, of course, answer for our cotemporary's object, but we are enabled to state from ocular inspection of that document, that many "sober men" are deterred, some how or other, from signing it. A useful hint, however, has been thrown out by the radicals themselves, on which we are enabled to improve not a little, about a counter-petition. Such a counter-petition, we believe, is now in progress; not so much with a view, however, as we are informed, of meeting any evils apprehended from the sugar question, which is sufficiently milk-and-water on the subjects of *colonization* and *transmission*, that even the opponents of these measures may sign it with a safe conscience, as we observe several have done, as to bring the Legislature at home acquainted with the real sentiments of the natives of India, who are mainly concerned in these measures. It has, indeed, been the policy of the radicals hitherto to represent the natives of this country as most desirous of the introduction of more European "skill and industry" among them; and as regarding themselves sorely aggrieved, because restrictions on "the resort to and residence in India" of Europeans should not have been taken away long ago. But as the position would be monstrous and unnatural, so also is it most unfounded in truth; as the poverty of native names to the petition "now lying at the Town Hall" fairly indicates; and as the thousand for one names that will assuredly be appended to the counter-petition will fully demonstrate, to the utter confusion of our radicals, colonizationists, and non-transmissionists, here and elsewhere.—*Cal. John Bull, Dec.* 1.

GOLD IN THE IRAWADI.

In the visit of Lieut. Alexander to the Burman kingdom, we observe a fact stated, which we apprehend has escaped the notice of all who have, before or since, visited that part of the world, although well worthy of their attention. He remarks, that "from the mud of the river (the Irawadi) in any part of its course, from *ten to twelve per cent. of gold dust* may be washed." We marvel that our countrymen missed so splendid an opportunity of enriching themselves, or that the authorities did not send round a few ship-loads of this mud, as some indemnification for the expenses of the war.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 15.

NATIVE JURIES.

The Calcutta *Government Gazette*, in commenting upon an article in a Scotch paper, the editor of which, from his own knowledge, declares, that the natives of India are exceedingly desirous of the introduction of the trial by jury amongst them; that the objections made by them on the score of imperfect knowledge of the English language are "mere fudge," and never entered the head nor escaped the lips of any native Indian who had not been tampered with; and that the sole difficulties rested with the Government, although the servile state of the Calcutta press gave a false colouring to the whole matter; observes: "It is not our province to comment upon any measures of the Government of this country, although, we believe, they rarely require vindication or defence; but in the present instance, we much doubt, that the matter ever came under their consideration, and we are quite satisfied that no impediments were ever thrown, directly or indirectly, in the way of a regulation which had received the sanction of the home authorities, and which, whatever may be thought of it in England, is a matter of extreme indifference here. As far as it may facilitate the administration of justice, it will, no doubt, be regarded as desirable: what other character can be given to it we are at a loss to understand. We are at no loss, however, to understand why it should not be palatable

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table to our native friends. Serving on juries may be a privilege, but it is neither a pleasure nor a profit. When to the inconveniences common to all are added the timidity of the native character, the interference of native practices and prejudices, the incompatibility of their habits and faith with some of a juryman's duties, their dependent stations in some instances, the value of their time in others, and the sense of degradation that would be felt by all fit to perform the service, in being put upon a petty jury, and finally, their inability to follow accurately the pleadings of counsel and conclusions of the judge, we need not wonder that they should, without any prompting or unfair bias, disclaim that, which although meant as a boon, is an infliction of a penalty. We have had opportunities of knowing their uninfluenced sentiments on the subject, and are satisfied that their objections are spontaneous, and with one or two exceptions, which were to be anticipated, universal. We do not, however, imagine that the difficulties are insurmountable; and had the regulation begun at the right end, had the grand jury been opened to the best educated and most respectable of the native community, it is likely that both juries would, in time, have been cheerfully as well as competently supplied. As it is, the only means of recommending the petty jury to native feeling, is to pay the individuals liberally for their attendance."

DROUGHT IN THE INTERIOR.

A correspondent in one of the Calcutta papers, who signs his letter, dated Hadjeepore, Nov. 10, "A Planter," gives the following account of the state of cultivation in the Upper Provinces:—"The periodical rains in this and the adjoining province of Benares (I know not how much further it may have extended) were unsually scanty throughout the whole season, but more especially during the latter part, when they were most required, and, when I assure you that we have scarcely had a shower of rain since the beginning of September, you will not be surprised when I tell you, that the country is literally burnt up; the rice crops are almost entirely destroyed. The sugarcane and all other crops, now standing, much in the same predicament, and as for the rubbee crop, even at this advanced period of the season, there is scarcely yet a field sown. Indeed the cultivators might as well scatter their seed on a gridiron just now as on the ground, and with an equally promising expectation of a return. The poppy lands too, by which this place is surrounded, and which fall more immediately under the inspection of its visitors, afford abundant indications of what is to be expected from them. I don't know what John Company and Duke Ho will say to this, though it is a matter of very little consequence to the community at large, compared with those products which form the staff of life; however, as I see, by an extra gazette, just come into camp, that the opium sales are soon to take place in Calcutta, it may be as well to let the dealers and speculators in this article (who poison half the Chinese and Malay population every year by this odious traffic) know, what is to be expected from the crop of the present season, for I verily believe that this, as well as every other article produced from mother earth, will, in these parts at least, not only fail this year to an extent hitherto unexperienced, but that unless a speedy and abundant fall of rain comes down (of which there is not the smallest appearance at present) something not far from famine will be the consequence."

APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

This Society, instituted in 1825, with the view of apprenticing indigent Christian youth to trade or naval occupations, is, it appears from an address from the the secretaries, in a state of stagnation for want of funds. The subscriptions and donations realized since the beginning of the year amounted to 9,063 rupees, whilst the expenditure has been 18,284 rupees.

AFFRAY IN THE LOLL BAZAR.

A serious disturbance took place on Sunday evening, between four and five, at the Loll Bazar. It appears that a party of sailors, belonging to H. M.'s ship *Herald*, were carousing at a liquor-shop. In the same shop were also some of the crew of merchant vessels, between whom an altercation took place, one party accusing the other of "drinking on them." A man of the name of Wilkinson had been drinking at the shop to the value of two rupees, which he refused to pay, and insisted on having a further supply of liquor. The native of the shop, perceiving that his guest was likely to become troublesome, formed the resolution of clearing the place of his visitors, whose conduct was now becoming disorderly. In pursuance of this determination Serjeant Hurra was applied to, and the doors were closed against intruders: as soon as that measure was effected Wilkinson, however returned with an accession of numbers, and burst the doors open. Serjeant Hurra, who was again applied to by the proprietor of the shop, returned attended by some sepoys, and, on attempting to seize Wilkinson, was kicked into the drain. Information being sent to Mr. Maccan, he hastened to the scene of disturbance with a guard of sepoys, walked into the midst of the rioters, and laid hold on Wilkinson, who had been prior to this taken into custody but rescued. On Mr.

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Mr. Maccan's seising him, he struck him on the breast, which staggered that officer. Some blows were exchanged between them, when he was attacked on all sides by sticks. The guard of sepoys, who in the meanwhile desisted from meddling, otherwise than in assisting to secure the principal offender, was assailed with brick-bats in various directions. The number of sailors so greatly increased, that there could not by this time have been assembled less than 200 of them, who took an active part against the sepoys and serjeants. Wilkinson was taken and retaken six different times, but at last was secured; the disturbance however did not end with his being taken away into safe custody; the fury of the rioters, on the contrary, increased, and many of those engaged have been injured, and some seriously. Mr. Maccan had (in order to prevent, as much as possible, any serious injuries or dangerous retaliation, which, perhaps, could not, in the moment of resentment, have been altogether prevented, had the sepoys been provided with heavier weapons) used the precaution to arm them only with canes. In the heat of the engagement, however, some of them in self-defence were compelled to follow the example of their opponents, and detach sticks from the neighbouring huts. A considerable number of the rioters are now in custody.—*Beng. Hurk., Dec.* 18.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

We understand that a revival of the Beef-Steak Club took place at the Chowringhee Theatre, on Tuesday evening last, when a numerous party assembled to effect its resuscitation. By boarding over the pit a spacious saloon has been formed well adapted to public entertainments.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Nov.* 22.

SICKNESS AT AKYAB.

A letter from Akyab, of the 14th inst., states the troops at that station to be very unhealthy. Out of one corps (the 52d N.I.) of 253, 250 are in hospital, only one subadar, one jemadar, and one sepoy being effective. The disease which principally afflicts the men is a burning of the hands and feet, similar to what they suffered last year, and which, although not attended with much danger, is both painful and weakening. A company of the 68th N.I., which is also at the station, does not appear to have suffered to the same extent; as they have only eight men in hospital, of whom six are afflicted with the burning of the extremities. No medicine appears to have any effect in relieving or abating the complaint; even the medicines which were found efficacious last year have this year been found to fail. The medical men seem disposed to attribute this complaint to the cold nights and mornings, and the great heat of the sun through the day, which, beating on the swamps in the neighbourhood, generates noxious effluvia.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 28.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Jaypur, Nov. 26.—Advices from this place extend to the 30th of October. In consequence of having fallen into great arrears a general insurrection of the troops had taken place. Leaving their cantonments they assembled in great numbers in the suburbs of the city. Two battalions, the officers of which were the voice of the malcontents, being ordered to deliver up their arms and disband the rest, returned to their duty after receiving their arrears.

Despatches had been received by Rao Chand from Zalim Sinh of Upanara, requiring his assistance against an expected attack of the Nawab Mir Khan. The Nawab had commenced constructing a fort, two coss from Upanara, against which Zalim Sinh had expostulated. The Nawab, nevertheless, proceeding with the work, a party had been sent to demolish it, which they effected, after a smart encounter, with a detachment appointed to its defence, in which about 200 were killed and wounded. Mir Khan, on hearing of the defeat of his people and the demolition of his fort, had collected a stronger force, to oppose which Zalim Sinh urgently solicited the advance of the army of the Rao.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Delhi.—On the 4th of November, in consequence of the lunar eclipse, his majesty was weighed in the royal scales (against articles distributed in alms), and the religious men of Mathura were admitted to offer their benedictions.—*Ibid.*

Peshawer.—Conformably to the letters of Maharaja Runjit Sinh, the Hakem of this place has relinquished the territories of the Ruler of Dereh Samarkand. On the 22d of October Mir Mohummed Khan, the associate of the Chief of Dereh Khaiber, encamped near Peshawer, on his way to Lahore. From Jelalabad advices arrived that the Musselmans, who had assembled in that quarter, were suffering much distress and in utter want of supplies. From Cabul letters stated, that the king had taken the field, and encamped without the city with a force of 1,500 horse and foot.—*Ibid.*

Maharaja Janaki Rao Sindhia. On the eleventh, the resident held council with the raja, Hindu Rao, and the Baiza Bai for the settlement of affairs. Apa Saheb, with his uncle Patenkar and his troopers, came to sit in dhurna at the palace, when the guard opposed them; an affray ensued, in which several persons were wounded. Mr. Jacob suppressed the disturbance, and placed one of his battalions and a party of horse

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horse on guard. The Bai sent Hindu Rao to Apa Saheb to expostulate with him, and to express her fear lest he should receive any harm in such conflicts: when all expostulation proved vain, the Bala and Baiza Bais, with the raja, resolved, that if Apa Saheb would reduce his demands to one-half, the raja should comply, and he might reside at court. If not, he should go to Poona with Patenkur, who was the chief mover of these insubordinate and riotous proceedings.—[*Ibid.*

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—On the 20th of October his highness, after bathing in the Táran Taran reservoir, presented a tent and other donations to the shrine of Srinath, and also directed 4,000 rupees to be divided amongst the Brahmans of Amritser. It was reported to the Maharaja, that there were 30,000 fakirs amongst the strangers, who had come to the Mela at Amritser; on which he observed it was proper to pay them respect, and directed that they should be all treated as guests of the state for one day. On the 21st the sirdars presented gifts on occasion of the Dewali; an honorary dress was conferred on Aziz Addin khan, and orders were given to distribute three lacs of rupees to the army, and to despatch to Rawel Pindi. Application for reinforcement, to the extent of 3,000 men, having been made by the killadar of Khairabad, an order was sent to the governor of Aket to supply them, and orders were sent to the ruler of Rawel Pindi to prepare grain and fodder for the army which was ordered into his district.—[*Ibid.*

CONFLAGRATION OF THE JAUN BAZAR.

We have to notice the complete destruction by fire, for a second time within these seven months, of the Jaun bazar. This took place on the evening of Sunday and morning of Monday last. We have learned nothing of its origin; but the frequent destructions of property by fire ought to shew the necessity of building bazars of something better calculated to resist a conflagration than mere mats. We do not see why the same rule which is observed at Madras should not be enforced in Calcutta, of allowing no houses, unless of brick and chunam, being erected within the city.—[*Cal. John Bull, Nov.* 28.

PETITION AGAINST COLONIZATION.

In consequence of a few European gentlemen having called on the Legislature to take into consideration the expediency of granting a more unrestricted residence in India to British subjects, in which prayer they have been joined by a few natives, the zemindars, talookdars, and landholders of Bengal are also meditating an application to parliament "to take into consideration the expediency and policy of *not* granting any easier resort to, or residence in this country to British subjects than now exists."—[*Ibid, Dec.* 24.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 24. *Cartha*, Lindsay, from Greenock.—25. *George Canning*, Clark, from London; and *General Barnes*, Baten, from Ceylon.—27. *Lady Flora*, Fayrer, from London.—30. *La Lucie*, Garagnon, from Marseilles.—Dec. 1. *Barretto, Junior*, Shannon, and *Parmelia*, Wimble, both from London.—4. *Ripley*, Hesse, from Liverpool; and *Phœnix*, Arthur, from Batavia and Penang.—5. *Elphinstone*, Atkinson, *Carnarvon*, Winspear, *Henry Porcher*, Jeffery, and *Warren Hastings*, Mason, all from London.—7. *Diadem*, Wilson, from London.—8. *Catherine*, Mackintosh, from London.—19. *Penang Merchant*, Mitchesson, from Singapore.—21. *Sherburne*, White, from China; H. C.'s steam-vessel *Enterprise*, Johnstone, from Rangoon; and French ship *Madeline*, from Peru.—22. H. M. S. *Rainbow*, Ross, from Penang and Tavoy; *Palmyra*, Lamb, from London; and American brig *Brahmin*, Leish, from Madeira.—23. *York*, Wilkinson, from London; *Roberts*, Corbyn, from London; *Ganges*, Jefferson, from Liverpool; and H. M. S. *Java*, Rear-Admiral Gage, from Penang, &c.—24. *Genges*, Boultbee, from London; and *Nancy*, Ramsay, from Liverpool.—29. *Neptune*, Cumberledge, from Bombay; and *Calcutta*, Mollen, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 21. *Bengal*, Atkinson, for Cape and London.—23. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Liverpool.—24. *Eliza*, Dixon, for Isle of France; and *Ann*, Worthington, for China.—25. *Grecian*, Smith, for Isle of France.—29. *Fergusson*, Groves, for London; and *Smyrna*. Kendall, for Boston.—*Dec.* 2. *Protector*, Waugh, and *Cæsar*, Watt, both for London.—6. *Tigress*, Sherriff, for Glasgow.—7. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London.—8. *Grecian*, Allen, for Bombay; and *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, for Liverpool.—11. *John*, Freeman, for Mauritius; and *Almorah*, for China.—15. *Lady M'Naughten*, Faith, for London.—18. *Chonqua*, Doret, for Havre de Grace.—20, *Osprey*, M'Gill, for Liverpool; *Hebe*, Heaviside, for Ceylon; *Frances Warden*, Webster, for Persian Gulf; and *Gonsalves*, Bache, for Bordeaux.—22. *Mellish*, Vincent, for London; and *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Liverpool.—24. *Joseph*, Christopherson, for London.—25. *Marquis Lansdowne*, Noyes, for Muscat.—26. *Carn Brae Castle*, Davey, for London; and *La Nancy*, Guesneeck, for Bordeaux.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Burrowes, 45th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Ghaseepore, the lady of R. M. Bird, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 24. At Tavoy, the lady of Capt. H. Burney, late envoy to Siam, of a son.

26. At Moulmyn, the lady of Capt. W. Moore, H.M.'s 45th regt., of a son.

30. At Agra, the lady of Mr. W. Campbell, sen., of the Custom-house, of a son.

Nov. 3. At Sulkea, the lady of Geo. Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Poornea, the lady of Wm. Duff, Esq., indigo planter, of a son.

— At Poornea, the lady of B. R. Perry, Esq., of a son.

10. At Kabeer Factory, Purneah, Mrs. C. Jadowing, of a daughter.

— At Futtehpore, Mrs. J. Delmadric, of a son and heir.

11. At Seetapore, Oude, the lady of Major Mark Webber, 34th regt., of a daughter.

16. The lady of Wm. Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. G. R. Crommelin, of a daughter.

— At the general hospital, Calcutta, Mrs. E. R. George, of a daughter.

17. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major H. Roberts, 9th L.C., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Cornelius, jun., of a daughter.

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17. Mrs. A. Nazar, of a son.
— Mrs. S. A. Baine, of a daughter.
— At Poosah, the lady of Capt. Hafles, of the H.C.'s stud, of a son.
18. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Scott, 1st L.C., of a son.
— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. J. Smalpage, brigade major, of a daughter.
19. At Leharpore, the lady of Capt. John Oliver, sub-assist. to H.C.'s stud, of a daughter.
— At Ballygunge, Mrs. J. Hughes, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Johnson, commissioner at Bittoor, of a son.
— The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a son.
21. At Burrisaul, the lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of W. Wonder, Esq., of a son.
22. Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.
— The lady of H. V. Hathorn, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— Mrs. Paul D'Mello, of a daughter.
23. At the general hospital, the lady of Dr. Mouatt, M.D., surgeon, H.M.'s 14th foot, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of G. Chester, Esq., of a son.
24. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major J. L. Gale, of a son.
— At Bauleah, the lady of G. G. McPherson, Esq., of a daughter.
26. In camp, at Kurrah, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Nott, commanding 43d regt., of a son.
— Mrs. R. Fermie, wife of Mr. J. Fermie, an assitant of the Hindoo college, of a daughter.
— Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Debrett, of a daughter.
27. The lady of D. Carmichael Smyth, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. Thos. Robinson, chaplain to the Right Hon. the Governor General, of a daughter.
28. Mrs. W. Reed, of a son and heir.
— At Mynpoory, in Zillah Etawah, the lady of Mr. G. F. F. Smith (head assistant in the collector's office), of a son.
Dec. 1. At Ghaseepore, the lady of W. Lowther, Esq., civil service, of a son.
2. Mrs. E. Bell, of a daughter.
4. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. A. Dickson, 60th regt., of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. G. G. Dennis, of artillery, of a son.
5. At Moulmyn, the lady of G. S. Whitlock, Esq., H.M.'s 36th regt., of a son.
— At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Satchwell, assist. com. gen., of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Dundas, of a son.
— Mrs. W. Hogan, of a son.
6. Mrs. J. D'Silva, gen., of a daughter.
7. At Suckeroleeah Factory, near Purneea, Mrs. Wm. Botellho, of a daughter.
— Mrs. T. Baker, wife of Mr. T. Baker, stablekeeper, of a daughter.
— The lady of S. Nicolson, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Ghaseepore, the lady of H. G. Tuckett, Esq., H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drags, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. S. Jebb, of a daughter.
11. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. O'Gormann, H.M.'s 31st regt., of a daughter.
12. The lady of Lieut. P. T. Hewitt, Nizam's service, of a son.
14. At Futtehpore, the lady of A. F. Lind, Esq., civil service, of a daughter, still-born.
— Mrs. A. Courage, of a son.
15. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq., surgeon, of a son.
16. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. Gogerly, of a son.
21. Mrs. T. F. Twisden, of a daughter.
22. Mrs. F. Lindstedt, of a daughter.
— At Moisgunge Factory, near Kishnaghur, the lady of F. W. Durant, Esq., of a son.
23. At Entally, Mrs. M. Lourie, of a daughter.
24. Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, Loudon Buildings, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. Ingles, of a daughter.
— The lady of G. Vrignon, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. J. Bampton, of a son.
26. Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a daughter.
Lately. At Simla, the lady of G. Gavan, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 8. At Mynpoory, Lieut. and Adj. A. Wheatley, 5th L.C., to Charlotte, sixth daughter of Brigadier G. Richards, commanding in Bundlecund.
17. At Mullye, Lieut. N. J. Cumberlege, adj. 6th Extra N.I., to Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cave, commanding at Mullye.
19. Mr. T. Black, to Miss E. A. Salmon.
20. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Hughes, Esq., attorney at law, to Matilda Sarah, only daughter of the late Major John Moore, H.M.'s 12th foot.
21. Rev. W. Kirkpatrick, to Miss A. Fenwick, both of Howrah.
26. Mr. James Black, branch pilot in H.C.'s marine, to Miss A. M. Phipps.
27. Mr. John George, indigo planter, Jessore, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Robert Kerr.
Dec. 3. Mr. W. Rodney, H.C.'s marine, to Lavinia, daughter of Capt. John Poulson.
5. At St. John's Cathedral, H. Gribble, Esq., chief officer of the H.C.'s ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, to Maria, daughter of the late R. Marshall, Esq, of Calnaferry, county of Kerry, Ireland.
7. Mr. John Ravenscroft, H.C.'s marine, to Miss J. M'G. Kyte.
17. Mr. Thos. Jones, to Miss M. A. Swaine.
20. J. N. Rind, Esq., surgeon, to Mrs. M. A. Rose.
22. At St. Nasareth's Church, Mr. S. E. Avdell, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Malcolm Manuk, Esq.
24. Mr. R. Mabert, to Miss M. Noble.
— Mr. G. Cattell, to Miss S. E. Halford.
26. At St. John's Cathedral, John Brightman, Esq., to Harriet Emily, second daughter of the late Major John Gerrard, Bengal N.I.
Lately. At the Lower Orphan School, Calcutta, Mr. C. Campicer, of Chuprah, to Miss A. Thomas.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18. At Lahore, the Rev. Balthasar Gasper, after a few hours' illness of cholera morbus, aged 52.
Oct. 20. At Mynpoory, in Zillah Etawah, of cholera, Mr. A. Peter (an assistant in the collector's office), aged about 34.
29. At Seebpore, Auston Noeme, third son of Mr. John Chew, aged 14.
Nov. 1. At Paulgautcherry, Capt. T. Crichton, 39th N.I., of cholera, aged 41.
5. At Asserghur, Lieut. Mark Gilberne, 23d N.I.
11. Mary, wife of Mr. T. Martyr, aged 23.
13. At Jubbulpore, Ens. W. Dunlop, 5th Extra N.I., aged 21.
— At Berhampore, Mr. James Ford, an old and much respected officer in the country service, aged 40.
14. Mary, widow of the late Mr. Peter Smithurst, H.C.'s Bengal marine.
16. At Seemaree, in Mewar, after a few days' illness, of fever, Capt. T. M. Black, 56th N.I.
— At Futtyghur, Mrs. M. Rennell, widow of the late Wm. Rennell, Esq., Bengal civil service.
17. At Ramree, in the Arakan province, Capt. R. H. Philipps, 48th N.I., assistant to the commissioners of Arakan.
— At Jubblepoor, Ens. J. R. Piercy, 5th Extra N.I., aged 18.
— Mrs. Mary D'Souza Dias, aged 45.
18. Mrs. Mary Mann, aged 80.
19. Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. B. Balls, branch pilot, aged 35.
20. At Bancoorah, of fever, Capt. Stephen Mercer, 35th N.I.
— In Wood Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Eliz. Wood, aged 39.
— Sarah Dorothea, wife of Mr. J. B. Williams, aged 21.
21. At Dacca, the lady of Francis Law, Esq., aged 32.
22. At Rampore, Bauleah, Anne Matilda, wife of Mr. A. D'Semos, of the judge's office, at that station.
— At Monghyr, Miss Amelia Watson, aged 17.
24. At Muttra, Lieut. James Mansfield, 1st Bengal N.I.
— At Mirzapore, Lieut. Col. Archibald Macdonald, K.H., adjutant general of H.M.'s forces in India, aged 45.

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26. At Baitool, Lieut. C. Braken, 45th Bengal N.I., of a bilious fever.
28. Mrs. Martha Humble, aged 45.
— At Chittagong, Mrs. Brown.
29. Mr. Wm. Clarke, engineer of the steamer *Irravaddy*, aged 35.
— Serj. B. Davidson, master of the band of H.M.'s 14th regt.

Dec. 1. At Dhooreeghat Factory, in the Chucklee of Azimghur, Madelina Elizabeth Maria Frances, wife of Thos. Wharton, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s 8th Hussars, aged 36.
— Charles, son of Thos. Williamson, Esq., of Malacca, of spleen, aged 10 years.
2. Of pulmonary consumpton, Hugh, third son of R. B. Lloyd, Esq., aged 21.
— At Buxar, Mrs. Ann Davie, aged 63.
— Mr. John Foster, aged 26.
3. At Sawah, near Neemuch, Lieut. G. N. Irvine, 29th N.I., and second in command of the 4th Local Horse.
— Lieut. W. D. Kennedy, 6th Extra N.I.
— Mr. M. D'Cruz, formerly of Bandell, aged 77.
— At Serampore, J. R. Cook, Esq., late an indigo planter at Gauzeepore.
6. At Chandernagore, Mrs. T. C. Guyer, of Durrumtollah, aged 30.
7. At Benares, Mrs. Fullarton, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. John Fullarton, H.C.'s service.
9. At Santipore, M. Emerique, Esq., aged 43.
— Thos. D'Souza, Esq., aged 64.
— Mrs. Ann Hearnes.
11. Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Emmer, and only daughter of the late John Bentley, Esq., aged 27.
16. At Bhagalpore, aged about 30, the Rev. Thos. Christian, especially appointed by the late Bishop Heber to a mission among the mountaineers of Rajmahl.
19. Eliza, the lady of Jas. Tosh, Esq., aged 21.
— Chas. Coqueral, Esq., aged 45.
20. Anna, wife of Mr. Wm. Hogan, of the Commander-in-chief's office.
21. George Paxton, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon, 41st N.I., aged 28.
— Sophia, daughter of Mr. Francis Derozio, aged 17.
22. Mr. Wm. Polhil, aged 28.
— Mrs. Mary Cropley, aged 45.
— Mr. John Watkins, aged 53.
24. Mrs. A. D'Silva, relict of the late John D'Silva, undertaker.
25. Mr. L. Robeiro, of the *India Gazette* press.
26. William Dorin, Esq., of the H.C.'s civil service.

Lately. At Saharunpore, J. T. Reade, Esq., of the civil service, collector of that district, in his 29th year.
— On board H.M.'s ship *Hind*, Assist. Surg. Robert Morrice, M.D., of that ship.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under date the 6th of April last, that officers commanding mounted corps, shall retain their command allowances while employed on remount committees, and that the officers holding the temporary command of that corps shall not be entitled to the allowances for that period.

ADDITIONAL SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved to abolish the appointments of staff surgeons at Cannanore, at Quilon, and in the Dooab, and in lieu thereof, and subject to the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to add two superintending surgeons to the establishment, one to be stationed in Malabar, Canara, and Travancore, and the other with the force in the Dooab, and to appoint cantonment surgeons respectively at Quilon and in the Dooab.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Fort St. George, Oct. 18, 1827.—Whereas the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of governor, and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly; and all persons are hereby required to obey the said Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, as governor and president in council, accordingly.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

D. HILL, Chief Sec.

SUSPENSION OF LIEUT. GREEN.

Fort St. George, Nov. 20, 1827.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of the government the disgraceful conduct of Lieut. J. G. Green, of the 1st regt. of Light Cavalry, on the passage from Madras to Bombay on the brig *Britannia*, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved that Lieut. Green shall be suspended from the Hon. Company's service until the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on the case shall be known, and that officer is hereby suspended accordingly.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 20, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief has recently noticed, with great dissatisfaction, the unmilitary style of dress in which some officers have indulged, notwithstanding his Exc.'s prohibition (G. O. 12th Dec. 1826) of "fanciful deviations" from the rules and orders laid down for the costume of the army in G. O. of the 8th Dec. 1823.

White jackets and white cravats are forbidden to be worn by an officer at any time out of quarters, and he is strictly prohibited from appearing publicly in any other dress than is authorised by the regulations of the service. Silk or crape jackets or trowsers are also prohibited; broadcloth being the established material of which officers' clothing is to be made, all deviations from established regulation, whether in quality or fashion, are prohibited. The dress of every officer in the army, whether staff or regimental, has been fixed in General Orders, and what he is to wear on

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on all occasions is defined: officers are therefore required to conform to the particulars of the costume, as described for each occasion. Should officers disregard these orders, and appear again in white cotton jackets, or fancy clothing of any kind, the Commander-in-chief will prohibit the shell jacket and forage cap being worn, and order them to appear at all times in the uniform established for the parade.

All applications for submission to the Commander-in-chief are to be forwarded through the prescribed channel of communication, and officers are prohibited from addressing head-quarters direct.

In all letters, the subject of which is connected in any way with the public service, passing between military officers, the rank with the regimental or official designation of the person writing the letter must be attached.

ALLOWANCES TO SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 23, 1827.—With reference to the regulations contained in General Orders under date the 6th of July last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following resolution be published.

Resolved, that surgeons of H.M.'s regiments of dragoons, and of the European horse artillery, be granted a per diem allowance at the rate of eighteen annas per mensem for every European present with the corps, in consideration of which they will afford medical aid to the followers in the same manner as is directed in regard to regiments of light cavalry.

DESIGNATION OF "INDO-BRITON."

Fort St. George, Nov. 30, 1827. — It having been represented to the Governor in Council that the class of persons designated *Country Born* in the General Order of the 13th of March last, prefer the designation of *Indo-Briton*, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall in future be distinguished by that term in all public documents in which there may be occasion to mention them.

SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF VACCINATION.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the appointment of superintendent general of vaccination shall be abolished, and that the superintendence of the department of vaccination shall hereafter be conducted by the superintending medical officers, under the general control of the Medical Board.

To provide for the local duties in that department which have hitherto been conducted by the superintendent general, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. Henry Atkinson to be superintendent of vaccination at the presidency.

DUTY OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 8, 1827. — Veterinary surgeons posted to brigades of horse artillery and regiments of light cavalry are, *as a general rule*, in addition to such charge, to attend the horses of all mounted corps serving at the same station, which have not veterinary surgeons attached.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 9. A. Mellor, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

30. T. A. Oakes, Esq., additional government commissioner for claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund.

Dec. 4. A. Mellor, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

George Lys, Esq., sheriff of Madras.

J. Nixon, Esq., coroner of Madras.

Henry Taylor, Esq., commercial resident at Vizagapatam.

7. J. S. Lushington, Esq., private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—43d *N. I.* Lieut. J. U. Colebrooke to be adj., v, Coxe prom.

Assist. Surg. W. Browne to be garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George, v. Fleming.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahoy to have temporary charge of dispensary and of body guard.

Mr. H. G. Graham admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Cadets Thos. Mears, Edw. Martin, C. R. Freese, J. A. Crawford, and Wm. Pollok, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Surg. Wm. Scot and Mr. K. Macauly to be superintending surgs., to complete estab.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Dyer posted to Malabar, Canara, and Travancore.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Scot posted to presidency division.

Mr. Superintending Surg. Macauly posted to Dooab.

Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 18th N.I., to be town major of Fort St. George.

Maj. Douglas, royal artillery, to be military secretary, and to act as private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor until further orders.

Capt. Hay, H.M.'s 73d regt., and Lieut. J. S. Lushington, 6th regt. L.C., to be aides-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Capt. T. Watson, 4th N.I., and Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., to be extra aides-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Col. J. Carfrae, 36th N.I., to be honorary aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16, 1827. — Ens. G. W. Sharp, removed from doing duty with 33d, to do duty with 9th N.I.

Oct. 17—*Removals of Surgeons.* W. S. Anderson, from 2d Europ. regt. to 33d N.I.; D. Donaldson, from 6th L.C. to 2d Europ. regt.; R. Anderson, from 30th N.I. to 6th L.C.; W. Haines, from 33d N.I. to 30th N.I.

1st-Lieut. G. Balfour, of artillery, removed from 3d to 4th bat.

Ens.

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Ens. E. Goodenough, removed from doing duty with 43, to do duty with 4th N.I.

Oct. 22.—Capt. G. Leggatt, 41st N.I., to have charge of sick and details at Wallajahbad, belonging to corps on foreign service.

Oct. 24.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* Rich. Prescott, to 8th L.C.; E. J. Stephenson, to 7th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Josiah Smith, to 13th N.I.; Benj. Bale, 19th do.; Wm. Ritchie, 44th do.; Jas. Forsyth, 6th do.; T. F. Nicolay, 1st Europ. regt.; R. V. Wellesford, 39th N.I.; Thos. Lowe, 1st do.; W. Pollok, 38th do.; H. A. Tremlett, 17th do.; J. C. Turnbull, 51st do.; Thos. Blackburne, 27th do.; W. B. Littlehales, 52d do.; R. Younghusband, 19th do.; H. Maughan, 49th do.; Wm. Drew, 3d do.; A. E. Moore, 8th do.; J. R. Starke, 20th do.; J. B. Layard (not arrived), 22d do.; E. Slack, 13th do.

Oct. 25.—Cornet E. J. Stephenson, removed, at his own request, from 7th to 6th L.C.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. A. Shirrefs, 21st N.I., struck off strength of rifle corps, and app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Sherman employed on other duty.

Lieut. G. Rowlandson, of artillery, removed from 3d to 2d bat.

Ens. E. G. Cotton, posted to 11th N.I., to complete estab.

Oct. 27.—Ens. G. W. Sharp, posted to 3d or Palamcottah L.I., to complete estab.

Oct. 31.—Cornet R. H. Lushington (recently arrived) app. to do duty with Governor's body guard.

Ens. J. Christie and T. Peacock (recently arrived) app. to do duty with 18th N.I.

Veterinary Surg. J. C. Ralston directed to proceed to Arcot and do duty under superintendent of veterinary establishment.

Nov. 7.—Ens. J. H. Stapleton, posted to 39th N.I., to complete estab.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, removed from 50th to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. Elphinstone from 25th to 50th N.I.

Nov. 9. Lieut. G. Alcock, of artil., removed from 1st to 4th bat.

Nov. 11.—Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C. (extra aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor) app. also to do duty with body guard, from 18th Oct. 1827.

2d-Lieut. S. W. Croft, of artillery, removed from 2d to 4th bat.

Nov. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. Caswell removed from 51st to 6th N.I., and Assist. Surg. P. Poule posted to 51st N.I.

Nov. 19.—Ens. John Sibbald posted to 34th or Chicacole L. Inf., to complete estab.

Nov. 21.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* J. Woulfe, from 3d or P. L. I. to 26th N.I.; W. C. Oliver, from 14th to 27th N.I.; C. Brook, from 26th N.I. to 3d or P. L. I.; T. King, from 27th to 14th N.I.

Ens. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I., posted to rifle corps.

Ens. C. F. Compton, posted to 48th N.I. to complete estab.

Nov. 23. — Assist. Surg. J. Lawrence removed from 8th to 41st N.I.

Nov. 24.—*Removals and postings of Surgeons.*—D. Donaldson, from 2d Europ. regt. to 11th N.I.; J. Cruickshank, from 8th N.I. to 8th L.C.; W. Turnbull, from 11th N.I. to 2d Europ. regt.; W. H. Richards, from 8th L.C. to 8th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. Thompson posted to 11th regt. N.I.

Nov. 26.—Capt. F. Fosberry posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Ens. J. Seager posted to 8th N.I. to complete estab.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Mortimer to be permanent assistant and hospital storekeeper in garrison hospital of Fort St. George, v. Fleming.

Assist. Surg. E. Chapman app. to medical charge of sillah of Calicut, v. Mortimer.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. J. Horne, of artillery, to be staff officer to detachment of artillery at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Carew returned to Europe.

1st Brig. Horse Artil. Lieut. J. Pinchard to be adj., v. M'Nair; Lieut. J. C. M'Nair to be quartmast., interp., and paymast., v. Pinchard.

39th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. Hole to be capt., and and Sen. Ens. H. Harriott to be lieut., v. Crichton dec.; date 2d Nov. 1827.

Mr. Jas. Wilkinson admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Nov. 13.—Capt. W. Murray, 46th N.I., to command 1st bat. pioneers., v. Crichton dec.

Capt. J. H. Bonnette, 19th N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in northern div., v. Murray.

Nov. 16.—Capt. J. J. Underwood, of engineers, directed to resume situation of superintending engineer in southern division of army, and Lieut. F. C. Cotton app. to temporary charge of engineer department in Dooab.

Lieut. T. W. T. Prescott, 1st L.C., and Lieut. G. Affleck, 34th N.I., having returned to Europe without permission from government, struck off from strength of army from 24th Oct. respectively.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., to act as secretary to college board during absence of Mr. Morris.

Nov. 20.—Maj. R. S. Douglas, royal artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Hay dec.

1st L.C. Sen. Cornet J. C. N. Favell to be lieut., v. Prescott struck off; date 25th Oct. 1827.

34th L.I. Sen. Ens. G. Broadfoot to be lieut., v. Affleck struck off; date 25th Oct. 1827.

Nov. 23.—Capt G. Faris, 1st L.C., to command escort of resident in Travancore.

Capt. F. Fosberry, 8th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his request.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 11th N.I., to command troops in Ceded Districts during absence of Col. Boles.

Nov. 27.—Surg. D. Donaldson to be garrison surg. of Bellary, v. Burton permitted to return to Europe.

48th N.I. Sen. Ens. Colin M'Kenzie to be lieut., v. Mellish discharged; date 19th Nov. 1827.

Nov. 30.—Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, attached to principal collector and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

8th N.I. Sen. Lieut. P. S. Hole to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Curre to be lieut., v. Fosberry invalided; date 24th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 4.—*2d L.C.* Sen. Cornet W. R. Strange to be lieut., v. Flayer dec.; date 24th Nov. 1827.

Cadet G. S. Cotter admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets W. G. Beagin, Wm. Junor, and Jas. Campbell, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jas. Western admitted a veterinary surg.

Dec. 7.—*2d L.C.* Lieut. H. Briggs to be adj., v. Flayer dec.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates to be lieut. col. com., v. Newal dec.; Sen. Maj. N. H. Hatherley, from 14th N.L., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Yates prom.

14th N.I. Sen. Capt. P. Barclay to be maj., Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) V. Mathias to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. E. Gibb to be lieut., in suc. to Hatherly prom.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 4.—Capt. G. Maxwell removed from 1st to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Dec. 5.—Ens. H. T. Hillyard posted to 14th N.I. to complete estab.

Lieut. Col. Com. R. H. Yates (late prom.) posted to 49th N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver removed from 27th to 14th N.I.—Lieut. Col. N. H. Hatherly (late prom.) posted to 27th N.I.

Dec. 8.—Capt. J. Alldritt removed from 1st to 3d bat. artillery.—2d-Lieut. G. S. Cotter posted to 3d bat. ditto.

Ensigns W. G. Beagin, W. Junor, and J. Campbell (recently arrived), app., the two former to do duty with 16th, and the latter with the 43d N.I.

Veterinary Surg. J. Western posted to 8th L.C.

Veterinary Surg. J. C. Ralston, posted to 1st brig. horse artillery.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. Col. T. King removed from 14th to 44th N.I.

Dec. 19.

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Dec. 13.—Capt. F. H. M. Wheeler removed from 1st to 2d bat. pioneers, and Capt. H. T. Van Haythusen from 2d to 1st bat. pioneers.

Lieut. J. Horne removed from 4th bat. to 1st brigade horse artil., and Lieut. H. Watkins from 1st brig. to 4th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. M'Farland removed from 7th L.C. to 2d bat. artil.

Assist. Surg. D. M'Dougall removed from 21st N.I. to D troop of 1st brig. horse artil.

Dec. 15.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall posted to 33d N.I.

Fort St. George, Dec. 11.—*16th N.I.* Ens. R. Affleck to be lieut., and to be borne as a supernumerary until vacancy shall occur in regt.

Messrs. F. Cooper and T. L. Matthews admitted on estab. as assist. surgs.

14th N.I. Lieut. C. W. Young to be adj., v. Mathias prom.

Cadet T. L. Patch admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Maj. Wm. Kelso, 26th N.I., to be commanding officer on Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. P. S. Hele, 8th N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Lieut. H. Watkins, of artil., to be staff officer to detachment of artil. at Prince of Wales' Island, v. Horne attached to horse brigde.

Surg W. S. Anderson to be staff surgeon to troops on coast of Tennasserim, v. Campbell permitted to return to Europe.

Dec. 18.—*10th N.I.* Lieut. W. Cotton to be adj., v. Kenny; Lieut. H. E. Kenny to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Cotton.

Assist. Surgs. F. Cooper and T. L. Matthews app. to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George.—Assist. Surgs. R. Cole and H. G. Graham app. to do duty under cantonment surg. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Dec. 21.—Maj. Gen. Jas. Leith, of infantry, permitted to resign command of southern division of army, from 1st Jan. next, in compliance with his request, and to return to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. F. Smith, 25th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, in compliance with his request.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt R. Backhouse, 8th N.I.; arrived 30th Sept. 1827.—Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 33d N.I.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. Col. C. Elphinstone, 25th N.I.; arrived 30th Oct.—Maj. A. Maclaren, 51st N.I.; arrived ditto.—Capt. G. Faris, 1st L.C.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. G. Alcock, artil.; arrived 5th Oct.—Capt. F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I.; arrived 8th Nov.—Lieut. J. A. Smith, 26th N.I.; arrived ditto.—Capt. John Aldritt, artillery; arrived 30th Nov.—Lieut. Jas. Stevenson, 12th N.I.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. W. Nicolson, 49th N.I.; arrived ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 5. Surg. J. Macleod.—Lieut. Col. Com. R. Podmore, 44th N.I. (via Bombay).—Lieut. Col. G. Jackson, 50th N.I. (ditto).—Maj. W. Godley, 48th N.I. (ditto).—9. Maj. J. Ewing, 1st N.I., for health.—Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d N.I., for health.—Nov. 6. Capt. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N.I.—16. Lieut. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I.—Surg. W. H. Richards, for health (via Bombay).—20. Lieut. Col. T. King, 27th N.I.—Lieut. E. Horne, 30th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. J. N. Greaves, 12th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. G. Williams, 30th N.I., for health.—27. Surg. J. Burton.—Ens. W. B. Littlehales, 52d N.I., for health.—30. Capt. F. Fosberry, invalid estab., for health (via Bombay).—Dec. 7. Lieut. W. H. Kirby, 4th N.I., for health.—11. Capt. J. Leggatt, 3d L.I.—Lieut. S. Prescott, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Fyfe, 52d N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. Turnbull, for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).—14. Maj. J. Moncrief, 20th N.I.—Surg. J. Campbell, for health.—18. Maj. A. Maclaren, 51st N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., for health.—21. Capt. R. G. Polwhele, of artil.—Lieut. G. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., for health.

To Calcutta.—Nov. 13. Lieut. G. H. Best, horse artil., for five months.

To Bombay.—Nov. 27. Lieut. Col. John Carfrae' 26th N.I. (eventually to embark for Europe).

To Sea.—Dec. 14. Assist. Surg. John Brown, for four months, for health.

Cancelled.—Lieut. J. Lewis, 24th N.I., to Cape of Good Hope, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORM.

Within the last thirty-six hours Madras has been visited by one of the severest storms we recollect to have witnessed for a long time, It was not of such lengthened duration as the great hurricane of 1820, nor was the wind of such overpowering violence as in the memorable storm of 1818; but the strife of the elements was sufficiently awful and destructive to appal the stoutest heart. The gale commenced early on Wednesday morning, and the wind came in violent blasts from the north-west quarter; the surf rose with great rapidity, and soon after noon broke with such violence, and so far out, as to prevent all communication with the shipping in the Roads, although the several commanders made every exertion to get on board their vessels before the threatened storm should come on with all its expected fury. Notwithstanding the heavy swell in the Roads, the ships, of which the following are the names, appeared to ride easy:—The *Malabar*, Capt. D. Oliver; *Security*, Capt. A, Ross; *Felicitas*, Capt. P. Campbell; *Hope*, Capt. T. Hill; *Gunjava*, Capt. J. Taylor; *David Malcolm*, Capt. W. D. Messiter; *Waterloo*, Capt. J. Williams.

The wind moderated towards sun-set, but continued to blow in strong gusts from N.N.W. till near midnight, when it increased to a regular hurricane, the rain pouring in torrents. Doors and bolts, in exposed situations, were now of little avail, and most of the mansions on Choultry Plain received much damage. The storm raged without mitigation till day-light, the wind running the usual course of these visitations, gradually going round the compass from north to east and to south. As day broke, attention was anxiously directed to the shipping, as it was feared that, if they had parted in the night, they must have come on shore. All the ships had disappeared, and hopes were entertained, for a brief space, that all had succeeded in getting to sea; but alas! it was quickly ascertained that three vessels were wrecked at St. Thomé. As far as we have been able to collect, the *Hope* parted from her anchors about one o'clock A. M., when the hurricane was at its height, and blowing dead in shore so that it was utterly impossible, by any skill or exertion, to save her. Such was the force of the wind and sea that she was driven high and dry on the beach, where she must soon go to pieces. It was an affecting sight to behold the downcast looks of our unfortunate countrymen, as they viewed

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viewed the wreck of the favourite ship. One of the crew had saved a dog, another a beautiful English cat, which each carried in his arms with characteristic fondness; but nothing else, we believe, was saved by either officers or crew.

Since writing the above, we have obtained some additional particulars of the effects of the storm. The *Security* and the *Felicitas* are both on shore, total wrecks.* The *Waterloo*, we hear, has floated into Adyar River. We have just heard that some other ship, supposed to be the *Gunjava*, is on shore to the southward—she is a vessel that had arrack on board, to which the boatmen paid their respects, and got, as might be expected, intoxicated. One man, in attempting to swim on shore from the *Hope*, was drowned. Another ship is reported to be on shore to the northward. The scene presented in the various compounds, gardens, and on the public roads, is indescribable. Wreck and ruin stared the passengers in the face at every turn, and the number of trees torn up by the roots, walls thrown down, and houses unroofed, is incalculable. A great many cattle perished—we fear, too, that many natives were drowned, or killed in the general ruin. The injury done to the flower and vegetable gardens will not be repaired for many months. The sea made no impression whatever upon De Havilland's bulwark, although the Beach Road was rendered impassable by being covered with stones of enormous size and weight, proving the violence with which the sea beat against it. It is not saying too much of this stupendous work, that it preserved Bentinck's buildings from destruction. Many of the Massoolah boats were carried far into Black Town, and not a few were broken all to pieces. All the windows of the light-house were smashed to atoms by the force of the wind.—*Mad. Cour. Dec.* 7.

The weather has become settled and fine, and we hope it will continue so, for for we have had enough of the monsoon for one season.

We gave a hurried account of the hurricane in Friday's paper, and we are happy to find that although our information was necessarily picked up amidst great agitation and confusion there was no material error in our account. There are a few additional particulars respecting the loss of the ship *Hope* which ought to be mentioned; and amongst the first the unbounded kindness and attention of our respected governor towards the unfortunate crew. He was at the wreck by seven o'clock on Thursday morning, before the storm had entirely subsided, and his presence was no doubt the means of preserving many valuable lives; for we are grieved to say that the natives who had flocked down to the beach, so far from assisting our unfortunate countrymen in getting through the violent surf, in many instances seized them, exhausted as they were, and held them under water, till they had plundered them of the few valuables which they had saved from the general wreck! Several of the sailors had secured their all, a few dollars, tied round their necks, and these were forcibly taken from them, till upon the arrival of the right hon. the governor, with his body guard and the acting superintendant of police, a stop was put to this proceeding. These disgraceful circumstances we are assured can be verified by affidavit; and we would not give publicity to them upon slight grounds. The right hon. the governor remained on the beach the greater part of the day, aiding by his exertions and liberal offers of rewards the escape of the crews of the different vessels. He sent the whole of the officers and European crews to the Government House, where they were most liberally entertained, whilst he himself remained with his guard to prevent plunder. Mr. Elliot, too, was exceedingly active and effective in his exertions; he went off himself on a catamaran through the surf to the *Security*, and carried out a rope by which many lives were saved. A subscription has been set on foot for the unfortunate sufferers, who have lost every thing they possesed, and it is headed by Mr. Lushington, who put down his name for 500 rupees. We understand that the steward of the ship *Hope* had saved seventy pounds, the profits of the voyage, with which he intended to have engaged in some little traffic on the return voyage, but the whole was lost in the general wreck. We believe nothing certain has been yet heard of the *Malabar* or *Gunjava*, but the general apprehensions on their account have not subsided. The keels of two large English ships, one country built and the other English, were washed on shore near the custom-house on Saturday, and two capstans have been washed on shore at Covelong. The brig *Active*, which was blown out of the roads on the 14th ultimo, has been wrecked to the northward. The *Circassian*, which also parted in the same gale, has been towed into Trincomalee, dismasted. We fear we have yet to learn of other disasters.—[*Ibid. Dec.* 11.

We are happy to observe, that the ship *Malabar* has reached Trincomalee harbour in safety from Devicotta; and that another ship dismasted was observed to pass the port

* "We understand strong suspicions are entertained that the Second Officer of the *Felicitas*, who was stated to have fallen overboard during the gale, did not come fairly by his untimely end. The Commander of the vessel was left behind when the vessel went to sea, and we hear that the Deputy Master Attendant has instituted an inquiry into some suspicious circumstances. It appears that the unfortunate officer was the only European on board the Ship."—*Mad. Cour., Dec.* 3.

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port about the time of the *Malabar's* getting in." We sincerely trust that this vessel may prove to be the *Gunjava.—Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 3.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday evening a splendid entertainment was given by the right hon. the Governor at the banqueting room, the front of which was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps. The company began to assemble at an early hour, and the quadrilles commenced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with considerable spirit until a late hour; and shortly after the departure of the Naib-i-Mookhtar (who was present during the evening), supper was announced, which consisted of every delicacy of the season. Among the company we had the pleasure to observe his excellency the Commander-in-chief and his fair lady, and the hon. Mr. and Mrs. Græme; the party did not break up till a late hour. *Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 3.

ASSEMBLY.

The public assembly on Monday evening was well attended; the right hon. the Governor, his excellency the Commander-in-chief, and Lady Walker honoured the rooms with their presence. Dancing was as usual, kept up with much glee, and the stewards were entitled to great praise for the arrangements of the evening, which were excellent, and their attention to the party.—*Ibid, Dec.* 6.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 9. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London.—23. *Macauley*, Aiken, from Calcutta.—30. *Hope*, Hill, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—*Dec.* 2. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from London.—10. *La Gironde*, Caussade, from Bordeaux.—16. H. M. S. *Success*, Sterling, from Penang.—17. H.M.S. *Champion*, Stoddart, from ditto; and *Protector*, Waugh, from Calcutta.—18. *Fergusson*, Groves, from Calcutta.—19. *David Clarke*, Viles, from Isle of France.—25. H. M. S. *Fly*, Pennell, from Penang.—31. *Prince, Regent*, Murphy, from London.—*Jan.* 8. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.

Departures.

Nov. 8. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, and *Elphinstone*, Atkinson, both for Calcutta.—13. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Calcutta.—*Dec.* 19. *David Clarke*, Viles, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.—24. *Fergusson*, Groves, for London.—26. H.M.S. *Champion*, Stoddart on a cruize.—27. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, for Penang.—Jan. 6. H.M.'s ships *Fly*, Pennell, and *Success*, Sterling, on a cruize.—9. *Carnbrea Castle*, Davey, for London.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At Tavoy, the lady of Lieut. P. J. Begbie, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.

21. At Tavoy, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Gilby, 32d N.I., of a daughter.

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

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

10. At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a daughter.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Geo. Sandys, Esq., 6th L.C., of a daughter.

12. At Bangalore, the wife of Qu. Mast. Avery, 1st horse brigade artil. of a son.

14. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Cozens, 49th N.I., of a still-born child.

— At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., gar. surg., of a daughter.

15. At Coleche, the lady of D. A. Brown, Esq., of a son.

16. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop, military chaplain, of a son.

18. At Rutnagherry, the lady of D. Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

25. At Royapooram, Mrs. Anne Jones, of a daughter.

26. Fanny, wife of Mr. W. Stuart, of a daughter.

27. The lady of W. S. Binny, Esq., of a son.

28. Mrs. Geo. Bachelor, of a son.

30. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. W. Taylor, 39th N.I., of a daughter.

31. At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. Sayer, 5th N.I., of a still-born child.

Nov. 1. At Vizigapatam, the lady of Capt. R. L. Highmoor, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

2. Mrs. Moore, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. A. Inglis, of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N.I., of a son.

9. At Thomé, Mrs. John Monisse, of a daughter.

13. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Marshall, 33d N.I., of a son.

— At Aurungabad, the lady of Lieut. Ager, 5th regt. Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

19. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. F. Chalmers, 22d N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

— The lady of John Bird, Esq., of a son.

21. At Pondicherry, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a daughter.

24. At Pulicat, the lady of the Rev. J. Kindlinger, of a son.

25. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

26. At St. Thomé, Mrs. A. Pereira, of a son.

30. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. Hugh Robinson, paymaster, Nizam's service, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Jaulnah, the lady of H. S. Foord, Esq., Madras artillery, of a daughter.

11. At Bellary, the lady of Major Marrett, commanding 11th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Fort St. George, the lady of J. Henderson, Esq., M.D., surgeon of H.M.'s 89th regt., of a son and heir.

21. At Dharwar, the lady of Capt. Welland 23d regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At Nellore, Capt. D. Allen, commanding Nelloor, to Miss Louisa Smith.

17. At Vizagapatam, Mr. C. Barnett, assistant surveyor, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Leohard.

22. At Masulipatam, Mr. F. Laville, band master 38th N.I., to Miss M. C. Jefferson.

27. At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, Lieut. Jas. Dickson, 50th regt., to Miss Elizabeth S. Abraham.

29. At the Black-town Capuchin Church, Mr. M. De Monte, to Miss L. Guy.

Nov. 2. At Bangalore, Dr. Ricks, 2d brigade of horse artillery, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of Major Yarde, Chudleigh, Devonshire, of this establishment.

3. At Canannore, Assist. Apothecary Jas. Starkenburgh, to Miss G. Kemp.

5. Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss M. Scott.

13. At Vizagapatam, the Rev. James Gordon, missionary, to Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of the invalid establishment.

21. At Secunderabad, Mr. John Forbes, merchant, to Miss M. A. Francke.

— At Mangalore, Lieut. and Adj. H. W. Lardner, 50th N.I., to Miss Louisa Hart.

22. At Palamcottah, Mr. W. B. Addis, of the London Missionary Society, to Miss Emily Vansomeren.

23. At Arcot, W. D. Davis, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriett Frances, youngest daughter of George Lys, Esq.

— Mr. J. V. Perrielre, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Raymond, of Tranquebar.

30. Mr. P. Deceles, to Miss M. T. Janzen.

Dec. 5. At Bangalore, Capt. Biddle, of the artillery, to Miss Purton.

18. At Arnee, Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, 3d Madras

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dras L. C. to Sophia, third daughter of the late Thomas Cotton, Esq., of Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Sept. 21. At Madras, Mr. Donald Calder, late market serjeant, aged 41.

Oct. 9. Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of Mr. Geo. Taylor, aged 20.

10. At Palamcottah, Lieut. J. F.G. Macleane, 3d regt. P. L. I.

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

13. At Pondicherry, Madame De Bausset, aged 67, relict of the late Chevalier Pierre de Bausset.

18. At Pondicherry, Lieut. Wm. Boyton, half-pay, H.M.'s 30th regt.

21. At Pursewalkum, Mr. P. Lawrence, assistant pensioned surveyor, aged 47.

— In Black Town, Maria, daughter of the late Mr. A. Corbett, merchant at Arcot, aged 9 years.

— At Palamcottah, Capt. J. Maxtone, 3d regt. L.I.

Nov. 1. At Paulgautcherry, Capt. T. Crichton, 39th N.I., from cholera, aged 41.

4. At Karical, Mrs. A. M. Lichtenstein, aged 52, widow of the late F. S. Lichtenstein, member of the royal government at Tranquebar.

7. At Bangalore, Capt. John Croker, H.M.'s 48th regt.

9. At Pondicherry, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Jos. Manvuisse, aged 95.

11. Capt. A. A. Cortlandt, H.M.'s 45th regt., son of the late Col. Philip Van Cortlandt.

18. After a short illness, at the Government House, Capt. P. Hay, H.M.'s 73d regt., aid-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor.

20. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Nathan Ashhurst, H.M.'s 46th regt.

— At Belgaum, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Conductor Hobart, of the Ordnance department at that station.

— At Royapooram, Mr. Daniel Johnston (of the Government Bank), aged 49.

26. At Belgaum, of fever, Eliza Margaret, wife of Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I.

Dec. 1. At Royapettah, Mrs. Emelia Quintual, aged 26.

5. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Helena St. Pourçaint.

7. At Secunderabad, Assist. Surg. George Bush, H.M.'s 46th regt.

8. Daniel Neale, Esq., solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

9. At Bellary, Emily, third daughter of Mr. J. Burton, garrison surgeon of that station, aged five years.

12. Mrs. Lucy Goostree, aged 45.

25. Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. James Donaldson, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 18.

Lately. At Ellichpoor, Lieut. Charles Arrow, Brigade major of that division, Nizam's army.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1., 1827.—The following proclamation by government in the general department of this date is published in General Orders for the information of the army.

Proclamation.

Whereas Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, on the resignation of the same by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone having this day resigned the said office, Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm has on the date hereof received charge of the government of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., as Governor and president in council accordingly.

HON. MR. ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 1. 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the same military honours be paid to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone during his residence at Bombay, as if he had continued in charge of the government up to the period of his embarkation.

SICK OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 13, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction an arrangement for the accommodation of sick officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service arriving at the presidency from out stations, under such detailed regulations as may be established by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The officers of his Majesty's service are to be provided for, as far as possible, in the bungalows belonging to the depôt at Colaba, in addition to which four cadjan roofs to cover captains' tents are to be erected for the same purpose.

For the accommodation of the officers of the Hon. Company's service one temporary building (to be removed annually during the rains) is to be erected on the esplanade.

Each quarter, both on Colaba and the esplanade, is to be provided at the government expense with a field bedstead, table, two chairs and a commode.

An establishment of peons, sweepers, &c. at an expense of rupees 50 per mensem is sanctioned, and will be distributed among the respective premises.

During the rains, the officer's quarters in the town barracks (if not occupied by troops) will be appropriated for the use of officers of both services exclusively.

Officers occupying sick quarters under this arrangement are to pay one-half of their regulated house rent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 29. Mr. R. C. Chambers, junior assistant to judge and criminal judge in Northern Concan.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. Kentish, judge and criminal judge of Surat.

Mr. E. Grant, judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Bell, judge and criminal judge of Kaira.

Mr. H. H. Glass, register to Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 29. Mr. S. W. Kynaston, supernumerary assistant to collector in Kandeish.

Mr.

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Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. P. Scott, supernumerary assistant to collector of Poonah.

Mr. W. G. Clark, third assistant to collector in Southern Concan.

Mr. J. Burnett, assistant to collector of customs of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6, 1827.—Messrs. A. C. Donaldson, P. C. N. Arniel, T. Edmunds, and John Jessop admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. A. Bertram admitted an assist. surg.

Sept. 8.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. H. Sandwith to be capt., and Ens. A. S. Hawkins to be lieut., in suc. to Sharp discharged from service by general court-martial; dated 25th Aug. 1827.

3d Extra Bat. Lieut. T. Mitchell, 18th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Sandwith prom.; dated 6th Sept. 1827.

2d L.C. Lieut. J. Brooks to be capt., and Cornet H. L. Salmon to be lieut., in suc. to Rose dec.; dated 30th Aug. 1827.

Sept. 11.—Capt. J. Addison, 18th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab.

Sept. 12.—*18th N.I.* Ens. A. Meadows to be lieut., v. Doherty dec.; dated 13th Sept. 1827.

Sept. 13.—Capt. W. Spratt, 4th N.I., to command, and Lieut. F. Fortune, of 26th N.I., to be adj. of Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. W. Stirling, 17th N.I., to command 2d Extra Bat., v. Spratt.

Capt. C. Crawley to be a brigade major to forces, v. Rose dec.

Oct. 20.—*23d N.I.* Ens. E. W. Cartwright to be lieut., v. Giberne dec.; dated 9th Oct. 1827.

Oct. 23.—*2d Extra Bat.* Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Mitchell; dated 16th Oct. 1827.

Temporary Appointments confirmed. Capt. G. Moor, 18th N.I., to officiate as brig. maj. to Surat div. of army, until arrival of Capt. Newton.—Lieut. C. Johnston, 3d N.I., to act as interp. to Europ. regt., from 7th Oct.—Lieut. E. M. Earle, 24th regt., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 15th N.I., from 26th Sept.—Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th regt., to be acting adj. of wing detached to Poona.—Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, acting qu. mast. 1st Extra bat., to perform duties of interp. in Hindoostanee language to 11th N.I.

Oct. 27.—*10th N.I.* Ens. S. A. Crofton to be lieut., v. Reynton dec.; dated 15th Oct. 1827.

1st or Gr. N.I. Ens. C. B. Raitt to be lieut., v. Phillips dec.; dated 20th June 1827.—Lieut. T. Clibborn to be capt., and Ens. B. H. Croket to be lieut., in suc. to Falconer dec.; dated 15th Oct. 1827.

14th N.I. Ens. J. M. Dickinson to be qu. mast.; dated 20th Oct. 1827.

Regt. Artillery. Lieut. G. Yeadell to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to 1st bat.; dated 26th Oct. 1827.

Oct. 31.—Cadet C. L. J. D. Pre, admitted to Cavalry.—Cadet Mr. A. S. Pemberton, admitted to artil, and prom. to 2d Lieut.—Cadets G. P. Ball, Wm. Thomson, T. T. Christie, Wm. Brown, N. P. M'Dougall, S. V. W. Hart, and H. C. Robinson, admitted to Infantry, and prom. to Ensigns.—Messrs. Jas. Williamson, John Wye, A. M'K. Lyon, W. R. Deacon, Geo. Grey, J. J. Thomson, Jas. Murray, and H. P. Hathorn, admitted as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. W. G. Bell, 2d Europ. regt., having quitted India without permission from government, struck off strength of army from 8th Oct. 1827.

Nov. 1.—Commissariat. The following promotions and appointments made, v. Capt. Waite, returned to Europe:—Capt. Holland, 3d assist., to be a 2d assist. com. gen., v. Molesworth, detached on other duty, and to relieve Capt. Long; 2d assist. Cutch force.—Sen. acting 3d assist. Lieut. Payne, confirmed a 3d assist. com. gen.—Capt. Le Messurier to be an acting 3d assist. com. gen., in room of Capt. Holland.—Lieut. Stack, 1st Gr. N. I., to act as 3d assist. com. gen. for Capt. Campbell, on leave to sea.— Lieut. Davidson, 17th regt., to be acting 3d assist. temporary attached.

Nov. 6th.—2d Europ. Regt. Ens. L. M. M'Intyre, to be Lieut. v. W. C. Bell, struck off: dated 9th Nov. 1827.

5th N. I. Ens. J. C. Heath, to be Lieut., v. Carthew, dec.: dated ditto.

3d N. I. Lieut. C. Johnson, to be Capt., and Ens. R. Hughes, to be Lieut., in suc. to Elderton, cashiered; dated ditto.

5th N.I. Lieut. F. D. Bagshaw to be qu.-mast. and interp., in Hindoostanee language; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. Col. E. Frederick, 26th N.I., to be military secretary to Hon. the Governor.

Capt. G. Graham, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal regt., and Capt. R. E. Burrowes, H.M.'s 20th Foot, to be Aides-de-Camp to Hon. the Governor.

Cornet I. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to proceed to Persia on a special duty under instructions from Political department.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Lawrence admitted on estab. from 4th Nov. 1827.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. Col. W. Meall, 12th N.I., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank.

Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, 12th N.I., and paym. at presidency, app. agent for clothing the army, from date of departure of Maj. D. H. Bellasis, for Europe.

Temporary appointments confirmed. Lieut. G. Birdwood to act as adj. to 3d N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Hallet.—Ens. T. Jackson, 10th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 2d Extra bat. until arrival of officer app. to situation.

Nov. 15.—Surg. J. G. Moyle to be medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Wallace on furlough to Europe.—Surg. Moyle also to succeed Surg. Wallace as civil surg. at presidency.

Surg. C. Kane to have medical charge of European general hospital at presidency, in room of Surg. Moyle.

Nov. 17.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. C. Hagart to be capt., and Ens. B. Mitchell to be lieut., in suc. to Watts dec.; dated 6th Nov. 1827.

1st L.C. Cornet T. B. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Wilks dec.; dated 8th Nov. 1827.

1st Lieut. C. Henry (recently prom.) posted to regt. of artillery.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to regts. C. A. Echalaz, to 10th N.I.; C. I. Curtis, 18th do.; Thos. Edmunds, 3d do.; John Jessop, 12th do.; A. C. Donaldson, 2d. Europ. regt.; P. C. N. Amiel, 1st or Gr. N.I.; T. R. Stewart, 10th N.I.; John Sinclair, 23d do.; Wm. Topham, 7th do.; Fred. Westbrook, 18th do.; A. M. Haselwood, 3d do.; Edw. Green, 21st do.; John Ramsay, 1st Europ. regt.; H. S. Hutchinson, 5th N.I.; R. N. Meade, 12th do.; E. R. Elwal, 2d Gr. N.I.; H. Cotgrave, 15th N.I.; G. F. Sympson, 2d Europ. regt.

Cadet C. S. Hodges admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 20.—Capt. L. J. Frederick to be inspecting engineer, Surat division of army, in consequence of departure of Lieut. Col. Drummond for Europe.

Capt. R. Pougat to be superintending engineer at presidency.

Nov. 21.—*Cornets (recently prom.) posted to regts.* W. J. Tudor, to 1st L.C.; W. B. C. Roberts, to 2d do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., and Cornet F. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C.; both arrived 26th Oct. 1827.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 12, 1827.—1st-Lieut. T. K. Terrell to be junior capt.; dated 10th July 1825.

2d-Lieut. W. L. Clements to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. H. Rose to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. J. S. Criddle retired 9th July 1824; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. G. Harvey to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 2d-Lieut.

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2d-Lieut. T. B. Davis dec. 15th July 1825; dated 16th July 1825.

Jun. Capt. P. Maughan to be sen. capt.; dated 2d Sept. 1825.

1st-Lieut. J. J. Robinson to be junior capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. R. Lowe to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. W. R. Hayman to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Sen. Capt. C. Sealy dec. 1st Sept. 1825; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. C. Wells to be 1st-lieut.; dated 29th Oct. 1825.

Sen. Midsh. A. Nott to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. E. Pratt pensioned 28th Oct. 1825; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. C. F. Grice to be junior capt.; dated 18th April 1826.

2d-Lieut. F. W. Powell to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. W. Hodges to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Jun. Capt. J. J. Robinson dec. 17th April 1826; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. J.W. Guy to be jun. capt.; dated 24th April 1826.

2d-Lieut. W. Lowe to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Midsh. A. Williams to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. G. Herne dec. 23d April 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. T. H. Broadhead to be 1st-lieut.; dated 8th May 1826.

Midsh. P. L. Powell to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. Powell dec. 7th May 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. B. Harrison to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. C. Wells degraded in rank; dated 10th June 1826.

Sen. Capt. J. Jeaks to be commodore; dated 19th June 1826.

Jun. Capt. D. Jones to be sen. capt.; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. W. S. Collinson to be junior capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. H. Rowland to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Midsh. C. R. Richards to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Commodore Manwaring dec. 18th June 1826; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. W. Igglesdon to be 1st-lieut.; dated 2d Jan. 1827.

Sen. Midsh. C. Sharp to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-Lieut. Broadhead dec. 1st Jan. 1827; dated ditto.

Jun. Capt. H. Hardy to be sen. capt.; dated 11th March 1827.

1st-Lieut. Minchin to be jun. capt.; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. S. B. Haines to be 1st-lieut; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. H. Whitelock to be 2d-lieut. in suc. to Sen. Capt. Blast retired 10th March 1827; dated ditto.

1st-Lieut. G. Grant to be jun. capt.; dated 18th March 1827.

2d-Lieut. C. Wells to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. S. Newnham to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Junior Capt. Maillard dec. 17th March 1827; dated ditto.

2d-Lieut. G. B. Harrison to be 1st-lieut.; dated 10th May 1827.

Sen. Midsh. H. N. Poole to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to 1st-lieut. G. Vernon dec. 9th May 1827; dated ditto.

Sept. 12.—1st-Lieut. Wm. Gwilt to be junior capt., dated 2d Sept. 1827.

2d-Lieut. T. E. Rogers to be 1st-lieut.; dated ditto.

Sen. Midsh. Wm. Bowater to be 2d-lieut., in suc. to Capt. Ferrell pensioned 1st Sept. 1827; dated ditto.

Nov. 1.—R. Morgan, H.C.'s Marine, to the commodore on Surat station, on Capt. J. R. Laurence vacating that situation.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 8. Lieut. G. Rowley, 2d L.C., for health.—12. Lieut. W. P. Phipps, 23d N.I., for health.—Oct. 18. Capt. G. Arden, 8th N.I.—26. Ens. L. M. M'Intyre, 2d Europ. regt., for health.—31. Lieut. W. Meeke, 3d L.C., for health.—Nov. 6. Lieut. J. Wright, 3d N.I., for health.—Surg. R. Wallace, medical storekeeper.—8. Lieut. Col. J. S. R. Drummond, inspecting engineer, Surat div., for health.—21. Assist. Surg. C. Downey, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 8. Capt. W. Wilkings, 1st L.C., for 12 months, for health.—21. Maj. D. H. Bellasis, 3d N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Nov. 17. Lieut. W. Long, 8th N.I., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. M. ELPHINSTONE.

Meeting of British Inhabitants.—Agreeably to a requisition to the sheriff, a meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay was held at the mess room of the town barracks, on the 5th November, to consider the most appropriate means of testifying their regard for the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, prior to his departure for Europe.

Thomas Buchanan, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair.

Letters were read from the British inhabitants at Surat and Bhooj, declaratory of their entire concurrence in all the measures which this meeting might adopt for carrying into effect the purposes for which it was convened; and an intimation from the gentlemen composing the deputation from Poonah, stating that though the British inhabitants in Dukhun had presented a separate address to Mr. Elphinstone, they would be happy to concur in whatever resolutions this meeting might pass for perpetuating, by permanent memorials, the remembrance of those sentiments which had been so universally produced by the private and public conduct of Mr. Elphinstone.

Lieut. Col. Leighton, C.B., proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting, contemplating the approaching departure of the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the government of this presidency, with sincere and profound regret, are of opinion that the remembrance of his public and private virtues, which have excited general respect, esteem, and admiration, ought to be perpetuated by some permanent memorial." In the course of a short speech, he remarked that the name of Mr. Elphinstone will long be associated with brilliant and memorable events in India. "He was at the battle of Assaye on the 23d September 1803, and he was again in the midst of fire animating the troops to victory at the battle of Kirkee on this day, the 5th of November, ten years ago, and when gallantry is spoken of on those and other occasions in this country, his name will never be forgotten. He has in my opinion a peculiar claim to the respect, esteem and admiration of the army; but to these he is also justly entitled from the whole

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whole of the community, for his uniform kindness, many virtues, diversified abilities, and the many and great improvements which have taken place under his government."

W. Newnham, Esq. seconded the resolution in a very long and eloquent speech, in which he adverted to the general feeling of regret which seemed to pervade all ranks, classes, and castes, at the loss of their late governor. He then gave the following summary of the history of Mr. Elphinstone: "It is now more than thirty years since the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, descended from an ancient family on which he himself reflects the greatest lustre, landed on the shores of India, a member of the Bengal Civil Service. It is true that he still belongs to that establishment, but he has lived among us so many years that he may be called the adopted child of this presidency, or, to speak with greater truth, its father and patron. From the moment of his first landing he was marked out for honour and distinction. Subsequent occurrences made it doubtful whether nature intended him for a soldier or a civilian; but experience has since proved that she intended him for both. Having chosen the political line he became assistant to the resident at Poonah, when that place was only known to us as a foreign city, to which few had then access. It was while holding this situation, that he had an opportunity of sharing in those distinguished actions of the first Mahratta war, which has, in consequence, occasioned his name to be associated with the remembrance of the battles of Assaye and Argaum and of the siege of Gyaulghur. He was deputed by the resident at Poonah as the political assistant to the Duke of Wellington, then the Hon. Major Gen. Wellesley, and accompanied him throughout the events of that memorable campaign. It is perhaps worthy of notice that in this situation Mr. Elphinstone then succeeded the honourable and distinguished officer who has within these few days succeeded him in the government of this Presidency. For Sir John Malcolm had been first appointed to this delicate and confidential situation, but, having been compelled by illness to leave the army after the fall of Ahmednuggur, he was replaced by Mr. Elphinstone. It was thus that Mr. Elphinstone was afforded an opportunity of displaying in that campaign that gallantry and intrepidity for which he is so eminently distinguished, and which led him, as I have heard, at the capture of Gyaulghur, to be actually one of the storming party. The fall of this almost impregnable fortress was soon after succeeded by peace with the Mahratta powers, when Mr. Elphinstone, notwithstanding his short standing in the service, was on account of his conspicuous abilities appointed resident at the court of the Berar rajah: and while so employed he was subsequently selected to conduct, under circumstances of particular emergency, the embassy sent by the British government to the king of Cabul in 1808. On the termination of this embassy, Mr. Elphinstone fortunately for us and all who are interested in the honour and prosperity of this presidency, was appointed in 1810 resident at Poonah, the very same place where he had commenced his political career. It was there that we became more intimately acquainted with him—it was there that those feelings of affection, esteem, and admiration, with which we are now animated, had their birth. I, sir, can look back with pleasure and satisfaction on the days which I have passed in participation of the princely hospitality of the Sangum, and the instructive society of its enlightened proprietor, and I may safely say there never was any individual that excited greater enthusiasm around him in all ranks than did Mr. Elphinstone whenever he appeared—whether it was in the pursuits of sport, in field against an enemy, or in the labours of the cabinet. "Let me here, Sir, recall to your recollection that this very day is the anniversary of the battle of Kirkee; on this very day ten years ago the late Peishwa Bajee Row, whose cunning and true Mahratta-like diplomacy had never escaped the discerning eye of Mr. Elphinstone, at once broke the ties of amity which bound him to the British government, and which had just been renewed by the formal treaty concluded in the preceding month of June —broke those ties by a treacherous attack on the residency, which was burnt to the ground with all the valuable depositories of learning collected by the noble and enlightened resident, and by an attack on the British troops stationed at Kirkee. This small force Mr. Elphinstone succeeded in joining, just as it had formed to repel the attack of a far more numerous army of the Mahrattas. By his advice the plan of operations was changed from the defensive to the offensive; and hence followed the memorable action of Kirkee and the signal defeat of the Mahratta forces, which will redound to the credit of the Bombay army, and to the honour of Mr. Elphinstone's ability for war, as long as a page of history remains to tell the tale."

The speaker then read an extract from the General Orders published by the late Marquis of Hastings on the termination of the Mahratta war, dated the 29th August 1818:

"The occupation of the territories (observes his Lordship), heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa, being completed by the reduction of the last fortress of that prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the officers by whom the conquest has been achieved. Though the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone does

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does not strictly come within this description, he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted, when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the army. But beyond this participation in the danger of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had, in his capacity of commissioner, so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favourable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in his direction."

Mr. Newnham continued:—"I shall now, Sir, turn to the proceedings in Parliament, and read to you what was said of Mr Elphinstone by Mr. Canning, on moving the vote of thanks to the army of India on the termination of the war. On that occassion Mr. Canning, after adverting to the peace concluded with the Peishwa in June, observed:

"In the midst of this unsuspecting tranquillity, at a moment now known to have been concerted with the other Mahratta chieftains, the Peishwa manifested his real intentions by an unprovoked attack upon the residency. Mr. Elphinstone, a name distinguished in the literature, as well as in the politics of his country, exhibited on that trying occasion military courage and skill, which, though valuable accessaries to diplomatic talents, we are not entitled to require as necessary qualifications for civil employment. On that, and not on that occasion only, but in many others in the course of this singular campaign, Mr. Elphinstone displayed talents and resources, which would have rendered him no mean general in a country where generals are of no mean excellence and reputation.'"

"This is the personage, Sir, whose departure we have this day met to distinguish by an appropriate tribute of regret and applause. For the last eight years has he presided over this government, and the preeminent abilities which he has displayed in that high and honourable situation have fully confirmed those opinions of his powerful mind and political capacity which had been formed from his successful and prosperous administration of the Dukhun. There is, however, one point of Mr. Elphinstone's character on which I have not touched, and yet it is the most amiable, I allude to his unassuming, retiring disposition, which has been strongly exemplified in the singular circumstance of his resigning office, and the splendid income attached to it, though he might have retained both up to the period of his embarkation, and is now living among us as a private individual."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

George Norton, Esq., (the Advocate General) then moved a resolution to this effect: "that it appears to this meeting that the most appropriate memorials for perpetuating the remembrance of Mr. Elphinstone's public and private virtues are, his statue to be sculptured in marble and erected in a suitable place at Bombay, and a service of plate to be prepared and presented to him in England."

In the course of an able speech, he observed that we may calculate how much we owe to his distinguished qualities, contrasting the present situation of affairs around us with the convulsions, which through a well known confederacy threatened to shake India to its foundation. "The display of his extraordinary capacity at that crisis, has attracted much attention, and we cannot withhold our consent to the justice of those observations, corroborated as they are by the eloquent eulogium of the present Premier of England, which have ascribed to him a combination of both civil and military genius. But a much higher praise remains. He has exemplified in a signal manner, that noble art which acquires for the conqueror the truest glory: I mean, of attaching to his sway the people, whom he has subdued. How has the liberal plan of power by which he has governed the native provinces, the liberal institutions which he has founded and supported, the mildness of his administration, called forth the united voice of the native population in a manner altogether unprecedented, a voice far too loud to be mistaken or misrepresented! By the imperceptible introduction of new and fair and liberal laws which it has been his fortune recently to embody in one digested code—by the access he has afforded to all ranks according to their station to the very source of their government, he has opened to the sight at least of our Indian fellow-subjects those principles of constitutional power, which are the best security for national advancement. But I must not be misunderstood. I am far from attributing to Mr. Elphinstone the sudden and rash introduction of those visionary schemes of political liberty among this recently reduced people, which some advocate or pretend to do,—measures as ill adopted to their habits, feelings, and comprehension as ruinous to their peace. I should hold it an accusation, which no man would be justified in making. All national improvement, to be effectual, must be gradual. We are apt to become warped by our attachment to our own constitution, and sometimes conceive its principles to be of universal application. We forget the slow growth of its highest maxims in our own country, and the intellectual meridian in which, and in which alone, according to my notions, they are calculated to shine. I am free to hold that the improvement and civilization of the mind must long precede the full prevalence of constitutional franchises, and am one of those who conceive that the national independence of India at this juncture would lead to nothing but national disaster and perhaps irremediable degradation. The tree itself of political liberty cannot be transplanted, but its seeds may stock, may replenish the earth. At the same time the earlier shoots must bend and sway with the influence of the atmosphere in which they are reared."

This resolution was seconded by J. Wedderburn, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Lieutenant

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Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy then moved, that a Committee be appointed to carry an address to Mr. Elphinstone, for the purpose of conveying to him the sentiments of sincere and profound regret with which the British Inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies contemplate his approaching departure from the country, and to acquaint him with the present resolutions: which was agreed to, having been seconded by M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq.

It was then proposed by James Forbes, Esq., seconded by Captain J. H. Dunsterville, that a Subscription be opened for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the second Resolution, which was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to appropriate the funds arising therefrom.

An address having been prepared, it was agreed to, and after thanks had been voted to the Chairman and the Sheriff, the meeting broke up.

The following is a copy of the address, which was presented to Mr. Elphinstone on the 14th November, and of Mr. Elphinstone's reply.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay.

Honourable Sir:—We, the undersigned British inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, cannot permit your departure from this country, without expressing thus publicly the profound respect and esteem which your private character so justly merits, and the high admiration which your public virtues have universally produced. Nor are these professions the mere tribute of applause which it is customary to present to a governor on resigning his government, but the sincere and heartfelt sentiments which amiable urbanity and engaging friendliness, united to the various acquirements and commanding abilities of a powerful and richly cultivated mind, must invariably inspire.

Gifted with talents of the highest order, you could not fail to attract the notice of your superiors from your earliest arrival in India, and their selecting you for public situations of the highest importance has been fully justified by the zealous, meritorious, and able manner in which the various duties entrusted to your charge have been at all times performed. Having chosen the political department of the service, your eminent qualifications obtained the marked approbation of that distinguished diplomatic character, the late Sir Barry Close, under whose auspices you commenced your public career, and led to your being appointed resident at the court of the Rajah of Nagpore in 1803. Five years afterwards, while thus employed, you were selected for the difficult and delicate conduct of an embassy to the King of Cabul, and immediately on its conclusion nominated to be resident at Poonah. It was then that we became more particularly acquainted with your private virtues and political capacity, and, during a period of sixteen years, while we have been delighted with the courtesy and affability of the polished gentleman, we have at the same time observed with admiration the firmness and sagacity of the accomplished statesman; but it must remain for the historian to appreciate and to record, in merited terms of commendation, the conciliatory but undaunted conduct which you displayed in the embarrassing and dangerous discharge of your official duties during the last years of the late Peishwah's government; the essential assistance which you contributed, both by your presence and counsels, to the successful termination of the war in the Deccan, and the able measures which you adopted for rendering the unavoidable extension of British power, the source of unknown felicity to the inhabitants of the conquered territories.

Of the manner in which you have presided over the government of this presidency, during the last eight years, it would not become us to express circumstantially the opinion which we have formed: nor is it necessary, as we doubt not, that it will receive from the proper authorities that distinguished approbation to which it is for many causes so justly entitled. But we may be allowed to observe, that during this period commerce has been encouraged by the considerate attention and liberal support with which every suggestion for the convenience of the mercantile community has been at all times entertained. The civil administration has been most materially improved in all its branches, and these improvements have been rendered of permanent utility by a revision of the code of civil regulations, and by the zeal to acquire an acquaintance with the native languages, customs, and laws which your enlightened measures and discriminating patronage have excited in the junior civil servants. Nor have the military and marine services benefited in a less degree, since in them likewise have been introduced important ameliorations in every department, and the comfort and accommodation of the troops and seamen have been ensured by a judicious and unexampled liberality. In consequence also of the erection of churches, the consideration evinced for the interests of religion, and the successful measures adopted for the education of the children of Europeans, Christianity has been enabled to diffuse most efficaciously through these territories its benign influence. To your wise and extended views, therefore, must be principally ascribed the increased prosperity of this presidency; and gratifying must it be to you to be convinced, that you have not only thus materially contributed to render this portion of the British dominions of so much greater importance to the mother country, but that you have also taught its native subjects, from this result having been produced by essential ameliorations in their condition, to appreciate and admire the unwonted benefits which they enjoy under the British government.

We are at the same time persuaded that the recollection of some of the liberal and enlightened measures which you have originated and promoted, will afford you a more lasting gratification than those which have been adopted for the extension of moral and intellectual improvement amongst the native inhabitants. For it may be confidently expected, from the prosperous commencement of the endeavours now exerting for this purpose, that they will be ultimately crowned with success. But how unavailing would these efforts have proved, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them! As, however, the native gentlemen have determined to testify, in a manner the most appropriate, the high respect and admiration with which they regard your character, and the grateful sense which they entertain of the numerous and invaluable advantages which the native subjects of this presidency have derived from your auspicious government, any further remarks on this point would be superfluous.

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we now address to you these few expressions of our unfeigned and heartfelt respect, esteem, and admiration. We rejoice that, after an absence of thirty years, and after displaying in the hightest and most important situations those private virtues and public qualifications with which you are so peculiarly distinguished, you are about to be restored to your home and your friends, and to that country on which you reflect so much lustre, and which, we trust, may still benefit by your pre-eminent abilities; but we lament the privation of that affable, pleasing, and instructive intercourse which has afforded us so much gratification, of animating and discriminating encouragement which has excited zeal in all ranks, and of those commanding abilities, which have promoted with such success the welfare and prosperity of this presidency. Under such impressions, we can only alleviate the profound regret occasioned by your departure, by uniting in sincere and earnest wishes that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness, and by assuring you that our breasts will ever be inspired by these sentiments, which our words have so inadequately conveyed.

In order also to perpetuate by ostensible memorials, the remembrance of these sentiments, and of the causes which have produced them, permit us to request that you would allow your statue to be sculptured in marble, in order that it may be erected in a suitable place in Bombay, and to solicit

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licit your acceptance of a service of plate, which will be prepared and presented to you in England.

We have the honour to be, Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servants,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Chairman;*

Followed by about 200 signatures.

Bombay, 5th November 1827.

Mr. Elphinstone's Reply to the above Address.

Gentlemen,—I receive the honour conferred on me with gratitude proportioned to my respect for the intelligent and enlightened community from which it comes.

My long acquaintance with this establishment, while it renders your kindness particularly grateful to my feelings, enables me also to appreciate the value of your opinion, and render the present an occasion of pride and gratification of which I shall never lose the impression. Qualified as you are from your character and situation to judge of my public measures, the approbation you have conferred on them is the highest reward I could receive.

Nor in this avowal of the satisfaction which I derive from your applause, do I forget how small a share I can individually claim in the proceedings that have called it forth. Much is due to the able and estimable colleagues with whom I have been associated in the government, and much to the circumstances under which I entered on my duties.

Placed at the head of an establishment which was rapidly rising in importance and increasing in extent, I found an impulse in all classes that must under any guidance have led to striking improvement. In the civil service I found an enlarged and liberal inclination to adapt our institutions to the peculiarity of our situation, and to conciliate even the prejudices of a people unaccustomed to our rule, and averse to many of our most favourite maxims of government. I found the army characterized by a spirit of discipline, order, and forbearance, calculated beyond all other means to gain the affections of the country which its valour had subdued. In all branches of the service, and in all members of the British community, I met with the same zeal for the honour of the nation, and the same expanded wish to promote the welfare of the people with whom our conquest had connected us.

In enumerating the different improvements that have taken place since I have been in the government, you strongly recal my obligations to the gentlemen by whose talents, industry, and ability, those measures have been brought forward and matured, and who owe little to me but for an anxious desire to encourage their labours, and to profit by the light that resulted from their enquiries and experience.

Interested as I am in the success of those institutions and in the prosperity of this presidency, I cannot but feel the liveliest pleasure when I reflect on the hands to which both are now committed. The versatile talents and solid judgment of my successor, his varied experience, his thorough knowledge of the natives and of mankind, combined as they are with a kindness and benevolence that cannot be surpassed, afford a certainty of rapid advance and improvement to every part of an establishment, in which I shall never cease to take the deepest and most anxious interest.

I should be devoid of all feeling if I were insensible to the expression of personal esteem which you have added to your commendation of my official conduct. It comes from a body of whose applause I may well be proud, and from individuals for whom I shall retain while I live the sincerest sentiments of respect and of attachment.

I accept with a due sense of honour the splendid testimonials by which you propose to perpetuate the recollection of the sentiments which you have now expressed. I cannot but set the highest value on a distinction which serves to commemorate my connexion with this establishment, and to record the honourable judgment which you have passed on my services. M. ELPHINSTONE.

The sum subscribed to the statue of Mr. Elphinstone, to be erected in Bombay, and to the service of plate to be presented to him in England, amounted on the 24th Nov. to 51,560 rupees.

Poona Address.—A deputation consisting of Mr. Dunlop (the Judge of Poona), Major Snodgrass, Mr. John Warden, and Capt. Nutt, arrived in Bombay 13th November, for the purpose of presenting an address in behalf of the civil and military officers serving in the Dukhun and Khandesh, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on the occasion of his resigning the government of this presidency. Agreeably to appointment the deputation waited upon Mr. Elphinstone at Parell house, and Mr. Dunlop read an address, which was signed by fourteen Civil Servants, one Chaplain, and one hundred and eight Military Officers; to which Mr. Elphinstone made a suitable reply.

Address of the Clergy.—An address of the Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland in the presidency of Bombay, signed by Archdeacon Hawtayne and eleven other clergymen, was also presented to Mr. Elphinstone, who returned a reply acknowledging his satisfaction and gratitude.

Address from the Raja of Sattara, Native Princes, &c.—The following is copy of an address presented to Mr. Elphinstone from the Raja of Sattara, and other native allies and subjects of the Bombay government; and of Mr. Elphinstone's reply:

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—We, the native princes, chiefs, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Bombay, its dependencies and allied territories, cannot contemplate your approaching departure from this country, without endeavouring to express, however faintly, the most profound and lasting regret which has been occasioned in our minds by your resignation of the government of this presidency. For, until you became commissioner in the Deccan and Governor of Bombay, never had we been enabled to appreciate correctly the invaluable benefits which the British dominion is calculated to diffuse throughout the whole of India. But having beheld with admiration, for so long a period, the affable and encouraging manners, the freedom from prejudice, the consideration at all times evinced for the interests and welfare of the people of this country, the regard shewn to their ancient customs and laws, the constant endeavours to extend amongst them the inestimable advantages of intellectual and moral improvement, the commanding abilities applied to ensure permanent ameliorations in the condition of all classes, and to promote their prosperity on the soundest principles, by which your private and public conduct has been so pre-eminently distinguished, has led us to consider the British influence and government as the most important and desirable blessing which the Supreme Being could have bestowed on our native land.

To particularise all the acts of your government which are so justly entitled to applause is beyond our power. But we may venture to remark, that in the former possessions of this presidency and the territories of its allies the beneficial effects of your auspicious administration have been evinced by the correction of abuses, the introduction of essential improvements into all the civil departments, and by the consequently increased security and welfare of the people. In Goozrat, and the territories of the British allies there situated, in consequence of your wise and extended views, various districts which had long remained almost waste have been restored to cultivation; an important change has been effected in the habits of the predatory tribes; and effectual means having been adopted for repressing outrages and preserving public security, the country, from enjoying a tran-

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ranquillity, protection, and exemption from onerous charges previously unknown, now presents an appearance the most flourishing and gratifying. In this island, also, the inhabitants can never adequately express their grateful sense of the salubrious and invaluable advantages that have resulted from the judicious and laudable liberality with which roads have been formed, and an inexhaustible supply of water has been provided by the excavation of wells and tanks. It was, however, in the Deccan that the most favourable opportunity presented itself for your displaying with their fullest lustre those high abilities of the statesman, tempered with all the milder and engaging virtues of the private individual, which the historian will love to commemorate. For the conciliatory and benign manner in which you divested conquest of all its terrors, and introduced the British power in the Deccan; the effectual means adopted to render hostilities as little detrimental to the people as possible; the solicitous attention shewn to the interests and rights of all classes; the deliberate caution with which changes in the ancient form of government have been effected; and the enlightened measures adopted for its administration, promise to ensure the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people.

Grateful however as we are for the consideration which has been evinced for our personal interests and prosperity, it is the liberal and enlightened measures which have been adopted for communicating to the people, by improved methods, a knowledge of literature, science, and morality, that particularly demand our most unfeigned and heartfelt acknowledgments. To you, therefore, Honourable Sir, we find it impossible to express our gratitude in adequate terms; since, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them, the efforts to excite a desire and love of intellectual and moral improvement, that have commenced so prosperously and promise to be crowned with ultimate success, must have been altogether unavailing. But permit us to acquaint you that, in order to evince that we are ourselves fully persuaded that no amelioration can be of more incalculable benefit to this country than the diffusion amongst our children and countrymen of that extensive knowledge, those noble modes of thinking, those wise and liberal principles of government, and those sublime views of moral rectitude, by which the British are so eminently distinguished, we have determined to raise a subscription amongst ourselves, which at the present moment amounts to upwards of two lacs of rupees, for the purpose of founding one or more professorships for teaching the languages, literature, sciences, and moral philosophy of Europe. Nor can we doubt that you will be pleased to comply with our earnest solicitation that we may be allowed to honour these professorships, as a slight testimony of our unceasing gratitude, with that name which we so much revere and admire, and to designate them "Elphinstone Professorships," and that you will permit your portrait to be drawn by an able artist in England, in order that we may place it in the rooms of the Native Education Society, as a permanent memorial of the liberal and enlightened founder and protector of that society.

But, in presenting this sincere tribute of applause to the highly liberal and enlightened principles by which your public conduct has been so peculiarly characterized; it is your private virtues which have so particularly excited our admiration, gratitude, and respectful affection. For the accessibility, the absence of all form, and the urbanity with which you have always received persons of this country of all classes, the courtesy with which you have admitted them into your own parties, and the affable and unrestrained manner with which you have condescended to mix in their society, can only be ascribed to those amiable, generous, and high-minded sentiments which shine so conspicuously in your every word and action. The causes, therefore, which now occasion our most profound and heartfelt grief, in consequence of being deprived of those private virtues which have raised us in our estimation, and afforded us the utmost gratification, and of those transcendant public abilities which have so effectually promoted the welfare and prosperity of our country, and rendered every amelioration permanent by securing the diffusion of intellectual and moral improvement, are much too obvious to require that we should in vain endeavour to convey by words those feelings by which we are at present so oppressed and overpowered. But, permit us to assure you, that we all unite in the most fervent prayers that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness in the society of those friends, and in the country, from which you have been so long separated; and that the pleasing and grateful sentiments which your private and public conduct have inspired in our breasts, will ever form the most delightful object of our contemplation; that the name of Elphinstone shall be the first that our children shall learn to lisp; and that it will be our proudest duty to preserve indelibly unto the latest posterity the fame of so pre-eminent a benefactor to our country.

We have the honour to be, Honourable Sir,
Your sincere well-wishers and obedient servants,
(Sealed and Signed by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and others, the Native Princes, Chiefs and Gentlemen, Allies and Subjects of the British Government of Bombay.)

Bombay, 15th November 1827.

Mr. Elphinstone's Reply to the Address.

Gentlemen,—Nothing could have afforded me higher satisfaction than the address with which you have been pleased to honour me on this occasion.

It records the opinion of a body of whose esteem I have always been most desirous; and it relates to subjects on which your approbation has peculiar value.

The first duty of an Indian government (after securing the safety of the state) is to attend to the welfare of the native population; and the most genuine proof that it has endeavoured to fulfil the charge, is to be found in the favourable opinion of an assemblage such as that by which I have had the honour to be addressed.

The known character of many of the individuals to whom I am indebted for this honour, and the high place which they hold in the estimation of the public, entitle them to be considered as the representatives of all the dignity and worth of their country, and add weight to the applause to which their own authority was sufficient to give the highest value.

On these grounds I must consider the present address as the most honourable testimony that could have been borne to my conduct, and must ever feel a high sense of the kindness of those by whom it is conferred.

If an earnest desire to promote the welfare of my native fellow subjects could alone have entitled me to the commendations you have bestowed, I should here conclude this part of my acknowledgment, in the confidence that the honour was not entirely undeserved; but as the success of all my endeavours, wherever they have been useful and efficacious, has originated in the spirit and maxims of the British government, of which I have been the humble instrument, I must ascribe to the beneficent influence of that government a great portion of the feeling of which you have honoured me by making me the object.

Impressed with the highest opinion of your loyalty and attachment to the British government, and mindful of the occasions on which many of you have supported the interests of the Honourable Company, the authorities in Great Britain consider it as an imperative obligation to watch over your interests in return; nor is there any course by which their favour is so likely to be obtained as by contributing to your welfare and conciliating your good-will.

Of its anxiety to promote the happiness of this part of its dominions the Honourable Company could not have given a more convincing proof than it has just afforded, in the nomination of Sir J. Malcolm to the government of this Presidency.

Distinguished, as that eminent person is, for all the qualities of a soldier and a statesman, there is none for which he is more remarkable than for his esteem and attachment towards the natives of this country, and there is no character in which he is more ambitious of appearing, than that of the friend of India.

In returning my grateful acknowledgments, for the address which has now been presented to me I should do little justice to my own feelings, if I could conclude without noticing the impressions made on me by the manner in which your approbation is to be perpetuated. By associating the present mark of your good opinion with an insti-

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tution promotive of the education of your countrymen, you have increased beyond calculation the honour conferred on me, while you have evinced an extent of wisdom, liberality, and public spirit, which shed a lustre over your own characters still more than upon mine. This measure, if properly pursued, is worthy of the judgment and foresight with which many of you are eminently gifted, and tends to raise still higher the opinion which I had already formed of your community, and to increase the respect and regard with which I shall ever remember the valuable persons of whom I am now to take my leave.

However far from this place the rest of my life may be spent, I beg you to be assured that the proofs I have received of your attachment shall never be forgotten, and that I shall never cease to feel the utmost solicitude respecting the progress of this part of the empire, and for the improvement, prosperity, and happiness of its inhabitants.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

On the evening of the 14th Nov. the European community gave a splendid ball and supper in honour of Mr. Elphinstone, at Mr. Newnham's bungalows on the esplanade. The Governor, Sir John Malcolm, was present, and the Commander-in-chief presided. About two o'clock Mr. Elphinstone, surrounded by many of his old and approved friends, took leave of the party, and immediately embarked on board the H. C. cruiser *Palinurus*, which conveys him to Kossier.

The subscriptions for the "Elphinstone Professorships," to be established under the Bombay Native Education Society, amounted on the 7th Nov. to 2,03,372 Bombay rupees.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO POONAH.

The honourable the Governor arrived at Poonah on the 11th instant, about seven o'clock in the morning; he was received with every demonstration of respect and good feeling. A guard of honour, consisting of the Horse Artillery, the Queen's Royals, the 20th Foot, and the 11th regt. N. I., lined the road from his excellency's bungalow, half way down the river, and presented arms on his approach, the horse artillery in the meanwhile firing a salute, and the bands playing "God save the King." At the conclusion the troops fired a *feu de joie*.

Gaieties are a-foot, consequent on Sir John Malcolm's arrival, and the theatrical amateurs have put the sock and buskin in requisition. The races, it is said, are to commence on the 1st proximo.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec.* 16.

STEAM VESSELS.

Private letters from Bombay mention that the native builders there have been engaged in a most minute examination of the *Ganges* steamer, taking measurements of all her dimensions, and comparing them with the plan sent round from hence. It appears that two steam cruizers are to be built immediately, and a smaller one for a coasting packet. The *Ganges* excited the most lively curiosity amongst the natives at Bombay. The Parsees, in particular, crowded on board the vessel daily, to examine the engine by which such a body was propelled, without the aid of wind or tide; and some Arabs on board an Arab dow clapped their hands, and actually leaped with astonishment and delight, when they saw her with every sail furled, stemming the wind and tide, propelled by some invisible means.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

James Dewar, Esq., barrister at law, has been appointed clerk of the crown, vice Mr. Grant, proceeded to England; and Edward Luke, Esq., attorney at law, succeeds Mr. Grant as attorney for paupers.

STORM.

This place has been visited by a severe storm. For three or four days previous to Tuesday last the atmosphere had been dense and sultry, and the sky uncommonly cloudy. On Tuesday night it came on to rain and blow with great violence, and continued without intermission until Wednesday morning, when about seven o'clock the rain ceased, the wind, however, not abating in the least. The loss of lives has been truly awful; between three and four hundred persons, at least it is supposed, perished in or near the harbour. Forty of the bodies were washed ashore near the light-house at Colabah, and when the tide ebbed and left them exposed, a concourse of people assembled there, and many persons found in the drowned corpses a brother, a son, a father, or a friend. It was really a melancholy scene. The sufferers were principally Borahs, proceeding to Surat with their families to celebrate the wedding of their moolnah, or high priest. It is estimated that property to the extent of fifteen lacs of rupees has been lost on this occasion. A great number of pleasure and passage boats, bugglas (some heavily laden), dingies, &c. were driven on shore, dismasted, or sunk, and the cargoes and stores damaged or totally lost. Great fears are entertained that the havoc of the coast and to the northward has been extensive. The *Bolton* sailed for England on the evening in question, and must have encountered some severe squalls; but as she did not return to port, it may be concluded she proceeded safely on her voyage. But it is not to the harbour alone that the injury has become confined; the walls of most of the compounds on the esplanade were blown down, and several of the tents, after getting saturated with rain, fell upon the heads of their occupants, and contributed to the destruction of their property.—*Bom. Cour., Dec* 1.

Before last Wednesday's gazette issued from the press, we had just time sufficient to notice the fearful gusts of wind with which that morning was ushered in. Little did

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did we expect to learn, however, the dreadful tales of destruction which have since poured in from every quarter. It would be endless to enumerate all the losses in craft and human lives of which we are already informed. From Goa to Cambay the coast is literally strewed with wrecks. It is apprehended that several Europeans have perished. The bodies of one or two have already been washed on shore; but at this time it would be highly improper to mention names.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 5.*

THE SHAH BYRAMGORE.

One of the China ships, the *Shah Byramgore*, Capt. Crocket, on her return to this port, struck at five o'clock A.M., of the morning of the 17th November, upon the Cherbaniani reef, among the Laccadives, and after every effort to save her, all hope was given up. By the latest advices no lives had been lost. This accident is attributable to the reef being incorrectly laid down in Horsburgh, and to the state of the weather the day preceding, which prevented Capt. Crocket from taking any good observations Capt. C. arrived at Mangalore on the 23d November, with his wife and family, leaving the greater part of the crew on board. The cargo of the *Byramgore* is supposed to be worth twelve lacs. We have no time for further details.—*Ibid.*

STAMP DUTY.

Letters from Bombay mention that the government had given up enforcing the observance of the stamp regulation at that presidency and at Surat, in consequence of the alarm which it had produced, and a complete stand of business which had taken place for two days.—*Cal. John Bull, Nov. 23.*

THE PRESS.

The new Bombay paper, the *Iris*, is discontinued, the editor and proprietor having become editor of the *Courier*.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 4. *La Virginia*, Carnavant, from Marseilles.—7. *La Constance*, Regnaud, from Mauritius.—11. *Incomparable*, Alves, from Rio de Janeiro.—21. *Caledonia*, Jonnson, from China.—22. *Recovery*, Chapman, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—25. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, from China.—26. *Carron*, M'Carthy; and *Good Success*, Poynton, both from China.—27. *Milford*, Jackson, from China.—28. *Tamarlane*, Miller, from Greenock; and *Hannah*, Martin, from China.—*Dec.* 4. *Upton Castle*, Wellridge, from London; and *Viblia*, Stephenson, from Cape of Good Hope.—6. *Cornet*, Fraser, from Greenock.—7. *Cambrian*, Blyth, from China and Singapore.—9. *Turner*, Leader, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 11.—*Neptune*, Cumberledge, and *King George the Fourth*, Butler, both for Calcutta.—25. *Sir William Wallace*, Brown, for London; and *La Constance*, Regnaud, for Goa and Mauritius.—27. *Bolton*, Clarkson, for London.—*Dec.* 2. *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for London; and *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—16. *Dragon*, Mackenzie, for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Rutnagherry, the lady of D. Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

23. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. C. Eyre, H.M.'s 29th regt., of a son.

Nov. 1. The lady of Mr. L. J. Miguel, of a daughter.

9. In Military Square, within the fort of Bombay, Mrs. White, of a daughter.

13. At Poona, the lady of Major Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

17. At Ahmedabad, the lady of John Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Colabah, the wife of Mr. H. Enderwick, of a daughter.

18. In Rampart Row, the lady of the late R. Baxter, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 2. The lady of Capt. Law, artillery, of a son.

5. The lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.

7. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. C. B. James, acting secretary to Military Board, of a son.

— At Prospect Lodge, the lady of Capt. Humphrey Lyons, of a daughter.

11. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. T. Probyn, pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. A. Hand, 2d Gren. regt., to Miss Watson.

12. At St. Thomas's Church, M. De Vitre, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Slater, second daughter of John Rose, Esq., Essex Street, Strand, and sister to Mrs. Norton, lady of the advocate general of this presidency.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, Ens. W. Edwards, 5th N.I., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Major F. Roome.

27. Nugent Kirkland, Esq., of the civil service, to Elisabeth Sper Woodward, fifth daughter of Starr Wood, Esq., Hill, near Southampton.

Dec. 4. At Malligaum, C. Lucas, Esq., horse brigade artillery, to E. Story, second daughter of the late Capt. G. Story, H.M.'s 8th Lt. Drags.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. At Surat, W. A. Jones, Esq., judge and criminal judge of that city and zillah.

15. At Brodra, Lieut. and Adj. Peyton, 10th Bombay N.I.

18. At Ahmedabad, Capt. James Falconer, 1st or Gren. N.I., much regretted by his brothr officers.

23. At Colabah, the lady of T. C. Fraser, Esq., civil service, aged 27.

29. At Baroda, Lieut. Edm. Carthew, 5th N.I., aged 27.

31. At Jamboosir, of fever, the lady of Capt. T. Rose, assist. qu. mast. gen.

Nov. 5. In camp, near Kholapoor, of cholera, Capt. John Watts, 1st Bombay Europ. regt.

7. At Kaira, of fever, Lieut. Henry Wilks, 1st L.C.

9. Mr. J. Warren, band master of the 2d N.I., aged 26.

17. At Surat, Capt. H. Newton, provincial major of brigade to the Surat division of the army.

22. Maria Francisca, wife of Mr. Stephen John Cross, aged 30.

23. At Surat, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, aged six years.

29. At Dhoolia, of fever, Mr. W. S. Kynaston, of the civil service, aged 19.

Ceylon.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Supreme Court of Judicature, holden at the Court-House, October 10th, the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley, Knight, late Puisne Justice, took the oaths as Chief Justice, that office being vacant by the death of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard. The Hon. Henry Mathews, Esquire, late His Majesty's Advocate

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Advocate Fiscal, having produced a commission under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor, appointing him to the vacant office of Puisne Justice, the usual oaths were administerd to him, and he took his seat on the Bench as Puisne Justice. After which, Charles Marshall, Esquire, Master in Equity, having been in like manner appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to the vacant office of His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, was sworn in as Advocate Fiscal accordingly.—*Ceylon Gaz.* Oct. 13.

FANCY BALL AT THE KING'S HOUSE.

On the 20th November, His Exc. the Governor and Lady Barnes gave a splendid Fancy Ball at the King's House, which was attended by almost every individual of both sexes, composing the society of this place. The occasion of the entertainment was the celebration of the second anniversary of the birth of their Excellency's little daughter. The cards of invitation were issued twenty days prior to the day of the ball, for the purpose of affording sufficient time to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, to prepare their respective dresses. For many days preceding that of the ball, the ingenuity of the natives, under the superintendence of their head men had been exercised in decorating the exterior of the King's House with all that light, but elaborate beauty, which they so peculiarly well know how to effect, by means of the white coco-nut leaf, the native mosses of the jungles, and the lovely flowers which abound in the vicinity of Colombo. Triumphal arches and superb colonnades arose in majestic grace, along the entire front of the Governor's residence, while a road formed of pillars richly ornamented with flowers and coco-nut leaves, lead to the portico or entrance to the mansion. A crowd of natives thronged round the front of the King's house, to witness, we believe, the first scene of the kind that had ever taken place in this Island, at least within the memory of British rule. The eutertainment was of a mixed character, including both fancy dress and masquerade; there were not less than 350 brilliant costumes present. The character which attracted most observation was that of a "Coco-nut Gentleman": the following is a description of this *vegetable dandy*. He wore a huge wig admirably fitted on his head; consisting of long bushy coir stalks for hair, standing thickly on end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine;" the dimensions of this wig were enormous. He wore pantaloons made of the thick young husk of the coco-nut tree, and a waistcoat of the same vegetable material. His coat was of plaited olla or green coco-nut leaf, of the latest fashion, with variegated steel buttons. On the whole, his figure was quite unique, and though, perhaps, his dress may never become a national costume, the inventor of it is not undeserving of merit, from its unequalled grotesqueness and unparelleled singularity.

NEW SCHOOL FOR NATIVE YOUTH.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Barnes, the Chief Justice Sir Richard Ottley, Major Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and the principal English inhabitants, civil and military, of Colombo, were present on the 8th Nov. at the laying of the foundation stone of a building to be erected at Cotta, by the Church Missionary Society, for the gratuitous education and maintenance of a select number of Singhalese and Tamul youths of that island.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

The confidence which many of our best Elephant shots have acquired in coolly awaiting the near approach of their game, until sure of *bagging* it, induced a lady in this neighbourhood, a few days since, to accompany a party that she might witness the destruction of one of those monsters of our jungles. Intelligence having been received of a herd then in a thick jungle, the party proceeded towards the intended scene of slaughter; upon arriving at the jungle, whdre they dismounted and sent the horses to the rear, the party took post in a small open space, where it was supposed the Elephants would break cover; all was now arranged for the attack—primings carefully examined, and caps adjusted on their respective Mantons. The beaters were then sent round to the opposite skirt of the jungle, with orders to advance in the direction of the party, and cautioned not to commence beating until close on the elephants. The pause that now takes place generally proves the most anxious and exciting part of the sport; as from the fine sense of hearing which the elephant is possessed of, the most perfect silence is at this time absolutely necessary, in order to insure the elephants being forced to come out at the desired spot. The beaters at last struck up their hideous yells, which mingled with the noise of their tom-toms, and the harsh discordant notes of the Singhalese trumpet, produced a combination of sounds, which to a person *new* to the sport creates an *awkward* sensation. A tremendous crush and rushing sound is now heard from the jungle in front of the party, the smaller underwood is observed in motion, and two enormous elephants rush out exactly opposite the small clumps of jungle where the lady was placed, both of which are instantly *floored* by her protecting knights.—the two monstrous trophies were thus laid prostrate within a few yards of her feet.

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BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Jaffna Mallagam, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq. Sitting Magistrate at that station, of a daughter.

Lately. At Jaffnapatnam the lady of W. Gisborne, Esq. Collector of the District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 19. At Point De Galle, Capt. J. M. Dalzell, H. M. 16th Infrantry, to Susan Eleanor, third daughter of the late Rev. John Alexander, of Drumraney Glebe, Westmeath.

26. At Jaffna, Mr. Slemmerman, to Agnes, daughter of Joan Rodrigo.

Penang.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 15—Mr. John Poynton to be high sheriff of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Mr. J. W. Salmond to be accountant general to court of Prince of Wales' Island.

Mr. Surg. W. E. E. Conwell to officiate as superintending surgeon during absence of Superintending Surg. Alexander.

Mr. K. Marchison to be resident councillor of Singapore, and to relieve Hon. Mr. Prince, who proceeds to Europe on furlough.

Mr. John Patullo to be deputy resident at Prince of Wales's Island, collector of excise duties, and registrar of impores and exports.

Mr. P. O. Carnegy ta officiate as collector of excise duties and registrar of imports and exports until arrival of Mr. Patullo from Malacca.

Capt. James Low to be deputy superintendant of lands.

Capt. Ker to act as local military paymaster.

Mr. J. C. Boswell admitted as an assist. surg. upon this estab., and attached to general hospital.

DUTY ON OPIUM.

By an official notification, the following duty is imposed on foreign opium:

All opium, excepting opium made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, shall on importation by sea into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Prince of Wales Island, be subject to a duty at the rate of six Spanish dollars per lb.

THE LATE PENANG GAZETTE.

In page 278 we inserted a paragraph from the *Singapore Chronicle*, which stated as "a matter of fact," that the *Penang Gazette* was supressed in consequence of an article in it giving umbrage to the Bengal government. This assertion turns out to be untrue. The *Penang Register* of Sept. 26th states that the *Gazette* was *voluntarily* discontinued by its proprietor, in consequence of the publisher being officially desired to expunge the words it had always borne under its title line, "Published under the authority and patronage of Government," and to insert the same notice with respect to government advertisements as that adopted by the Singapore and Malacca journals generally, with a view of abolishing all shew of preference.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7. Mr. J. Palmer, of a daughter.

Nov. 24. The lady of John Anderson, Esq., secretary to government, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. The lady of R. F. Wingrove, Esq., of the civil service, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 17. A. M. Bond, Esq., of the civil service of this presidency, to Maria, daughter of Capt. Jas. Salmond, late of the Bencoolen establishment.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5. Capt. Wm. Brooke, of the Madras artillery, commissary of ordnance at this presidency, aged 30.

Nov. 24. Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Conductor T. Green, of the Madras establishment.

25. Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Mr. C. Berlie, of the pay office.

Dec. 5. Mr. Wm. Bruce, late chief officer of the ship *Eleanor*.

Malacca.

GOLD MINE.

The *Malacca Observer* of Nov. 6, communicates the substance of a report sent in to the local government, respecting a Gold Mine, lately discovered at Bukit Taong, within three days' journey of Malacca, and not far distant from Mount Ophir, or Gunong Ledang. The report is drawn up by an individual holding a responsible situation in Malacca, on the authority of a Malay named Hadgee Amat, who had been at the mine, and states that he with six more, collected in two months and a half, 24 bungkals of gold, procured with little labour. The method of working consists in digging for a certain stone interspersed with a yellow substance, which is gold, and by pounding the stone in a mortar and sifting it, the particles of gold are got, a sample of which has been sent in for inspection. The depth to which they dig for the stone varies from one to twelve fathoms. The only people found here about are Jakons, or Wild Men, who occupy a small village composed of about fifteen huts, and who, strange to say, claim the ground as their property, and seize whatever gold is collected. The abovementioned Amat had all his taken from him on his way to Malacca. It is stated that one person could procure one and a half catty of gold in a year; supposing therefore that 300 persons were employed on account of the Company, there would be 450 catties got in a twelvemonth, which selling at the average price of 500 Spanish dollars per catty, would realise the sum of 225,000 Spanish dollars. A later account states that, whatever may be the real value of this mine, it is supposed that the Company cannot claim it, as the district in which it is situated is not included within their territories. The proper boundary, however, seems uncertain.

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MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. Mr. Joseph Neubronner, to Miss C. H. Moser.

Nov. 6. W. T. Lewis, Esq. C. S. to Miss Neubronner.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 1h. Lieut. S. R. Hicks, Adj. 35th Madras N. I. to Sarah Kennedy, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. C. Farran, of the Madras Army.

DEATH.

Sept. 12. Mr. Richard Winter, late of the Bencoolen Establishment.

Persia.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 5th April contains a manifesto from the Emperor Nicholas announcing the conclusion of a treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and Persia, signed on the 16th (22d) February at Turkmanchal, by Gen. Paskewitsch and the Councillor of State Oberskoff on the part of Russia, and Prince Abbas Mirza on the part of Persia, of which the following is the substance.

"1st. There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, &c.

"2d. The treaty of Gulistan to be dissolved, and the present substituted:

"3d. Persia cedes the Khanate of Erivan, on either side of the Araxes, and the Khanate of Nakhichevan; and all the public documents connected with those two provinces shall be delivered within six months.

4th. Details, with great minuteness, the future frontier line between the two empires. It begins at the point of the Ottoman states, the nearest to Little Ararat, and crosses that mountain to the source of the Lower Karasson, follows the source of that river till it falls into the Araxes opposite Cherour, and then follows the course of the latter river as far as to the fortress Abbas-Abad. This fortress, situated on the right bank, together with the surrounding country to the extent of three wersts and a half, is to belong to Russia. The frontier line then again follows the course of the Araxes as far as twenty-one wersts beyond the ford of Jedlboulouk, from which point a straight line is to be drawn across the plain of Monghaw to the bed of the river Bolgarou, twenty-one wersts above the point of confluence of the two rivers Odinabazar and Sarakamyche. The line then passes across the summit of Djlkoir, so that all waters falling into the Caspian belong to Russia; and continues to cross the summit of other mountains, observing the above principle, relative to rivers falling into the Caspian, to the source of the river Artaru, the course of which, as it falls into the Caspian, completes the whole line of frontier.

"5th. The Shah confirms the above line of frontier.

"6th. Persia to pay an indemnity of 80,000,000 rubles.

"7th. Prince Abbas Mirza is recognised as heir apparent to the throne of Persia.

"8th. The Russians to enjoy the free navigation of the Caspian. The Persians to enjoy the same on the old footing, Russia alone to have armed vessels on the same.

"9th. Ambassadors to be received by both parties with all due honours.

"10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, regulate the nomination of consuls, and the transfer of private property, as also a mutual enlargement of prisoners.

"14th. No deserters to be given up by either party.

"15th. An amnesty to be awarded by Persia to the inhabitants of the province of Azerbaijan, and, if they should be inclined to emigrate into Russia, a period of one year is to be allowed them for the disposal of all moveable property, and a period of five years for the disposal of lands.

"16th. The ratification of this treaty to be exchanged within the space of four months."

The manifesto contains some passages worthy of insertion:—

"It was in the midst of friendly negotiations, and when positive assurances gave us the hope of preserving the relations of good neighbourhood with Persia, that the tranquillity of our people was disturbed on the frontiers of Caucasus, and that a sudden invasion violated the territory of the emperor, in contempt of solemn treaties. It was then necessary to repel force by force. Obliged to pursue the enemy through a country without roads, laid waste by the troops which were to have defended it—often opposed by nature itself—exposed to the burning sun of summer, and the rigours of winter—our brave army, after unparalleled efforts, succeeded in conquering Erivan, which was reported impregnable. It passed the Araxes, planted its standards on the top of Ararat, and, penetrating further and further into the interior of Persia, it occupied Tabriz itself, with the country depending on it. The Khanate of Erivan, on both sides of the Araxes, and the Khanate of Nakhichevan, a part of the ancient Armenia, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

"Our object was to secure to the empire a natural and strong barrier on the side of Persia; to obtain a complete indemnity for all the losses occasioned by the war, and thus to remove all the causes which might lead to its return.

"For us, one of the principal results of this peace consists in the security which it gives to one part of our frontiers. It is solely

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solely in this light that we consider the utility of the new countries which Russia has just acquired. Every part of our conquests that did not tend to this end was restored, by our orders, as soon as the conditions of the treaty were published. Other essential advantages result from the stipulations in favour of commerce, the free development of which we have always considered as one of the most influential causes of industry, and, at the same time, as the true guarantee of a solid peace, founded on an entire reciprocity of wants and interests."

Besides the provinces of Erivan and Nakichevan, Russia acquires the salt mines of Knipi, and very extensive commercial advantages. Of the military contributions of eighty millions of rubles, sixty-four are already paid. The emperor has distributed six millions among the officers who have most distinguished themselves in the Persian war, and Gen. Paskewitsch has received one million for his share, and has been created a count. M. Oberskoff, who negotiated and signed the treaty, has received the grand cross of the order of St. Anne and 300,000 rubles.

China.

THE INSURRECTION.

We have been favoured with advices from China and from the north of India, which concur in stating, that the rebellion in Chinese Tartary has been suppressed by the arms and influence of China. The intelligence from the Himalaya rests upon the authority of letters from Shalkur, which state, that the Chinese had completely beaten the Tartars, many of whom were actually fugitives in Lehdakh, a state, however, that is little likely to afford them an asylum, being itself under the powerful control, although not the absolute dominion of China. The news from China is more detailed. After three repeated defeats by the Chinese, the Tartars were unable to meet them in the field, although the leader, Chang-ke-urh, effected his escape, much to the dissatisfaction of his Imperial Majesty. These successes were followed by the capture of Khoten, and finally of Yarkhend, when eleven leaders of the insurgents were put to death, as victims to the spirits of the Chinese officers who had fallen in the course of the war. The imperial army had thence advanced to Cashghar, from which place accounts, dated 20th July, state it was on its return, after leaving a sufficient force to garrison the Mohammedan cities. The head of the insurrection had effected his retreat into some foreign territory, in a state of utter destitution, and deserted by all his followers. As a mark of the Emperor's generosity, he had remitted the annual contributions from the conquered cities, it is pretended, in consideration of the devastations of the war; but this act of liberality furnishes reason to suppose, that the tranquillization of the Tartars has been effected, as much by concession on the part of the Chinese government, as by the valour of its troops. The re-establishment of Chinese influence along the tract of country from the desert of Kobi to Cashghar, renews a barrier more insurmountable than the peaks of the Himalaya to the progress of civilization and commerce, which, without such interposition, might, at no very distant period, bring into frequent contact the steppes of Tartary and the plains of Hindostan.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 3.

By letters from Canton, it appears that some disturbance had taken place between the Chinese and the crew of an American vessel, in which a Chinaman had been killed, and the American consul was obliged to quit Canton.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Macao, the lady of R. Turner, Esq. of a son.

Oct. 8. At Macao, the lady of Capt. G. White, ship *Sherburne*, of a daughter.

Australasia and Polynesia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Sept. 29.—*The King*, v. *Robert Wardell, L.L.D.* This was a criminal information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, as the editor and proprietor of the *Australian* newspaper, for printing and publishing a seditious libel in that paper, intending to vilify and defame the governor of the colony, on the 3d of August last.

The defendant pleaded *not guilty*.

The *Attorney* and *Solicitor-General*, assisted by Mr. *Gellibrand*, the ex-Attorney-General of Van Diemen's Land, conducted the prosecution. Dr. *Wardell* defended himself.

The libel was contained in some remarks of the editor of the *Australian* on a government notice of 30th July last, respecting a decision of the magistrates in regard to assigned servants (see p. 280).

The *Attorney-General* (Mr. Baxter) stated the case, and contended that the passages, under the pretence of remarking upon an act of the government, taxed the governor with being weak and corrupt. The libel imputed to him, in his official capacity, obstinacy, ignorance, and weakness, and applied rancorous and contemptuous epithets to him. Such publications were calculated to do infinite mischief in such a population as existed in this colony, where

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where unhappily a spirit of discontent already reigned.

After evidence was given of the publication of the libel, and the application of the terms to General Darling,

Dr. *Wardell* rose and spoke in his defence at considerable length. He represented that this was only one of many prosecutions which had been instituted against him, not for the sake of correcting the abuses of the press, and upholding the law, but to destroy the freedom of the press. He read the whole of the article out of which the alleged libel had been taken; and, in commenting upon it, as he read, contended that it was a publication which fell within the pale of privileged writing. He cited various law authorities to bear him out in his reasoning. He described the article to be a fair commentary on a government notice which had been published; and that it contained such remarks as the occasion called for. The notice, he stated, had appeared after a decision had taken place in the Supreme Court, establishing the rights of individuals over assigned servants, under Mr. Peel's act, and was in direct opposition to that decision.

The defendant called one witness who gave it as his opinion that the words "ignorant and obstinate," were not intended to apply to the governor, but prospectively to some future governor.

The *Chief Justice* left the Jury to decide whether the article was a fair criticism of the government notice, shewing honestly its errors, a subject which a newspaper editor had a right to discuss; or whether it was intended to bring the government into contempt.

The Jury retired about five minutes to three o'clock, and at half past four the foreman returned into court and addressing their honours, said, "please your Honours, we cannot agree in our verdict, nor is there a remote prospect that we shall."

The Judges having conferred a little while together, suggested to the foreman a reconsideration of the case. Upon which the foreman returned to the room, where the other jurors were waiting to hear the result of this application to the court. About twenty minutes after, the Attorney-general, addressing their Honours, said, that as there appeared to be so much difference of opinion with the Jury, he was induced on the part of the crown to discharge the Jury. He would withdraw the information, and not present any other for the article then before the court.

The defendant consented.

The Jury were sent for. On coming in, the foreman observed that it was impossible for them to agree.

The *Chief Justice* said, the court regretted they could not come to a verdict, and would therefore discharge them.

The court (says the report) was crowded throughout the whole of the day to an extent never before witnessed. Such was the anxiety for the result of this case, that of magistrates there were no fewer than twenty-one present. The respectability and rank of the individuals attending exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in the Supreme Court of this colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonisation.—A letter headed "Colonization in the East," and extracted from The *Asiatic Journal*,* an English periodical, finds a place in our columns to-day. It possesses great local interest, and is certainly worthy of perusal. It never seems to have been contemplated by the Emigration Committee, or by the English Government, that Canada might some day or other fall into the hands of the Americans, or become a component part of American confederation; or that giving encouragement to emigration in that direction, was helping to raise up in all probability a powerful auxiliary to a country, which is by no means reluctant to enter into hostilities with England upon the slightest cause. The author of the letter in question falls into the common error about prisoners, and seems to treat them rather as burthens to this colony, than the means of facilitating improvement, by increasing the available labour of the colonists. Of the policy of forming new settlements there can be little doubt; but the method hitherto adopted will answer no end, except injuring the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and making deductions from their resources, already too limited. There is not at present a single settlement on the coast of New Holland that can be said to be in a flourishing state; and there is not one of them which has not occasioned serious loss to New South Wales. This is a brief but a sure way of trying the merits of new settlements. Let England fit out as many expeditions as she pleases, either for exploring or forming new settlements along the coast; but let her do so independently of our means, and without dipping into our colonial funds, or taking from us useful and indispensable labour.—*Australian*, *October* 12.

Lake.—An attempt has recently been made by Mr. Thomas Jamison, and a party, to gain some information respecting the lake or inland sea, to which, as we stated a little while ago, report had given existence, beyond, we believe, Wellington Valley. Mr. Jamison penetrated in a north-westerly direction to a distance of eighty miles beyond Capetey, and there he fell in with some natives, who described

* See vol. xxiii, p. 360.

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ed this great water, and represented that the party were only two days journey from it. The waves, the natives said, are ruffled exactly like the sea; and when it blows hard the water is agitated as much as the extended ocean. From this it may be concluded, that there must be a great expanse of water; and from the representations which have been made, we may also conclude that it is surrounded with land, and has no communication with the sea. The natives informed Mr. Jamison that an animal, as large as a dog, was very commonly seen, and often caught on the banks. The animal, in all probability, is an otter, as it is described to be very fat, and the natives are fond of it as food. It is likely that Mr. Jamison and his party were not in a condition to proceed according to the information given them, as they were so near by accounts as two days' journey to this important discovery. Want of provisions compelled the travellers to return.—*Ibid, Aug.* 22.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Press.—The legislative council of this colony have passed an act subjecting publishers of newspapers to the necessity of taking out an annual license; and another act imposing upon newspapers published in the colony a duty of three-pence each, which the existing governor is empowered to reduce at pleasure. The preamble of the former act, amongst other reasons for the measure, contains the following plea, *viz.*

"And whereas, several matters have been printed and published in newspapers printed and circulated within this island, calculated to diminish the due authority of the government over such transported offenders and over others his Majesty's subjects here resident, and tending to bring the government and the administration of the government, as by law established, into public hatred and contempt;—and the printing and publishing of such matters in such newspapers have, notwithstanding various instances of prosecution and punishment by law, been from time to time continued, to the endangering of the public peace, and the disturbance of the harmony and good order of society."

The object of the duty is alleged in the preamble to be the expediency of providing a fund for defraying the charges of printing public acts, &c. This act is to continue in force for one year, and the lieut.-governor is empowered to rescind it, or any part of it, within that period.

These two measures have raised a great ferment and outcry in this and the sister colony.

POLYNESIA.

By a recent arrival from the Society Islands, we hear that a revolution, of a religious nature, has lately engaged the attention of the inhabitants of Tahiti. It appears that two native teachers have started up, saying they have been inspired by the Holy Ghost, to teach the Tahiteans a new and improved religion, very superior to the Christian. At any rate it seems more adapted to their sensual understanding than any other; as one church (the Rev. Mr. Darling's) has, we believe, been quite deserted, on account of the great number of converts to the new-fangled doctrines of the reformers. We look with curiosity for the next accounts.—*Sydney Paper, Sept.* 28.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 27, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	25 6 Prem.
Disc. 0 2	Five per ct. Loan	0 6 Disc.
Prem. 0 3	New 5 per cent. Loan	Par Disc.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d.—to sell 2s. 0½d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 91 to 92 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prem.—to buy 5,200—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Jan. 3, 1828.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 28¾ Prem.
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 26¾ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 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. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 17, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100 Sp. Ds., 207 Sic. Rs.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Ds. 4s. 2d.

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HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 18.

New South Wales. — Sir *J. Macintosh* presented a petition from the gentry, merchants, traders, and yeomen of New South Wales, agreed to at a public meeting at Sydney, New South Wales, praying for popular representation and trial by jury. He should merely state, that according to the most credible evidence in his possession, the two Australias contained from 55 to 60,000 inhabitants, of whom from 35 to 40,000 were free settlers; that the annual revenue exceeded £60,000, and that the annual produce of land and labour (but this was a matter of uncertain and difficult calculation) amounted to £800,000. He knew of no colony where such a number of free British subjects were denied the ancient and immemorial rights of Englishmen. There were undoubtedly other colonies, where, not the British constitution, but the semblance of it, had been introduced, not to the benefit, but to the detriment, of the inhabitants of those places. There were other possessions,—our Asiatic dominions, for instance,—where circumstances prevailed which perhaps would not allow the introduction of those free institutions.

Mr. *Huskisson* said, when his right hon. and learned friend was informed that the great majority of persons in New South Wales were free settlers,—that the free settlers were 35,000 or 40,000 in number,—the parties who gave him this information either possessed much better sources of knowledge than his Majesty's government or they themselves were greatly misled. By the last account which he had seen, the population amounted to 49,000: of that number 18,000 were settlers, and the great majority of inhabitants were persons who had forfeited their civil rights,—who had been sent out to New South Wales as a punishment. Now this fact alone must materially influence the determination of the house in deciding whether these colonies were fitted to receive a legislative assembly, and trial by jury. He had many reasons which induced him to think, that instead of imparting a blessing, they would do a great mischief to the colonies, if, prematurely, the boons prayed for were granted to them. As soon as the people were prepared for them, he would willingly give them those privileges, which he wished to see enjoyed by British subjects wherever they were placed.

Mr. Miles O'Reilly.—Sir *J. Mackintosh* presented a petition from Mr. Miles O'Reilly, of Dublin, complaining of the loss of a large sum of money owing to the misconduct and insolvency of the late Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, the registrar of the Supreme Court of Madras, in which he contended that he had an equitable claim upon the Company for reparation, but which they refused to comply with. By the statute of the 39th and 40th of the late king, the registrar of the King's Court was empowered to sue out letters of administration when any person died intestate in the presidency. Col. O'Reilly, the petitioner's brother, died in 1816 insolvent, and his personal estate, about £3,000, was taken possession of by the registrar and lodged in the Company's treasury. Mr. Ricketts, being embarrassed, took this money from the treasury, without any rule or order of the court, and dying insolvent, the money was not recoverable. Sir T. Strange and Sir E. Stanley, two of the judges of the court, had declared that the Company were responsible, and he (Sir J. M.) thought that but reasonable. Yet they refused to replace the money.

Mr. *Denison* mentioned a similar case of a Mr. Sinclair, who had lost 10,000 pagodas in the same manner, by the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts. In his opinion, the persons concerned in these two cases had, by every consideration of law, equity, and liberality, a claim upon the East-India Company.

Mr. *C. W. W. Wynn* felt it his duty to say, that this was a case of great magnitude and importance. He believed that the deficiencies of Mr. Ricketts amounted to no less a sum than £40,000, which had been abstracted from the property of the widows and children of the persons whose effects Mr. Ricketts had, as registrar, administered. The subject was one of great difficulty, and he hardly knew on whom the claim for redress should be made. By the act of 1800, which had been brought forward by government, and not at the motion of the Company, it was enacted that, as persons in India had commonly few relatives who could undertake the administration of their effects, that office should devolve on a public officer, and the duty was thrown upon the registrar. The judges naturally appointed the existing officer of the recorder's court. He could not help regretting that when this duty was put upon the registrar, the judges did not take an adequate pecuniary security from him. (*hear!*) The practice now was, that the registrar gave such security, and that no money should be drawn out of the treasury without an order of court. But now came the question—who was to make the loss good? If

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If, a similar case having happened in this country, the government would have had to redress the injured party; then, indeed, he thought the petitioner must be redressed by the East-India Company. If not, he did not think the petitioner had any claim on the Company. This was not a question of liberality. Unless a sufficient case were made out, the East-India Company could not, consistently with the discharge of their duty, reimburse the petitioner.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *February* 23.

John D. White, appellant, *Patrick Cleghorn*, respondent. This was originally a suit instituted in the Supreme Court of Madras, arising out of the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts, registrar of that court. On the day previous to his decease, which happened on the 4th December 1817, Mr. Ricketts delivered to the appellant, his son-in-law, three sealed packets, directed to three individuals, with a letter addressed to the appellant, wherein he requested him to deliver the packets as directed. Mr. Ricketts died suddenly of apoplexy, intestate, leaving a widow and children. The appellant delivered the packets as directed, on the 6th December, to Mr. Shaw, who succeeded Mr. Ricketts as registrar, administered his estate and effects, with the cognizance of the delivery of the packets aforesaid. Mr. Shaw died on the 4th September 1819, and no letters of administration of Mr. Ricketts' estate were subsequently granted, so that the estate was without representation. On the death of Mr. Shaw the respondent was appointed registrar, and in March 1820 he filed a bill against the appellant, imputing to him various acts of fraud and misconduct in the affairs of Mr. Ricketts, which bill was subsequently amended, and then charged that the appellant, at the time of Mr. Ricketts' death, had in his possession certain packets which he knew contained security for money, which, with a fraudulent intention, he delivered to certain persons. The bill was finally amended, by the omission of various offensive imputations, and prayed for an account of all monies or securities received by the appellant, or by Harriett Ricketts, or by any other persons, with the privity of the appellant, in connexion with Mr. Ricketts' estate. The appellant, in his answer, denied all the fraud imputed to him, as well as a knowledge of the contents of the packets, or that they contained property at the time he delivered them. The cause was heard before the Supreme Court at Madras in March 1822, and on the 3d June 1822 it was decreed that the property contained in two of the packets delivered as aforesaid, was part of the assets of Mr. Ricketts' estate at the time of his death; that the respondent, as administrator, was entitled thereto; and that the appellant, having disposed of the said assets without lawful authority, with full notice of the embarrassed state of Mr. Ricketts' affairs, and of his deficiencies as a public officer, and other circumstances admitted in the appellant's answers, was personally responsible for those assets, to the amount of 10,000 pagodas, with interest and costs. From this decree and the final decretal order of 29th March 1823, the appellant lodged an appeal to his Majesty in council, which was entered 31st August 1824.

Their lordships decided that the respondent (Cleghorn) not being the legal administrator of Gilbert Ricketts, deceased, the decrees of the Supreme Court at Madras of 3d June 1822 and 29th March 1823 should be reversed, and that the bill of complaint filed by the respondent should stand dismissed.

April 26.

Ranee Sevagaumy Nauchier, appellant; *Sreemathoo Heraneya Garbha Ravacoola Mootoo Vijia Ragheonadha Setuputty*, respondent. This is the celebrated Ramnad case. It came before this court on an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court at Madras, in a suit brought by appeal from the Sudder Adawlut, which was lodged here the 19th August 1825. The question arose out of a dispute respecting the right of succession to the zemindary of Ramnad.

As the case is important, the details long and intricate, and we have not time or space at present to develope them, we propose to give a full report of the case next month.

Their lordships confirmed the decree of the court below.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on the 9th April, for the election of six Directors, in the room of the Hon. H. Lindsay, J. Morris, Esq., R. Campbell, Esq., J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., J. Du Pre Alexander, Esq., and N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on H. Alexander, Esq., W. S. Clarke, Esq., R. C. Plowden, Esq., G. Raikes, Esq., Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, and J. Thornhill, Esq.—Same day, a Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, chairman, and James Pattison, Esq., deputy-chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

On the 10th a Court of Directors was held

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held, when the new directors took the oaths and their seats; and Wm. Astell, Esq. and John Loch, Esq. were chosen chairman and deputy-chairman for the year ensuing.

SCOTS' CHURCH IN INDIA.

The subscription in India to the General Assembly's fund, for the appointment of missionaries in connexion with the church of Scotland to the East, has been very successful, £1,000 having been lodged in a bank to the credit of the Assembly's committee; and Dr. Bryce, and a few other Scots gentlemen at Calcutta, had obtained, in a few days, betwixt £300 and £400 in aid of the subscription for the High School of this city.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

3d Foot. Maj. R. J. Maclean, from h. p. to be maj., paying dif., v. Gillman, app. to 69th F. (30 Mar. 28).

16th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. Bird to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. T. D. Turner to be lieut. col., v. Bird; and Lieut. J. Brand to be capt., v. Turner (all 25 Apr. 28).—Lieut. H. Strode, from 31st F., to be lieut.; Lieut. P. Macfarlane from h. p. 91st. F. to be lieut.; Lieut. J. Deakins, from Ceylon regt. to be lieut.; and Ens. B. K. O'Dwyer to be lieut. (all 25 Apr.)—Ens. A. Munro, from 26th F. to be lieut.; Ens. W. Bell, from 83d F. to be lieut.; Ens. E. C. Hudson, from 17th F. to be lieut.; and Ens. W. Foley, from 65th F. to be lieut. (all 26th Apr.)—F. Crumpe to be Ens., v. O'Dwyer (25th Apr.); D. M. Cameron to be Ens., v. Hannagan, prom. in 26th F. (26 Apr.)

31st Foot. Ens. C. Primrose to be lieut., v. O'Leary, app. adj. (13 Sept. 26); Ens. G. F. White to be lieut., v. Douglas dec. (3 Apr. 28); Arch. Dickson to be ens., v. Primrose, prom. (2 Apr.); T. C. Kelly to be ens., v. White (3d Apr.)

46th Foot. Capt. C. S. O'Meara, from h. p. 31st F., to be capt., v. Sir John Lillie, who exch. (27th Mar. 28.)

54th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Kennedy to be capt. by purch., v. Kelly, who rets. (27th Mar. 28); Ens. J. Mellis, from 66th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Kennedy prom. (3d Apr.)

57th Foot. Lieut. Col. James Allan, from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. Cathcart, app. to 8th F. (20th Mar. 28.)

83d Foot. C. T. Egerton to be Ens., v. Bell, prom. in 16th F. (26th Apr. 28.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 1. *General Kyd*, Nairne, and *Hythe*, Wilson, both from China 30th Nov.; at Deal.—2. *Waterloo*, Manning, from China 5th Dec.; off Portland.—4. *Admiral Cockburn*, Hambly, from V.D. Land 25th Sept.; at Liverpool.—6. *Fortitude*, Barcham, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; off Dover.—7. *Elizabeth*, Atheuden, from N. S. Wales 14th Nov.; at Deal.—8. *Penelope*, Christie, from Mauritius 26th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 6th Jan.; at Gravesend.—9. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Dunn, from Cape of Good Hope 4th Feb.; at Portsmouth.—10. *Charles Grant*, Hay, from China 5th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 5th Feb.; at Deal.—*Panther*, Bowes, from Batavia 30th Nov. (from Amsterdam); off the Start.—*Sir William Wallace*, Brown, from Bombay 25th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Washington*, Salisbury, from China 5th Dec.; at Cowes—*Nancy*, Guizence, from Calcutta 3d Jan. (99 days); at Bordeaux.—11. *Louisa Auguste*, Martin, from Manilla 18th Nov., and Batavia 14th Dec. (for Antwerp); off Dover.—12. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal 28th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Marquis of Hastings*, Drake, from China 1st Dec.; at Gravesend.—*Dawson*, Dawson, from the Mauritius 21st Dec; at ditto.—*Travis*, Cobb, from the Cape of Good Hope 25th Jan.; at ditto.—*Guildford*, Johnson, from China 1st. Dec.; at Deal.—13. *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from Bombay 7th Dec.; off Margate.—*Samuel Brown*, Reed, from the Mauritius 9th Jan.; off Ramsgate.—14. *Bombay*, Charitie, from China 25th Nov.; at Gravesend.—*Bolton*, Clark, from Bombay 25th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 2d Dec.; at Liverpool.—*John Heyes*, Worthington, from Bengal 28th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Harriet*, Palmer, from Mauritius 9th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 12th Feb.; at Deal.—16. *Bengal*, Atkins, from Bengal 28th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 11th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Valiant*, Bragg, from Mauritius 15th Dec.; at Deal.—*Morning Star*, Bushey, from Ceylon 13th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 28th Jan.; at Deal.—17. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kellar, from Mauritius 14th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Norval*, Conbeo, from Mauritius 6th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Caesar*, Watt, from Bengal 8th Dec., and Cape of Good Hope 12th Feb.; at Deal.—*Pacific*, Sutherland, from Cape of Good Hope 24th Jan.; at Deal.—20. *Carnbren Castle*, Davey, from Bengal 30th Dec., Madras 9th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 27th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—21. *Manlius*, Johnstone, from Singapore 17th Dec.; at Deal.—*Anna Maria*, Grant, from Mauritius 13th Jan.; at Deal.—22. *Jessie*, Boag, from Bengal 5th Nov., and Cape of Good Hope 21st Jan.; at Deal.—23. *Lang*, Lusk, from V. D. Land 13th Jan.; at Deal.—*Crisis*, Peabody, from Bengal 14th Dec.; at Liverpool.—24. *Strenshall*, Dunning, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; at Gravesend.

Departures.

March 23. *Civilian*, Blair, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—26. *City of Aberdeen*, Duthie, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Mary Hope*, Farmer, for Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.—28. *Rachael*, Potter, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—30. *Bussorah Merchant*, Baigrie, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—*Vesper*, Brown, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Silence*, Jackson, and *Norna*, Leggatt, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Deal.—*Henry*, Bunny, for Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*April* 2. *Victory*, Farquharson, for Cape of Good Hope, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Comet*, Barnes, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—4. *Rapid*, Huntley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Ceylon*, Davison, for Ceylon; from Deal.—*Hiberta*, Marley, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Caroline*, Howey, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Fraser, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Sheerness.—12. *Madeline*, Coghlan, for Manilla; from Deal.—15. *Clyde*, Scott, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Palambam*, Nash, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *Lonach*, Noakes, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Ganges*, Lloyd, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Britannia*, Hodge, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Boyne*, Pope, from Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—19. *Orwell*, Farrer, for China; from Deal.—*Captain Cook*, Wallis, for Bombay, from Deal.—*Thames*, Warming, for Singapore; from Deal.—*Magnet*, Johnstone, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Dart*, Free, for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per General Kyd, from China: Mrs. Hetzler and servant, from Bengal; Surg. G. King, R.N.; Mr. C. Slater, from Madras; Mr. W. B Leggett, from St. Helena.

Per Hythe, from China: Mrs. Pringle; two Masters Fearon; Miss Fearon; three servants.

Per Waterloo, from China: Master G. Armstrong; Serj. T. Smith, wife, and four children; several soldiers.

Per Bolton, from Bombay: Mrs. Warden; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Whitehill; Mrs. Hunt; Miss Kensington; Sir Ralph Rice; Mr. Chas. Grant; Rev. C. Jeaffreson, Madras estab.; Col. Podmore, ditto; Col. Jackson, ditto; Lieut. Wright, Bengal estab.; two Misses Bruce; two Misses Simson; Misses J. Whitehall and C. Hunt: Masters Grant, Warrington, and Bruce; several servants.

Per Elizabeth, from N. S. Wales: Mr. R. W. Loam; Mr. Roberts; Dr. MacTurnose, R.N.; Dr. Rae, R.N.; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Roberts, jun.; Mr. Blacksland.

Per Charles Grant, from China: W. S. Connolly, Esq., Bengal service; Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown

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Brown, H. C's. service; D.M. Percival, Esq.; Mrs. Percival; Mr. A. Morris, late first mate of the *Asell*; Capt. H. L. Daniell, H. M. 98th Foot; Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Cape Cavalry; Lieut. E. R. Rundle, H. M. 49th regt.; Mrs. Rundle and two children (one born 8th Apr.); Sir Rich. Plaskett; three servants.

Per Bombay, from China, &c.: Count K. S. W. De Hogen, Countess De Hogen, six children, and three servants, from Batavia; Capt. A. C. Maclean; Mrs. Ormsby, from Madras; Claude Quiros, Esq., from Singapoor.

Per Katharine Stewart Forbes, from Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Meall; Lieut. Col. Brown; Major Hughes; Capt. Ardon; Lieuts. Newboldt, Dixon, and M'Cann; Dr. Turnbull, Madras estab.; Mrs. Keys; Master Keys; Miss Rowe; four servants.

Per Guildford, from China: D. B. Conway, esq., R.N.

Per Sir William Wallis, from Bombay: Col. Drummond; Mr. J. MacMorris; Mr. J. Anderson; Mrs. Caldecott.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay; Maj. Brown, H.M. 4th L. Drags.; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Bird; Lieut. Connor, H. M. 6th Foot; Lieut. Raitt, Queen's Royals; Mr. C. Downey.

Per City of Edinburgh, from Mauritius: Col. Lindsay, E. Hirondell, Esq.; Mrs. Eaton.

Per Cæsar, from Bengal: C. Smith, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Lieut. Col. Lindsay; Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Trawin and four children; Capt. and Mrs. Fuller; Mrs. Goode; Capt. Griffiths and family; Mr. Miles; Lieut. Fenning; Dr. Logan; Mrs. H. Shakspeare and family; Capt. Ross and family, Mrs. Wells; Capt. Smyth; two of Maj. Hodgson's children; Master Tytler; Collector of Customs, &c.

Per John Taylor, from Bengal: Mr. Jas. Hutton.

Per John Hayes, from Bengal: Mr. John Turner; Master Turner; Capt. Woodman.

Per Bengal, from Calcutta: Mr. W. Webb; Mr. B. Vincent, H. M's. 49th regt.; Miss Hogg, from the Cape.

Per Lang, from V. D. Land: Mr. E. Nicholas; Mr. G. W. Bernard; Mr. H. Schults; Mr. Jas. Wood; Mr. Symons; Mrs. Symons; Mr. D. Carter, widow of Capt. Carter, late of the *Waterloo*.

Per Carnbrea Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Dick; Mrs. Burton, wife of Dr. Burton, from Madras; Mrs. Brock, wife of Maj. Brock, from the Cape; Edw. Powney, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 51st Madras N. I.; Maj. H. Ross, 43d ditto; Maj. Alex. M'Laren, 51st ditto; Maj. S. Brock, H. M. 55th regt., from the Cape; J. Burton, Esq., 29th Madras N. I., gar. surg., Bellary; Capt. W. Cunningham, 54th Bengal N. I.; Capt. T. Polwhele, 41st ditto; Lieut. Thos. Presely, 51st ditto; Lieut. John Milner, 9th Bengal L. C.; Mr. C. Feldwick, Ordnance Department; Lieut. E. G. Stokes, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. R. Campbell, H. M. 46th regt.; Lieut. A. Erskine, H. M. 48th regt.; Lieut. J. C. Everard, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Mr. Tapley, late chief officer of the *Hope*; Mr. Hill, second officer of ditto; two Misses Templers, from Calcutta; Miss Godfrey, and two Misses Burton, from Madras; several servants.

Per Crisis, from Bengal: Mr. Alex. Daley; Mrs. Daley; three Misses Daley.

Per Buckinghamshire, from China, &c.; John Prince, Esq., President of Singapore; P. Y. Lindsay, Esq., Bengal C. S., and lady; Miss E. Abbott; C. MacLeod, Esq.; H. T. Goode, Esq.; Lieut. H. Mortimer, Madras artillery.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Boyne, for Madras and Bengal; Dr. Currie and two daughters; Maj. Hay; Capt. Gordon; Lieut. Sewell; Dr. Fultan; Mr. Laurie; Dr. Gibb; Mr. Gibb; Rev. Mr. Adam; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland; Mr. Yates, Cadet; Capt. Gill; Mr. Loveday; Mr. Erskine; Miss Row; Mr. and Mrs. Harewood; Mr. Church, Cadet; Mr. Golding; Dr. Eaton; Mr. Biddulph; Master Currie; Mr. McLeod; five steerage passengers, and Maria Wolf, a female servant.

Per Hibberts, for Bombay: Mr. Hancock.

Per Magnet, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales: Mr. J. E. Stacey, Mrs. Stacey, and one child; Mr. B. Stacey, Mrs. Stacey, and four children; Mr. J. Swaine; thirteen steerage passengers; several children of ditto.

Per Ganges, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Sutherland and family; Mr. and Miss Trail; three Miss Neales; Rev. Mr. Eteson and lady; Mr. Friend; Mrs. Baker and family; Dr. and Mrs. Steel; Mrs. Hard; Mr. Bissett, Cadet; several servants.

Per Vesper, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Pope; Mrs. Pope; Mr. Kingston; Mrs. Kingston; Chas. Haggart; Robert Munro; Mr. Speed; Assist. Surg. Astley Cooper Spurgen; and several servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 21. At St. Andrew's, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

30. At Cecil Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts, the lady of Colonel Osborne, of a daughter.

April 9. In Devonshire Place, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Bromley, Kent, R. S. Battiscombe, Esq. M. A., Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Eliza Rachel Alicia, only daughter of the late Percival Potts, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

29. At Melksham, Colonel C. S. Fagan, C. B., of the Bengal army, to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of Geo. Moule, Esq., of Melksham.

April 7. At Edinburgh, R. Strachan, Esq., distiller, Leith, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Arch. Burnett, Esq., Calcutta.

At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Farquhar, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Loban, Esq. Kingston, N. B.

10. At Gedling, Nottinghamshire, Lieut.-Col. H. Huthwaite, of the Bengal army, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Beaumont, neice of the Rev. T. Beaumont, of Bridgeford Hill, in the same county.

12. At Linton, Kent, C. W. Martin, Esq., eldest son of F. W. Martin, Esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, to the Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, only daughter of the Earl Cornwallis.

14. At St. Pancras Church, T. E. Poole, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Poole, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Chas. Stephens, Esq. of Devonshire.

22. Mr. Jos. Lachlan, jun. of Great Alie Street, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. R. Michod, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Warblington, Sir Geo. Garrett, of Gatcombe House, near Portamouth, to Ms. Pearce, widow of T. Pearce, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

— At Canterbury, Kent, J. A. R. Jones, second son of J. R. Jones, of Brussels, coach-builder, to Isabella, only daughter of the late S. Nicholls, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Bruges, Benj. Sydenham, Esq., in his 52d year, eldest son of the late Gen. Sydenham.

April 1. In Portland Place, Charles Law, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

4. Drowned, in Margate Roads, Henry Stringer, midshipman of the H. C. ship *Waterloo*, second son of J. L. Stringer, Esq., Effingham-hill, Surrey.

6. At Kilmarnock, Capt. R. Crawford, late a commander in the Bengal flotilla during the Burmese war.

9. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 63, the Hon. John Herbert Harington, late senior member of the supreme Council, Bengal.

10. At Edinburgh, Patrick, second son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

13. At Worcester, Arabella, widow of the Rev. Thos. James, D. D., formerly head master of Rugby, and Prebendary of Worcester, and mother of the Bishop of Calcutta.

19. At Bath, Georgiana, wife of Henry Blair, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

20. Bonne, infant daughter of Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the H. C. ship *Hythe*, aged 13 months.

22. Henry Heberden, fourth son of Dr. Heberden, Pall-Mall, in his 26th year.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Company's.—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cloves—Sago—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 15 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed.—Senna—Gamboge—Gum Ammoniac—Benjamin—Bees'-Wax—Croton Oil.

For Sale 16 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed. — Gum Arabic — Gum Senega — Gall Nuts.

For Sale 21 *May*—*Prompt* 8 *August.*

Licensed.—Tortoiseshell — Elephants' Teeth — Paddy Bird Feathers — White Feathers — Grey Feathers.

For Sale 2 *June*—*Prompt* 29 *August.*

Tea. — Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,300,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,000,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 10 *June*—*Prompt* 5 *September.*

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 23 *June*—*Prompt* 10 *October.*

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Waterloo, Hythe, General Kyd, Charles Grant, Bombay, Marquis of Hastings'* and *Guildford*, from *China*; and the *Canar* from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Rhubarb—Tortoiseshell—Coral Counters—Vermillion—Papers—Bamboos—Madeira—Sherry.

A
List of the Directors
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1828.

	Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
Wm. Astell, Esq. (Chairman), M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*	3			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
J. Loch, Esq. (Deputy), 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*	2			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*	3			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*	3			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place.*	4			CC	C	H	LS	L	M		P	S	T
John Bebb, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place.*	2			CC	C	H	LS	L	M		P	S	T
James Pattison, Esq. 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.*	2			CC	C	H	LS	L	M		P	S	T
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	3			CC	C	H	LS	L	M		P	S	T
Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. 73, *Pall Mall.*	4			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
William Wigram, Esq. M.P., 50, *Upper Harley Street.*	1			CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	4			CC	C	H	LS	L	M		P	S	T
John Thornhill, Esq. 8, *Cornwall Terrace.*	4	A	BW			H				MS			
George Raikes, Esq. *St. James's Street.*	4	A	BW			H				MS			
Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. 34, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square.*	3	A	BW			H				MS			
Charles Mills, Esq. 29, *New Norfolk Street.*	2	A	BW			H				MS			
John Baillie, Esq. M.P. 9, *Devonshire Place.*	1	A	BW			H				MS			
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*	3	A	BW			H				MS			
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*	1										P	S	
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. M.P. 2, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.*	1										P	S	
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, *Upper Portland Place.*	2										P	S	
James Stuart, Esq. M.P. 63, *Portland Place.*	2										P	S	
Henry Alexander, Esq. M.P. 37, *Upper Harley Street.*	4										P	S	
James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, *Upper Harley Street.*	1									MS	P	S	
J. L. Lushington, Esq. C.B. M.P. 13, *York Street, Portman Square.*	1									MS	P	S	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*
Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. 7, *Grosvenor Square.*
Robert Campbell, Esq. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. 22, *Berkeley Square.*
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*
John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*

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EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
												1827.	1827.	1828.	1828.
6	*Dunira*	1325	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	*Bombay & China*				5 Jan.
2	*Edinburgh*	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shepherd	*Bombay & China*	19 Nov	3 Dec.	8 Jan.	8 Feb.
8	*General Harris*	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	*St. Helena, Bengal, & China*				2 do.
6	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman	*Bengal & China*	3 Dec.	18 do.	23 do.	24 Mar
4	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb					8 Feb.
9	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A P Costobadie	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox			1828.		8 do.
4	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shepherd	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*	18 do.	1 Jan.	6 Feb.	8 do.
1	*Reliance*	1415	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C W Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W S Spawforth					10 do.
4	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Steward	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson					28 do.
2	*Abercrombie* / *Robinson*	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shepherd	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1828.			21 do.
7	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Arnot	Wm. Ainslie		1 Jan.	16 do.	21 do.	27 do.
2	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	*Bengal & China*				23 do.
8	*Marquis Camden*	1261	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				27 do.
4	*Macqueen*	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. Walkinshaw		16 do.	31 do.	7 Mar.	10 Mar
4	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Geo. Deudney	T. W. Marriott	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorn	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	*Madras & China*				5 do.
2	*Lord Lowther*	1332	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	N. de St. Croix	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macauley	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton					12 do.
3	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thomas Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	R. Howard	J. Campbell	John Main	*Mauritius & China*	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	21 do.	24 do.
6	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kiernan	H. Beveridge					
6	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	W. K. Packman	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	D. T. Roy	T. Dudgeon	*China*	1 Mar.	15 Mar	20 Apr.	
6	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigan					
9	*Prince Regent*	958	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe	*Madras & Bengal*	15 do.	31 Mar	3 May	
9	*Rose*	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. A. Senhouse	Chas. White	D. Runkin	Wm. Cook	John Milroy					
9	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Penruddocke	Wm. Scott	Honey Millet	*Bengal*	31 do.	14 Apr.	18 May	
9	*Asia*	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Robt. Pitcher	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin					

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PRICE CURRENT, April 25.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.							
—— Cheribon	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Sumatra	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	5	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0
Anniseeds, Star							
Borax, Refined	2	2	0	—	2	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire	7	14	0	—	9	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb							
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Lignea	4	2	0	—	5	0	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
Dragon's Blood ..... cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Arabic	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
—— Assafœtida	3	0	0	—	3	15	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Gambogium	26	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	15	0	—	5	10	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
—— Dye	0	3	6	—	0	3	7
—— Shell ..... cwt.	3	16	0	—	5	10	0
—— Stick	3	0	0				
Musk, China ..... oz.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	5				
—— Cinnamon	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
—— Mace	0	0	1	—	0	0	2
—— Nutmegs	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	5	6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	2	15	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Bengal	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
——, Blue	3	10	0	—	3	15	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Indigo, Blue ..... lb	0	9	9	—	0	10	1
—— Blue and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Purple and Violet	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
—— Violet	0	7	0	—	0	8	9
—— Violet and Copper ..	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Copper	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
—— Consuming sorts	0	3	6	—	0	5	9
—— Oude good and fine ..	0	4	6	—	0	6	9
—— Do. middling	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
—— Low and bad Oude	0	0	2	—	0	2	6
—— Madras	0	5	0	—	0	6	9
—— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0	2	4	—	0	4	9
Rice, Bengal White .... cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	7	10	0
Sago	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
Saltpetre	1	4	6	—	1	13	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	14	11	—	1	1	11
—— Ditto White	0	15	9	—	1	3	5
—— China	0	18	4	—	0	19	8
Spices, Cinnamon	0	4	0	—	0	6	9
—— Cloves	0	0	10	—	0	2	6
—— Mace	0	3	9	—	0	5	3
—— Nutmegs	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pepper, Black ... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
—— —— White	0	0	9	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	18	0
—— Siam and China	1	9	0	—	1	18	0
—— Mauritius	1	7	0	—	1	19	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	5	—	0	1	6
—— Congou	0	2	1	—	0	3	2
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Campoi	0	2	5	—	0	3	1
—— Twankay	0	2	0	—	0	3	8
—— Pekoe	0	3	4	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	0	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	7
—— Young Hyson							
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	1	4	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern ..... tun	30	0	0				
—— Sperm	82	0	0				
—— Head Matter	86	0	0				
Wool ..... lb	0	0	10	—	0	3	0
Wood, Blue Gum ..... ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Cedar	0	0	5	—	0	0	6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from 26 February to 25 March.*

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	83⅛83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	90 91p	56 58p
27	—	—	83 83⅜	—	—	100¼	—	—	—	56 58p
28	—	—	83¼83½	—	—	100⅛100⅜	—	—	91 93p	56 58p
29	—	—	83½83⅝	—	—	100¼100⅜	—	—	93p	58 59p
31	—	—	83⅜84¼	—	—	100⅜100⅝	—	—	92p	58 60p
Apr.										
1	—	—	84⅛84¼	—	—	100½100¾	—	—	93 94p	59 61p
2	—	—	84 84½	—	—	100⅜101	—	—	94 96p	60 61p
3	—	—	84 84⅛	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	94 96p	60 62p
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	83⅞84⅛	—	—	100⅜100⅞	—	—	96 97p	60 62p
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	204	83¼	83⅜84	90⅜90¾	90⅜90⅝	100⅜100⅞	18⅞ 19	—	96 98p	61 62p
10	—	82⅜82⅞	83⅛83¾	90⅜	90⅛90⅜	100⅜100⅞	18⅛	245½6½	96 97p	61 62p
11	203½	82⅞83⅛	83⅜83⅞	90¾	90⅜90½	100⅜101	18⅞ 18⅛	246	94 96p	61 62p
12	—	83¼83⅜	83⅞84⅛	—	90⅝90⅞	101 100½	18⅛ 19	246	—	61 62p
14	203½	83⅛83¼	—	—	90½90⅝	101⅛101⅛	18⅛ 19	—	94 95p	61 62p
15	204½	83⅜83½	83⅞84	91¼	90⅛91	101¼101½	18⅛ 19	246½7½	95 96p	61 62p
16	—	83⅜83⅞	84⅛84½	—	91⅛91⅜	101⅜101⅝	19⅛	—	96p	—
17	205½	83⅝83⅞	84⅜84⅝	91⅜	91⅜91⅝	101½101¾	19⅛	—	97p	64 65p
18	204⅜5½	83⅛83½	84⅛	91⅝	90⅜91	101⅜101⅝	18⅛ 19	246½7	96 98p	63 65p
19	205½	83⅛83⅝	84⅛84⅜	—	91⅛	101⅝101¾	19⅛	—	97p	64 66p
21	—	83⅜83⅞	84⅜84⅝	—	91⅜91½	101⅝102	19⅛	—	96 98p	63 66p
22	207½8½	84⅜84½	85⅛85¼	92⅜92⅝	91⅞92¼	102⅛102¼	19⅛ 19⅜	248½	—	64 66p
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	208½9½	84⅜85	85½85¾	93¼	92⅜92¾	102¼102⅜	19¼ 19⅜	249	98 99p	64 65p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1828.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS.

Of the Hindu understanding a low estimate is formed by a very large majority of those persons who speak and write of India. The notions entertained in England on this subject are generally imbibed from the works of Mr. Ward, the Abbé Dubois, Mr. Mill, and some of the missionaries, the latter of whom, communicating chiefly with the most ignorant portion of the people, are prone to represent the intellect of the natives unfairly.

It must be acknowledged that there are certain striking features in their superstitions, their manners, and institutions, which cannot be reconciled with conclusions favourable to the natural understanding of the Hindus. But the human character, collectively as well as individually considered, presents strange anomalies; and whilst we are sensible how many instances there have been of men of the strongest intellect being enslaved by singular prejudices, or betraying peculiarities which manifest decided tokens of mental infirmity, we should be slow and reluctant to infer from such examples of absurdity as we really discover in many parts of the Hindu social system, that the minds of the people are naturally weak.

The contempt which Europeans in India, generally speaking, display towards the natives, is much to be regretted: it not only tends to propagate and to confirm the vulgar notions of their inferiority, but to obstruct the efforts of the Hindus to vindicate their claims to a fairer character, inasmuch as it represses the eagerness of those Europeans who would otherwise encourage them, and freezes the noble current of emulation in the Hindus themselves.

Meanwhile, however, some few individuals amongst that nation, in spite of all disadvantages, have ventured even upon the uncouth and difficult path of European literature. It will perhaps, be hardly believed that there are instances of Hindus, who, by their own almost unassisted exertions, have attained so great a proficiency, or rather perfection, in English composition, as to equal in strength, purity, and accuracy of style, some of the most respectable modern English writers.

Our readers have already been introduced to an acquaintance with Ram Raz, the present head English master of the College of Fort St. George, who, by

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indefatigable diligence, prompted solely by an ardent and disinterested love of literature, has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of Western as well as Indian learning, and a remarkable ease and fluency in English composition. In the last volume of this Journal (p. 584), we inserted a sketch of the state of education amongst the natives of Bangalore, from his pen, unaided, as we were assured from unexceptionable authority, by any European. A system of instruction in English proposed and recommended to the natives of India, also written by Ram Raz, was contained in the same volume from whence the before-mentioned article was extracted;* but we confess that that essay was distinguished by such marks of intellectual superiority, and such familiar conversation with English writers, that, although convinced ourselves that no European could divide the credit of it with the learned Hindu, we despaired of impressing our readers with the same conviction.

Having been lately favoured with the perusal of two letters addressed by Ram Raz to Richard Clarke, Esq., late Senior Member of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, now residing in England, and which are calculated to dissipate every doubt as to the genuineness of the pieces already referred to, we should have been glad to lay these interesting compositions before our readers, as decisive testimonies in favour of the Hindu mind, and as containing besides, a pledge of what Europe may gain by a proper stimulus being given to the studies and inquiries of the natives of India; but as the documents have been read before the Royal Asiatic Society, and it is contrary to a standing rule of that body to publish any where except in their own *Transactions* (where these letters will probably appear), we can only give a general view of their contents.

The two letters are written in reply to a request from Mr. Clarke that the writer would bestow some attention upon the subject of Hindu architecture, and give the result of his inquiries to the public. Ram Raz, accordingly, has employed his leisure time in collecting materials for an essay on that subject; he has studied the *Silpi Sastra*, the sacred repository of all the learning relating to that branch of art, as well as other standard treatises on architecture, and has also interrogated some of the native architects and sculptors conversant with the practical part of the art, who are unfortunately of the lowest order of society, and consequently excessively ignorant. He has the candour and good sense to lament the adulteration of the Hindu Sastras, and to confess that some of the best Indian writers "have been guided by a mistaken ambition of rendering themselves reputable by the difficulty and abstruseness of their style, rather than by an anxiety to make themselves intelligible." The jealousy and hatred felt by the caste of architects towards the Brahmin tribe, he says, have induced the former to conceal their sacred volumes from the world; and being debarred themselves from the knowledge of the very language in which they were written, the theory of the art became lost even to the latter, whilst the practical part of it continued to be transmitted from father to son as an inheritance. Ram Raz, in his second letter, declares that he is intent upon, and proposes shortly to furnish, for the Royal Asiatic Society, a short but comprehensive essay upon Indian architecture, with some descriptions of a few temples and porticoes in the Carnatic, illustrated by designs. We subjoin one passage of this letter to shew the style of the writer, and the judicious and sensible character of his remarks.

"The subject itself is curious, and highly deserving of the attention of the anti-

* Second Report of the Madras School-Book Society, of which institution Ram Raz is native secretary.

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antiquarian and the philosopher. A correct account and accurate elucidation of the art of building practised by the Hindus must throw considerable light upon the early progress of architecture in general. Some of the Western authors have traced a certain resemblance in the leading features of the buildings in Egypt and India, and have thence concluded that there has very early been a communication of architectural knowledge between the two countries. But it is not altogether improbable that this resemblance may be merely owing to accident, inasmuch as in architecture, as well as in every other art indispensably necessary to the comfort of mankind, two or more nations may possess something in common without having any intercourse with each other: for the wants felt by man being the same, it is not surprising that the remedies resorted to for supplying them should be also similar, or nearly so. If, on the other hand, however, both these countries had actually any connection in early ages, it is hard to determine which of them may have been indebted to the other. The Western writers on antiquities have not placed this matter beyond a doubt; and for my own part, I will not venture to affirm any thing with certainty until I have collected sufficient information to form an opinion as to the alleged affinity in the architectures of Egypt and India."

Among other topics to which Ram Raz alludes in the course of these epistles, is the great want of accurate information under which Europe labours in regard to several most important points connected with the character of the people of India. The works of Ward and Dubois, he says, notwithstanding their boasted opportunities of gaining information on those points, as well as the history of Mr. Mill, "abound with gross misrepresentations." He does not deny that there are many exceptionable and vicious customs amongst the various tribes which inhabit India, and differ from each other in language, modes of thinking, and religious sentiments; but he contends that it is uncharitable to draw general inferences from particular cases, and to suffer prejudices against certain classes of the people to fortify our aversion to the great mass. He brings forward the example of caste to prove how little the most essential points in the Hindu character are understood in Europe: all that has been written on this subject by Europeans, he says, is not only imperfect but incorrect. Of their literature, too, he observes, our knowledge is still very limited; particularly of the Hindu philosophy. It is gratifying, however, to read the compliment paid to Mr. Colebrooke in this letter, by a writer so well able to appreciate the labours of this eminent individual. Referring to the able papers of Mr. Colebrooke on the Philosophy of the Hindus, which are published in the first volume of *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ram Raz states that it was not easy for him to persuade some of his learned countrymen that these admirable essays were the production of a European gentleman, and composed without the assistance of any individual of their own class.

To the example of Ram Raz, we may add that of Radhacant Deb of Calcutta, who writes English with equal purity. We subjoin an extract from a letter addressed by him to the Royal Asiatic Society:

"Born and residing in such a country as this, where mechanical knowledge is very little cultivated, it cannot be expected that the natives should possess any elevated degree of knowledge in arts and manufactures, with the exception of what they are daily practising, the scanty remains of that which their forefathers have left, and the knowledge of which has descended through Mahomedan despotism and cruelty.

"The formation of societies for the promotion of the knowledge of science and

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and literature in general, as well as of arts and manufactures, is beneficial to the country where such bodies are united; but when they link with similar societies or individuals of talent in other countries, by correspondence, the benefit arising therefrom is universal, especially when these learned men communicate their ideas to one another without regard to nation or religion.

"In this good work the Europeans have far surpassed other nations; and allow me to express my admiration of the plan the society has adopted for the diffusion of knowledge, by opening a correspondence with the natives of Hindostan, who cannot but feel immeasurable pleasure and gratitude at the conviction that their rulers, in common with your society, are ever watchful to promote the welfare of the ruled, by the dissemination of the knowledge of literature and the arts among them."

It must not be concealed that Radhacant Deb is reported by Bishop Heber to be a bigot to Hinduism; and he certainly gave a striking proof of his bigotry when, at the meeting of natives convened at Calcutta, in December 1823, to address Lord Hastings on his resignation of the government, he strenuously urged the propriety of specially thanking his Lordship for not interfering with the burning of widows: a proposition which it required the persevering efforts of two sensible Hindus to dissuade the meeting from adopting.

Assuming, as we have a right to do, that there is no inherent deficiency in the Hindu mind, and that it is capable of appreciating the literature of Europe, and of conforming itself to the ideas generated by the European mode of civilization, it will tend to accelerate and give a new impulse to the endeavours now making towards educating the natives of India, if some of the most obvious advantages likely to accrue from the success of that object be plainly developed.

The policy of founding our empire in India upon the ignorance of the natives, though it may have been conceived by some speculative theorists, and recommended by the example of former conquerors, was never, we firmly believe, acted upon by the British Government. There are European writers at the present day,* who affect to perceive the danger and the impolicy of instructing the Hindus; who maintain that the "new civilization" which we shall thereby give them will dissolve their connexion not only with us, but with each other; and that we shall, by education, neutralize their character, and place them in "the most deplorable condition." To such a class of philosophers—if it be not insulting to the name of philosophy so to misapply the designation—we shall merely oppose the sentiment of a late governor-general of India, the Marquess of Hastings, who in one of his earliest visitation-discourses to the College of Fort William, thus expressed himself, in regard to the subject of educating the natives:

> This government never will be influenced by the erroneous, shall I not rather call it the designing, position, that to spread information among men is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. If an abuse of authority be planned, men will be less tractable and submissive in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine that it ever could be the principle of this Government to perpetuate ignorance, in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude.†

We might appeal not only to the recorded testimony of other local governors, even that of Mr. Adam,‡ the reputed enemy of the Hindu press, in support of the assertion that it is the desire of the Government to encourage education

* See an ensuing article, "The Calcutta School-Book Society."
† Address to the College of Fort William, 30th June 1817.
‡ See his discourse to the College, 18th July 1823.

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education amongst their Eastern subjects; but to the official declaration of the Court of Directors, through their organ, the chairman, who, in a debate at the East-India House, on the 21st June 1826, declared that, "if there were any merit in an anxious desire to propagate education throughout India, the advantages to be derived from which were fully admitted by all persons, the Court of Directors could fairly say not only that they entertained that desire, but that they had acted in conformity to it." Lastly, we might appeal to the language and to the acts of the Legislature of Great Britain.

Admitting, however, for an instant, the utility of that selfish policy which would construct a dominion upon the barbarism of a people, the practicability of such a project in India may be doubted. Where there appears to be an incorrigible inaptitude to imbibe instruction, where every effort to implant the seeds of civilization seems to be employed in vain, as in the case of the aborigines of New Holland, we may calculate upon the probability that our relative state amongst such a people will continue the same. But in India the case is totally different: the intellectual character has there become depressed by the force of adverse circumstances; and the pressure being withdrawn, as it has been by the subversion of the Mohammedan rule and the substitution of the British, though it may be long before the innate elasticity of the mind recovers its tone, it eventually will, and the gradual influence of a government fundamentally opposed to their mental improvement will be to render the Hindus hostile to its continuance, and eager to overthrow it.

There are three obvious sources of benefit resulting from a different line of policy. The exaltation of the Hindus in the scale of intellectual character is likely to be advantageous, first, in respect to the permanency of their present government, so long as it is well administered; secondly, with regard to their emancipation from the thralls of paganism and priestcraft, and their sincere conversion to the principles of Christianity; and lastly, with reference to a knowledge of their history, character, learning, and institutions, of all which subjects we yet know but little, and which are, generally speaking, imperfectly understood by the Hindus themselves.

Want of mental culture must render men unfit to fill more than the lowest subordinate offices of government. The absence of that wholesome discipline, which early education especially exercises over the human mind, gives scope for the growth of vices, which destroy its natural good qualities. An ignorant man knows no other engines of government than force or fraud, which generate, on the other hand, duplicity, intrigue, and perjury. These are some of the besetting sins of the Hindus: they cannot yet learn to confide in each other. Such a one may be very honest, said a respectable native to the late Bishop Heber, but I prefer trusting Europeans: "European gentlemen have reputation to lose." But can any one doubt that the vices of the Hindu character are the result of long-continued oppression operating upon ignorance; that by the discontinuance of the one and the absence of the other, the joint effect would cease; that if the bulk of the upper and middle classes of the Hindus had made even a less progress in mental improvement than Ram Raz, there would be a disinclination to admit them to government offices, and that by so admitting them they could feel any other desire than to strengthen and consolidate a government which would then be, to a certain extent, their own?

Some may consider it problematical whether a Hindu population, imbued with liberal education, could be held in subjection to a handful of foreigners. But

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxii. p. 117.

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But they would be more likely to submit to us if they were conscious that all their claims to independence were derived from our generosity. And were the British power to be lost, all would not be lost: should even our influence over the Hindus, by some strange fatality, become forfeited, and their affections be wholly estranged from us, Great Britain would still enjoy the unrivalled renown of having diffused the languages and the arts of Europe amongst some hundreds of millions of the human race, and of having erected a monument more imperishable than the pyramids of Egypt.

That education must be the precursor of Christianity in India, we apprehend no sober-minded man can deny—no man whose judgment is not in some measure warped by taking only a partial view of the subject, without a perfect acquaintance with the Hindu character. Nothing but a belief that there is some miraculous property in the lessons derived exclusively from the Holy Scriptures, such as Popish missionaries pretended were attached to their relics, can delude sensible persons into a notion that men incapable, through habit as well as rudeness, of comprehending the evidences of Christianity, should, without previous tuition, embrace it, or that they should ever exchange their own faith for another's, except from the blind impulse which leads a weak mind to follow implicitly a superior. It is unnecessary to cite authority in support of a proposition which is almost self-evident.

There is another view in which the education of the Hindus will serve the end of evangelizing India. The late Bishop Heber, whose sentiments are regarded by all parties with respect, has recorded his deliberate opinion, that the conversion of India will be best accomplished by the agency of natives of the country, and that missionaries should no longer be sent out from Europe. The preparation of natives for such an office is a most important preliminary to the execution of this wise plan.

The accessions which history and science would obtain from the application of the Hindu understanding, enlightened by the study of Western learning, to those various topics which, though at first sight merely objects of curiosity, are in reality intimately allied to subjects of greater importance, are manifestly great. The science of politics is dependent upon history, and upon national morals; an acquaintance with the antiquities and the native sciences of Hindustan is essential to enable us to define the proper objects which should be sought for by Government, and to a judicious selection of the means whereby that end may be attained. One of the wisest and most benevolent plans of administration ever devised for India—we mean the permanent settlement of the land revenue in the Bengal provinces—has introduced so many local evils as almost to neutralize the good effects of the principle upon which it was founded, solely because those by whom it was carried into effect acted upon theoretical grounds, and were ignorant of the country and the people.

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MADRAS REVENUE SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following documents exhibit a portion of the discretionary powers vested in collectors under the ryotwar plan of Sir Thomas Munro, and the legal control under which zemindars are placed by Lord Cornwallis's plan of a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

R.R.

RYOT-WARY.

Extracts from the Diaries of the Principal Collector and Subordinate Collectors of the Ceded Districts.

1802, December. Examine the accounts of the villages in Muddugserah, which for the last thirty years have been accustomed to pay the potails in kind, who pay the Government in money. Being convinced that this practice is injurious both to the cultivator and the Government, order the aumildar (native collector) to give all warum lands (lands assessed with a grain revenue) next year for money rents, and on no other terms.

1802, October. Engaged in disputes with the potails about the assessment, which they agree to after much altercation.

1803, February. Receive letter from the aumildar (native collector) of Jummulmudjor, mentioning that great number of ryots (cultivators) in consequence of the failure of the crops had fled to Kurnoul, where they were protected by the jageerdars. Write to the nabob to order his jageerdars to send back all ryots owing balances.

1803, February. Receive accounts from the aumildar of Dōōr, that a number of the ryots had gone off to Bejugunpilli. Write to the nabob to order them to be sent back.

1804, May. Receive letters from several aumildars (native collectors), stating that some of their ryots had gone to other districts. Order all those against whom there are balances to be sent back, and those who have paid up their balances to be allowed to go where they please.

1802, December. Employed in debating with the potails of Punganoor, who object to their settlement being so high as last year, on account of the want of rain.

1803, August. Proceed to Kootamuddi, in Dhermaver, to ascertain exactly what

ZEMINDARY.

Decree of the Sudder Adalut or Supreme Court of the East-India Company at Madras.

"Ramasawmy Eyer, under date the 21st October 1808, sued Armoga Moodaly, zemindar of Ponary, in the province of Chingleput, to recover possession of forty-five cawnies of Nunjah arable land situated in the village of Aumoor, which lands he claimed a right to cultivate on merrassi tenure, but of which he had been deprived by the said Armoga Moodaly. Ramasawmy Eyer further sued to recover the sum of star pagodas 115, on account of damages sustained by him in consequence of his being dispossessed of the lands in question, and to compel the said Armoga Moodaly to grant him a lease (pottah) for the said lands."

The decree then proceeds to detail the decision passed on this case by the local district court, and on appeal by the Provincial Court of Appeal. From the decree of the Provincial Court the Sudder Court, seeing reason to doubt the correctness of the grounds on which the Provincial Court had determined the question, resolved, under date the 31st July 1812, to admit a special appeal. The Sudder Court's decree then declares:

"That the Zillah and Provincial Courts erred in declaring the respondent Ramasawmy Eyer entitled to receive from the appellant Aroomooga Moodaly, a pottah, for a money-rent at an annual fixed beriz (assessment) of star pagodas 60 6 16: there is not a tittle of evidence to shew that any such right exists on the part of the respondent; on the contrary, all the evidence taken regarding the assessment of the lands shews that it was not fixed, but derived from a division of the produce, which must fluctuate with the seasons, and the commutation price of which must be influenced by its plenty or scarcity.

"It

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part of the balances in the neighbouring villages can be realized without distressing the inhabitants.

1804, March. Proceed to Nellacheroo. Receive complaints from the inhabitants of several villages of the district of Kavelgoontah, stating their inability to pay their rent from the failure of the crops. Inform them that no remission can be made, as their villages have not suffered more than others.

1805, June. Dismiss an assessor for underrating some lands and overrating others in collusion with the curnums.

1805, July. Subordinate collector of Cumbum.

Receive a letter from Colonel Munro, enclosing copy of a letter with a Gentoo deposition, received from the collector of Guntoor, relative to ryots who had deserted from his collectorship into one of the villages of this division, and directing the fugitives to be given up.

Examine the statement of authorized enams resumed in Tarpulbue, and order the rents to be collected from them.

1817, May. The Board of Revenue at Madras stated to the Governor in Council, that when they found that in many places the former ryotwar settlement existed only in the accounts of the collector's cutcherry, and never was adopted or followed by the people; that it was very inaccurately established in other districts, and that in general the result of most of the former ryotwar survey has been unsatisfactory; but above all, when they observe the *little regard paid to ancient usages and private rights under the surveys hitherto made in the ryotwar plan*, they were desirous in reverting to that system to guard against these evils," &c. &c.—Page 872, vol. i., *Revenue Selections.*

" It is not for the courts to interfere in determining the rate of which the share in grain shall be commuted for a payment in money. This is a point clearly left to be settled by the parties themselves, and in adjusting the rate each party will consult his own interest; the zemindar, in avoiding the expense, risk, and trouble of ascertaining, receiving, keeping, and disposing of his share of the grain, or the cultivator in endeavouring to secure a reasonable profit for the expense, risk, and trouble from which he relieves the zemindar; when the rate shall be settled by a written agreement, the courts may be called upon to enforce it.

" In the present case it is clear that a fixed beriz of star pagodas 60 6 16 for the forty-five cawnies of land would not be equitable, for the respondent Ramasamy Eyer himself offered a rent of pagodas 81 for the same land; to fix the rent at the former amount, therefore, would be to punish the zemindar by a permanent diminution of his property, while all that can in justice be required of him is a compensation to the respondent for the loss which he has sustained.

" The court, therefore, on mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case, resolve to confirm that part of the Provincial Court's decree which adjudges to Ramasawmy Eyer the right to hold possession of the lands in question, and to set aside that part of the said decree which declares the respondent, Ramasawmy Eyer, entitled to receive from the appellant, Aroomooga Moodaly, a pottah for a money-rent at an annual fixed beriz (assessment) of star pagodas 60 6 16.

" It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the respondent, Ramasawmy Eyer, is entitled to hold possession of the forty-five cawnies of land in question, on a pottah defining the rate of division of the produce, which rate, as prescribed by Section ix. Regulation xxx. of 1802, shall be determined according to the rates prevailing in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent jumma on those lands, or if those rates be not ascertainable, according to the rates established for lands of the same description and quality."

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THE RAMNAD CASE.

The appeal regarding the succession to the Ramnad zemindary (a considerable territory in the Southern Carnatic), which has acquired some interest from the incidental mention of the subject in the House of Commons by Mr. Brougham, has been at length decided by the Privy Council, as stated in our last number.

We have before us some documents connected with the history of this transaction, including the decrees of the provincial court of Madura, and of the Sudder Adawlut at Madras, copies of the evidence, &c., from whence we propose to lay a pretty copious abstract of the case before our readers.

The Rajah of Ramnad, who reckons amongst his titles* those of "descendant of the sun," "superior to the kings of the earth," "usurper of all countries seen by him," "retainer of his conquests," &c., cannot trace his dignity to a very remote date. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the ancestor of the Sétupatis was merely a chief of the village of Pogalore, a few miles from Ramnad.

A history of the poligars of Ramnad, which is preserved in one of the temples and recognized as a work of authority, relates that certain Marawars (the caste of the Ramnad family) were appointed in ancient times, by an emperor of Hindustan, to watch the holy bridge near Rámeswaram, an island in the straits between Ceylon and the continent, whereon is situated a pagoda of great sanctity. The emperor gave them the village of Pogalore.

The first of the family who obtained a territory was Wodeyaor Sadakay Tawen, who received the pollam of Ramnad in sovereignty, from Mootoo Crishnapa Náyaca, king of Madura, under the condition of clearing the country of robbers, and keeping a free passage for the pilgrims to the island of Rámeswaram. The prince conferred upon him the title of *Sétupati*, or "watcher of the holy bridge," which has since distinguished the family.

He died A.D. 1623. His son Cooten, who succeeded him, enlarged the territory by the addition of the northern talooks which he conquered. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his younger brother Dalawah.

During this reign there was some dissention in the family, and the celebrated Tremalla Náyaca, or Trimul Naig, imprisoned Dalawah for some time at Madura, his brother governing the country in his stead. He was released in 1640, and was murdered by his younger brother in 1649, leaving no issue. The territory was then equally divided between the three sons of Dalawah's sister, until the death of two of these nephews, when the government was reunited under the survivor, Ragoonatha, in 1659.

Ragoonatha Sétupati reigned for twenty-six years, dying in 1685. His two sons, Raja Souriah, and Audanah, reigned only a few months, and left no issue or nephews; whereupon the Marawars assembled and named for a successor a distant relation (uncle's grandson to the last prince), named Keleven Ragoonatha, who became poligar A.D. 1686, and governed the country thirty-seven years. His son, Bowani Sunkra Tawen, not being of the Marawar caste, was not allowed to succeed; wherefore his father's sister's son, named Vijia Ragoonatha, became poligar in 1723; he ruled for fifteen years, and died without issue.

The events which succeeded the death of Vijia Ragoonatha are related in an article which will be found in our twenty-third volume, p. 646, and need not be repeated here.

The

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 221.

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The princes who succeeded were Sunteesbara Ragoonatha, son-in-law to Vijia Ragoonatha; Mootoo Ragoonatha, his brother, who obtained the government in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Mootoo Comarah Vijia Ragoonatha, in 1735. He ruled for thirteen years, and died without issue. His sister's husband was permitted to succeed; but not conducting himself to the satisfaction of the people, he was deposed, and Vijia Ragoonatha appointed in his stead. He governed thirteen years, and died without legitimate issue in 1762, being succeeded by his sister's son, Mootoo Ramalinga Vijia Ragoonatha.

Soon after the accession of this chief, the Carnatic became the scene of a succession of wars which totally disordered the country. In 1795, Ramnad came under the government of the British, by an arrangement with the Nawab, and in that year Mootoo Ramalinga, the poligar, for some reason which is not apparent, was seized and imprisoned. It was not the intention of the British Government to confiscate his possessions, but merely to deprive him, individually, of his authority.

Whilst the zemindary was under the immediate control of the British authorities, two claims were made to the Government of Fort St. George for the succession; one from Mungeleswara Nauchear, sister of the deposed poligar; and the other on behalf of Sevagawmy Nauchear, his daughter and only child, an infant.

The Madras Government, after investigating the titles of the claimants, thought it best, under all the circumstances, as a matter of expediency, to direct that the sister of the deposed poligar, who was an aged woman, and not likely to have children, should be invested with the title and authority of Ranee, and that the daughter (who, though a minor, had been married, but without her aunt's consent) should be placed under the Rance's care and guardianship, with strict injunctions that she should be well treated. The Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d July 1795, are expressed in the following terms:

> Under the various difficulties which present themselves upon this subject, the Board are desirous of preserving a due regard to the claims of those persons whose pretensions are the most prominent, without divesting themselves entirely of motives of political expediency, which seem to require some attention in the final arrangement of the succession. With respect to the political expediency, it is of importance to prevent the deposed Poligar from having any influence whatsoever in the country, or from holding out an idea of the probability of his return to the Government; and it is of great consequence, that the other Poligars to the southward, whose refractory dispositions have so frequently disturbed the peace of their several districts, should be deterred from the commission of similar offences by an apprehension of the ruin in which they may be involved. Under the impression of all these circumstances, the Board have come to the determination of nominating the sister of the deposed Poligar to the succession, and have also resolved to place his daughter under her charge, without touching upon the question of the future expectations of the child to succeed to the government, expectations, however which may reasonably be entertained, from the little probability of her aunt's pregnancy.

In the year 1803, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in the course of its arrangements consequent upon the cession of the Carnatic provinces by treaty with the Nawaub in 1801, issued a sunnud for the permanent settlement of the revenue in the zemindary of Ramnad,* which was directed to Sétupati Ranee

* The assessment for the zemindary was fixed in this document at the annual sum of 94,733 star agodas.

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Ranee Mungeleswara Nauchear, and purported to convey a right to hold the zemindary in perpetuity, or to transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, any part thereof, to whomsoever she might think proper.

This sunnud appears to have been regarded by the Ranee as changing the nature of the estate, &c., and vesting her with an absolute right over the zemindary, superseding all other pretensions.

In February 1811 the Ranee died, and it then appeared that she had executed a will by which she had bequeathed the zemindary to an adopted child, to the prejudice of her niece, with whom she had been for several years at variance. The will was dated 11th April 1807, and was witnessed by Colonel Martinz, Mr. Parish, the collector, and the Predaun, or minister of the Ranee.

The fact of the adoption, which took place in 1803, after the receipt of the sunnud, was confirmed by several witnesses. The individual adopted was Anasawmy Tawen, alleged to be the son of a slave woman named Vulliamay, of the Agambady caste, by Mootoo Curpa Tawen, husband of the sister of Ramasawmy Tawen, the Ranee's husband; and he was born in the year 1795. He had been introduced into the family of the Ranee during the life-time of Ramasawmy Tawen, who died in 1801 or 1802. One of the witnesses, a Bramin of Rámeswaram, thus described the ceremony of adoption:

The Ranee sent for me, on the 21st Vyasee of the year Roodrogaury, to come on the next day. Having collected several Bramins, as well as religious books, for the performance of the adoption, I accordingly went to the Ranee on the 22d, with Bramins and books, and assigned the offices to the Bramins for that purpose. The Bramins performed the ceremony of adoption by keeping a coombum, or pot, with water and perfumed hamum, or fire sacrifice, and other ceremonies, according to the Hindoo law; at which time the Ranee desired the parents of the deponent (in presence of several Bramins, gentlemen, and their relations, of the Marawah caste) to authorize her permanently to adopt the boy, to procure posterity, whom they had given, during the life-time of her husband, for the purpose; to which the parents answered, that they would give the boy, and accordingly gave him in adoption to Ranee Mungaleswara Nauchear; at which time the Ranee gave the mother 21 chuckrums, as charge of rearing. Afterwards the defendant was placed upon the lap of Mungaleswara Nauchear, and then I gave her munjaneer (or saffron-water) which had been consecrated, and the Bramins sprinkled the sacred water on the Ranee's head. I afterwards gave milk, fruits, and honey, in a silver cup, to the Ranee; she then ordered the ring which had been worn by Ramasawmy Tawen to be brought, and put the same into the like cup, and gave it to the defendant, as well as milk, fruits, &c. He afterwards gave alms and dasanum to the Bramins, &c., placed the defendant on the lap of the gentleman, and then sent him to their home, making gifts of grain.

Another witness described the ceremony of appointment to the heirship in the following words:

On the 28th Vyasee, the Stallatars, and others, were present; the Goorookuls and Pundarums of Rámeswaram were summoned; Gungawater and Codeeteertum were sent for, and the Bramins performed the ceremony of chomoom, and afterwards brought consecrated water, and poured it upon the head of the present zemindar, as purification; the ceremonies of abeshaigum were performed with holy water and Gunga water. He was dressed and ornamented with jewels, and the Rámeswarem Stallatars were presented with silk cloths; then the other Stallatars. Afterwards he went out in procession, and on his return to the Ranee's hall, the different people performed the homage respectively, due from them; afterwards, betel and nuts were distributed to the Tavers, Bramins, Pillays, and others, and the present zemindar retired into the palace.

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In token of the genuineness of his adoption, the individual adopted, on the death of the Ranee, was allowed to set fire to her funeral pile. At his adoption, he took the name of Mootoo Vijia Ragoonatha Sétupati.

Sevagawmy Nauchear, the daughter of the deposed poligar (the date of whose death does not appear) made several applications to the Government respecting her rights during the life-time of her aunt, which were not attended to, owing to some want of formality. After the decease of the Ranee, she made a formal claim to the zemindary, in an arzee to Government, founding it upon her birth, and upon the recognition of her right in the Minutes of Consultation already quoted. The question was referred for investigation to the Board of Revenue, which instituted a strict inquiry into the whole transaction.

The substance of the report of the Board is, that the deposition of the late poligar was not accompanied by any declaration setting aside the claims of his family; on the contrary, in the agreement concluded upon that occasion with the Nawab of Arcot, for the administration of the affairs of Ramnad by the Company's officers, it was expressly stipulated that a successor to the deposed poligar should be appointed as soon as the person entitled to succeed him could be satisfactorily ascertained: that from the tenour of the Minute of Consultation, it was apparent that the Board was not convinced of the preferable legal right of the sister over that of the daughter: that the letters addressed by the Board to the collector and to the Ranee showed that it was not the intention of the Government to set aside the ancient family, or to interfere with the course of succession, further than considerations of political expediency were thought at the time to require; and though such considerations did enter into the grounds of the decision passed in favour of the sister, yet the daughter was regarded as her presumptive and natural successor: that the late Ranee, though her claim to the succession was acknowledged in July 1795, was not placed in possession of the territory till February 1803, preparatory to the determination of the permanent settlement, then under the consideration of the special commission. The report concludes with recommending that the adopted son (who was still a minor) be, in the first instance, allowed possession of the zemindary, under the *primâ facie* title given by the will, leaving the other party to establish her claim by a regular suit in the courts. This recommendation was adopted by the Madras Government.

A suit was thereupon instituted in the Provincial Court in the year 1813, by Rance Sevagawmy Nauchear, plaintiff, against Streemathoo Heraniah Garbah Ravecoola Moottoo Vijia Ragoonatha Sétupati, defendant. The plaintiff alleged, and adduced testimony to prove, that her ancestors had enjoyed the sovereignty of the zemindary of Ramnad for thirteen generations; that on the deposition of her father, the nomination of her aunt was a mere temporary arrangement during her own minority; that her aunt, conceiving an enmity against the plaintiff, and wishing to set aside her lawful pretensions, contrary to the intentions of the British Government, had pretended to adopt the defendant, who, after the death of the Ranee, alleged that she had bequeathed to him the zemindary; that the defendant, being the son of a slave, and of the Agambady caste, and not a Marawar, could not be adopted or succeed to the zemindary; that the late Ranee did not adopt him during the life-time of her husband, conformably to the Hindu law, and that he did not perform the funeral ceremonies at her husband's death, wherefore the adoption was not legal, &c. The plaintiff, moreover, alleged the will to be a fabrication.

Amongst the documentary evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, is a curious remonstrance

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remonstrance from the high-caste inhabitants of Ramnad, wherein, after alleging that the defendant is the son of a slave-concubine, they subjoin: "as the person holding the puttum of Ramnad is the master of the holy place Rámeswaram, we consider him as a god, and prostrate ourselves before him, performing the ceremonies of homage; and as the son of the aforesaid Vulliamay is of the meanest caste, we undergo disgrace by paying him the respect aforesaid."

On the part of the defendant it was alleged that the succession to the zemindary was not in the female but the male line; that it had often devolved on the issue of the sisters of the poligars, and not upon the sisters or daughters, and therefore the plaintiff had no right to the succession; that the late poligar had been dethroned by government and confined as a criminal; that the purwannah granted by Government to the late Ranee did not specify that the plaintiff was to succeed; that the defendant had been brought up by the late Ranee, and she had obtained the written permission of her husband to adopt him, if they should have no issue; that, on the 3d June 1803, with the concurrence of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Parish, and in the presence of Col. Martinz and Mr. Browne, and with the knowledge of all the relations of the family, and of every person belonging to the province, the late Ranee did adopt the defendant, and caused him to be treated as second in power in the zemindary; that the defendant's right was founded not only on this adoption, but on the will of the late Ranee, wherein he was declared sole heir, &c.

The decree of the Provincial Court, passed on the 13th December 1813, declared that the plaintiff had proved that she was the only daughter and nearest of kin in lineal descent to the last poligar of Ramnad; that no act of Government had declared the lineal succession to be forfeited; that the proceedings which terminated in the nomination of the late Ranee to the zemindary, clearly proved that arrangement to have been a measure of political expediency only, and not a supersession of the plaintiff's claim; that the Government recognized the plaintiff as presumptive heiress to the zemindary by the declaration on the Minutes in 1795, and contemplated her succession thereto as a matter of course, liable to dispute only in the event of the late Ranee leaving lawful issue; that the defendant had failed to establish the fact as well as the legality of his alleged adoption by the late Ranee, for the following reasons: 1st, because he had not proved she had written authority from her husband to adopt the defendant; 2dly, because the defendant, at the time of his alleged adoption, must have been eight years old, which exceeds the age prescribed by the *Cullica Purana* for adopted sons, namely, five years; 3dly, because the defendant has not invalidated the testimony which proved him to be an illegitimate son of a bond-woman not of the Marawar caste. The Court were also of opinion that the defendant had not proved the will of the late Ranee, because he had not produced the original document, nor assigned satisfactory reasons for not having compelled the person in whose possession it was alleged to be (Teagaraj Pillay, the predaun of Ramnad) to produce it, or give evidence concerning it; and the exhibit stated to be a copy of the will, being inadmissible because it was confessed to be the copy of a copy. The Court therefore pronounced the plaintiff, Ranee Sevagawmy Nauchear, to be the lawful heiress of the late rajah, and decreed that she should henceforward hold and enjoy the zemindary of Ramnad, under the deed of permanent settlement granted in the name of the late Ranee, and be put in immediate and entire possession of her rights.

In conformity with this decree, the plaintiff seems to have been put in possession

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session of the zemindary; but from the statements in her own "case," it appears that litigations continued between her and the defendant, respecting some property belonging to the zemindary; and that a dispute arose between her and the late predaun, or minister, Teagaraj Pillay, whom she retained in his office, but to whose treachery she attributes most of her misfortunes.

In 1814, an appeal from the decree of the Provincial Court was lodged by the defendant in the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Madras, which Court having considered that the case had not been sufficiently investigated, in April 1815, remitted the record to the Provincial Court with directions to enforce the attendance of Teagaraj Pillay, or such other persons as might be pointed out as able to afford information regarding the two important documents, namely, the deed of consent between the late Ranee and her husband authorizing the adoption of the appellant, and the will of the late Ranee; both of which were essential to the appellant's case. The Court of Sudder Adawlut directed that the decree of the Provincial Court, for the establishment of the respondent in the zemindary, should be annulled for the present; and that, as the appellant could not furnish adequate security to justify its being put in his charge, neither party should hold it, but the zemindary should be held in attachment by the collector of the zillah of Madura during the litigation of the suit, for the benefit of the party who might be ultimately successful.

The Provincial Court, accordingly, took further evidence on the subject of these documents, including that of Teagaraj Pillay himself; upon a consideration of the whole of which, the Court (August 1815) pronounced (apparently upon very satisfactory grounds) both documents to be forgeries! They were further of opinion that the deed was in itself informal and invalid; and they consequently confirmed their former decree, adjudging the defendant to pay costs.

The Sudder Adawlut, to which court the suit returned by a supplementary petition of appeal from the original defendant, in October 1816 pronounced an opinion upon the whole case, which was diametrically opposed to that of the court below. The decree of the Sudder Adawlut states the questions for consideration to be two; the first was the right of Sevagawmy Nauchear to the succession as daughter of the late poligar: on this point the proceedings of the Government in 1795 appeared to the Court conclusive, inasmuch as they barred, in the Court's opinion, all pretensions on the part of Sevagawmy Nauchear to succeed to the zemindary as the daughter of the late poligar; her right was recognized merely as she appeared to be the presumptive heir of the Ranee Mungeleswara Nauchear; it was therefore only on her relationship to the late Ranee that she could found any claim to succeed. The Government, in determining the succession in favour of the late Ranee, expressed no intention of limiting the inheritance; the right of succession was left liable to be affected by any act within her power, under the Hindu law; and the rights conferred by the Government in 1795 were confirmed by the deed of permanent settlement granted in 1803. The next question was, whether the late Ranee had, by any legal act, destroyed the presumptive right of inheritance possessed by Sevagawmy Nauchear in 1795. The evidence adduced to prove the actual forgery of the deed of agreement between the late Ranee and her husband (bearing date 14th May 1797) for the adoption of the appellant, appeared to this Court to be altogether unworthy of credit; whilst the opposite evidence, adduced to prove the due execution of the deed, and the adoption of the appellant by the late Ranee, according to the authority of the deed, was too circumstantial and of too respectable a character to be lightly dis-

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discredited. With respect to the objection made to the informality of the deed, and to the legality of the adoption, on account of the age of the appellant at the time it took place, this Court had interrogated its own law-officers, who were unanimously of opinion, upon the authority of the law books, that a widow may adopt a son with the consent of her husband or her relations—that the consent of the husband may be verbal or in writing, either mentioning the name of the child, or leaving the child to be afterwards fixed upon—that the agreement between a man and his wife to adopt a child is not void by the death of either, but that the survivor must fulfil the engagement—that the rules as to the age of the child are not the same in every caste—that a child may be adopted from the twelfth day after his birth to the day of tying on the thread worn across the body, which for Bramins is eight years, for Cshatriyas eleven, for Vysyas twelve, but Sudras, if unmarried, may be adopted till the age of sixteen. The Court were of opinion that these dicta, deduced from the Sastras, obviated the objections as to the apparent informality of the deed of agreement, and as to the age of the appellant at the time of adoption; and with respect to the allegation that he was the son of a bond-woman of a mean caste, the Court considered it to be satisfactorily refuted by the evidence on the part of the appellant, and by his being acknowledged as a kinsman by three individuals of unimpeached credit belonging to the family inheriting the zemindary. Being satisfied of the fact and of the legality of the appellant's adoption by the late Ranee, the Court did not consider it necessary to go into a consideration of the other ground of his claim, namely, the will alleged to have been left by the late Ranee; and, therefore, decided that the late Ranee was legally competent to adopt the appellant; that she did adopt him, and thereby destroyed the presumptive right of inheritance which would appear to have been possessed by the respondent in the year 1795; the court, accordingly, reversed the decree of the Provincial Court, and adjudged the respondent, Sevagawmy Nauchear, to pay all the costs of suit in both courts.*

From this decision, the daughter of the late poligar, the respondent, appealed, in the first instance to the Governor General of India (the Marquess of Hastings); but the Supreme Government having no appellate jurisdiction in such cases, an appeal was asserted to his Majesty in Council, not, however, till August 1825.

On the 26th April last, the case having been heard *ex parte*, on behalf of the appellant, Sevagawmy Nauchear; the Lords of the Privy Council affirmed the decree of the Sudder Adawlut. Their Lordships were of opinion that the *sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar*, granted to the late Ranee by the Madras Government in April 1803, conveyed to her the zemindary absolutely, and that any claim of the appellant must be derived from her aunt, either as her heir at law, or under a will.

Some sympathy must naturally be felt for the appellant in this case, where original title seems indisputable, and whose loss of claim appears to have arisen from no fault on her part. In the perplexing difficulties of the question, it is not surprising that an English court, constituted like that of our Privy Council, should have taken advantage (a phrase not meant in any offensive sense) of a document, like the sunnud granted by Lord Clive, which rode over a dormant right, and created a new title. The Court might do this without

* The taxed costs of the suit payable by the respondent under this decree amounted to 22,468 rupees, which was more than half the net revenue of the zemindary. The Government revenue from the zemindary is 94,733 star pagodas; the net annual revenue to the proprietor, 12,100 star pagodas.

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out thereby expressing any opinion of the justice of the act, supposing that the grant was so intended. It ought to be recollected, however, that, by the treaty with the Nawaub of the Carnatic, the Company engaged to secure the zemindary to the legitimate heir. The heir, at that period, was undoubtedly the appellant; and how far the engagement can equitably be relinquished without the consent of the party most interested, is a serious question.

Law and equity, however, in these difficult cases, are not equivalent or convertible terms.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT THE KEELING ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following nautical notice is important to oriental navigators.

The southern group of the Keeling Islands, consisting of a circular chain of low islands covered with coco-palm trees, have been found by Capt. J. C. Ross, of the ship *Borneo*, to form a safe harbour for ships of any size, which has been named by him Port Albion, and where he has fixed himself with his family and a few followers, giving the name of New Selma to the settlement.

As ships are liable to sustain damage after clearing the straits of Sunda, when bound to Europe, by the resistance of a heavy swell from the S.W., while carrying sail with the S.E. trade-wind, Port Albion lying nearly in the direct route of such ships, as well as of those outward-bound to the west coast of Sumatra, or to Bengal late in the season, seems likely to become of great importance to navigators, by affording them a harbour of refuge, to repair their damages, and refresh their crews, if sickly, with coco-nuts, good water, and, some time hence, with hogs and poultry, which may easily be reared.

With the view of rendering Port Albion of utility to the commerce of the British empire, Capt. Ross formed the settlement of New Selma, and he has already had the satisfaction to find his expectations in some measure realized, as two ships have touched there in order to secure started butt-ends, and one from Port Jackson bound to Calcutta, stopped and filled up her water.

This southern chain of the Keeling or Coral Islands, extends from lat. 12° 4′ to 12° 14′ S., being 10 miles in length, and about 7 in breadth; the longitude of the western part is about 97° 4′ E., and the entrance of the harbour is formed between the two northernmost islands of the chain.

New Selma has been found a healthy climate; the showery season is from January to July, but light showers fall occasionally at all times. The trade wind prevails constantly, blowing with more or less strength, and varying at times between S. and E.N.E. The range of the thermometer is between 73° and 84°. The current usually sets to north-westward, sometimes 1 or 1½ mile per hour.

If a ship intend to stop at Port Albion, and her longitude be uncertain, she ought to get into the parallel of lat. 12. 10′ S. when at a reasonable distance to the eastward of these coral islands, then steer to the westward, and when their eastern part is seen, she should steer for Direction Island, which is the north-easternmost of the chain, and pass round it on the western side within a ¼ of a mile, to give a birth to the reef that extends from the island on the west side of the entrance of the harbour; and as the bank of soundings is very steep, she should be ready to anchor in from 10 to 7 or 6 fathoms when Direction Island bears about E. or E. by N., for the depths are only 3¾ fathoms, with that island bearing about N.E. If unprovided with a chain cable, a spot of sandy ground ought to be selected to anchor upon, and afterward a ship may be warped into the deep water basin inside of Direction Island, or taken up the harbour by a skilful person belonging to the settlement of New Selma, where wood and water may be obtained.

Chart Office, East-India House,
May 22d, 1828.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

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ACCOUNT OF THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO.*

The writer of the following pages having, during a trading voyage, made a short stay at Sambas, Mompawa, and Pontianak, and made inquiries respecting the existing state of affairs, was enabled to collect a little information respecting that part of Borneo over which the Dutch residency of the north-west coast claims jurisdiction, its inhabitants, and commerce. This information was procured in the first instance from the most intelligent natives with whom he had intercourse, and afterwards submitted to the inspection of European gentlemen intimately acquainted with the coasts, who concur in the opinion that the information is correct.

The civilization of the Daya, the extirpation of piracy, the acquisition of revenue, and the appropriation of commercial advantages, may be stated as the most prominent motives which have influenced the Netherlands Government in forming those posts now united under the designation of the residency of the north-west coast of Borneo. That Government have acquired this portion of their dominions by treaties formed with the native princes since the commencement of 1812. The general principles of these treaties are, that, in consideration of the ports being placed under the immediate control of the European power, and of the sultauns of Sambas, Mompawa, Pontianak, and Matan, not negociating with other European governments, or Americans, and using their endeavours to repress piracy, these princes shall be paid a monthly stipend; and the nature of those which have been concluded with the Malayu or Daya† chieftains of the interior is, that their territories shall be administered by the Dutch, and the revenues equally divided.

This residency is supposed to extend along the coast from Ayer Hitam, which is considered the southern limit of the territories of Matan, to Palo, the northern boundary of those of Sambas, comprehending these states, those of Pontianak and Mompawa, and some of the petty chieftainships of the interior, which were not dependent on either of the foregoing powers.

The nature of the country presents almost insuperable obstacles to surveying; but a rough map has been constructed, principally from the observations of the late Mr. Muller,‡ assisted by those of other gentlemen who have travelled in various directions. By this map it would appear that the residency extends on a rough estimate over nearly one-third of the whole island. The face of the country is generally low, the Danaō Malayu, although forty-five leagues from the nearest part of the coast, being probably not more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. It presents no continuous chain of mountains; the highest land is at the back of Sambas, and between that place and Mompawa. From Sambas to Pontianak the country for a little way inland appears from

* Abridged from the *Singapore Chronicle*.

† These Daya are partially civilised; they pretend to be Malayu, and of course Islam, but they do not circumcise until they have become parents, and retain many of the customs peculiar to the true Daya.

‡ This gentleman was formerly in the army of his Netherlands Majesty; but, disgusted at the promotion of junior officers, resigned the service. He was then selected to explore the interior of Borneo. His talents, information, and zeal, rendered him peculiarly adapted for this hazardous undertaking, and his death is a serious loss. When examining the Dānāo Malayu he conjectured that the rivers of Kotē and Passir might communicate with this lake, and to determine this, he ascended the former river, and at some distance in the interior was murdered by a Daya in whom he too implicitly confided. This occurred in 1825. It is to be hoped that the government will publish his journals. All the information since collected warrant the supposition that the above rivers have not their source in the lake, but rise in the range of mountains at the back of the Banjer Massin district, called by the Malayu, Gunong Malawi Pino.

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from the sea to be irregular, and in some places the peaks of the hills are perfectly conical; but it does not appear to be known whether these are volcanic. With the exception of this tract, the residency is flat, sometimes presenting isolated hills; is intersected by numerous rivers and their tributary streams, and has every appearance of this part of Borneo having been originally an archipelago of numerous small islands.* The principal rivers are those of Sambas, Pontianak, Matan, Succadana, and Mompawa; many others discharge themselves also into the sea. Bars obstruct the entrance of all; on that of Pontianak there are eight feet, Sambas fifteen, and Mompawa six feet: these depths are at high-water spring tides, and the rise of the tide being from six to eight feet; the rivers at low water are nearly inaccessible excepting to very small craft. After passing the bars, the rivers are of considerable depth, and wind in graceful curves for some distance from their mouths before the falls in Malayu Riyam present obstacles to† inland navigation. Those falls are from three to thirty feet in height.

The only lake hitherto discovered is the Danaō Malayu, situated in 1° 5′ north latitude, and 114° 20′ east longitude. It was first visited by Europeans in September 1823. It is about eight leagues in length and four in breadth, and in places has a depth of eighteen feet; these dimensions are considerably increased in the rains. Two islands rise from the surface of its waters, and it is stored with numerous fish, among others the biyaivan, the roe of which is in as great demand as the trăbŭ of Siak. Along the shores of the lake and of its islands, rocks are found which present the appearance of having suffered from the action of the sea. The largest island was named Vander Capellen, in compliment to the amiable nobleman who lately governed Java; the smallest Fobias, after one among the many gentlemen employed as commissioners for the affairs of Borneo.

The soil is generally a mould formed partly of alluvial, partly of decayed vegetable matter, about two feet deep, placed upon a white clay strongly impregnated with saltpetre.

From the disproportion between the population and the extent of land, little is cultivated, the greater part is still forests. The want of information and the limits of this memoir prevent an enumeration of more of the vegetable productions than those which are particularly useful; bulliyan (kayu bissi) or iron wood, tămbŭsŭ, mărbō marante, sluma, pārā, mādang chŭmŭ, mādang prāwās, păniyāo, tăkăm or kawan, batu, angsuna or bawan hutan, and ghiam, are the Malayu names of trees of large size, which afford excellent timber for house and ship-building. The kapur is used for these purposes, and produces the camphor of commerce; kranji, and arang or ebony, form articles of export, as do the oil used for culinary purposes, which is expressed from the fruit of the tănkāwān tree, dammer and kuning oil. Rattans are abundant and of pretty

* This hypothesis is deduced from the following facts: the hills are similar to the islands along the coast in appearance and structure, the soil is generally similar to the bottom of the sea; rocks which appear to have been exposed to a surf are found in the interior, and the low land along the coast has advanced considerably since the establishment of the European posts.

† The following is the mode in which the inland trade is conducted. Bandongs, which are long narrow boats drawing little water, and entirely covered in with matting, proceed as far as the falls permit, where the cargo is discharged into bedars or small sampangs. When these meet a riyam, the cargo as well as the bedar is carried over land until past the fall. Some of the petty chiefs prohibit the traders from the lower parts of their waters from carrying their goods through their districts, and require them to be sold there, when the people of the district carry them farther up: this exists in almost every district. The whole of the inland trade is by barter; however, each article is valued in rials, an imaginary coin of two rupees, although money is almost invariably refused by the Daya for those goods they may have for sale.

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pretty good quality; the best are collected about Kotaringan, which belongs to Matan.

The whole of Borneo is rich in mineral productions; those which have received attention in this residency are diamonds, gold, and iron.

The principal diamond mines are in the district of Landak.* The arèng (conglomerate?) in which the diamonds are found, is a kind of yellowish gravelly earth, mixed with pebbles of various sizes and shapes, and is found at different depths below the surface. From fifty to sixty feet is the greatest depth to which a shaft has hitherto been sunk, and the following, it is said, are the strata which are dug through when the arèng is at these depths: three feet, black mould; seventeen, yellow sandy clay; seventeen, redder ditto; six or seven of a tenacious slate-coloured clay mixed with stones; an equal depth of a similar clay without stones, but mixed with pebbles, and known by the name of amper, and six or seven of a tenacious yellow clay—the presence of the amper strata is considered a sure indication of a vein.

The mines are worked by the Daya, Malayu, and Chinese. The former proceed in the following manner: a shaft barely sufficient to permit the miner to turn round in, or at utmost two feet in diameter, is sunk to the arèng; this is from one to three feet in thickness, and is dug out to the extent of seven or eight feet from the sides of the shaft, under the upper strata, which sometimes is propped up; but the laziness or improvidence of the Daya is such, that this precaution is often forgotten, the upper strata falls in, and the miners miserably perish. These accidents† most frequently occur when an adjacent shaft is sunk, which is thus done: the arèng in the first mine being expended, and the course of the vein ascertained, a new shaft is sunk in that direction at the distance of fifteen or sixteen feet from the preceding, to enable the miners when arrived at the arèng to work back to their former mine, and the same process is repeated until the vein be exhausted. The arèng is hoisted up in small baskets by bambus, on the ends of which part of a branch being left forms a small hook. The search for the diamonds is conducted in an equally simple manner. Small dulans, circular trays slightly converging towards the centre, are nearly filled with arèng, and the Daya, seating himself in the nearest stream, immerses the dulan, and works the arèng by hand until the earthy particles begin to separate; the dulan is then brought to the surface, and a rotatory motion is given to it, until the water it contains being saturated with earthy matter, is poured off, and this is continued till the water comes away clean. The pebbles, &c. which remain in the centre then undergo a strict examination.

The Malayu proceed in nearly a similar manner; but the superior intelligence of the Chinese teaches them to use a more efficient process. The Chinese seldom sink a shaft, but avail themselves of those which have been sunk, and the mines abandoned by the Daya or Malayu. A tank is formed, or a small stream is dammed up, and a channel being cut in the direction of the vein,

* The principal village, called also Landak, is situated about twenty-two leagues from Pontianak, in a N.E. by E. direction. It is one of the principal stations for conducting the inland trade in this part of the residency. The voyage from Pontianak occupies about five days, the tide flowing no higher than about twelve miles above that town. The sinuosities of the river are, however, the principal cause of the duration of the voyage. An assistant resident is posted at Landak, which is accounted peculiarly unhealthy.

† One occurred about twenty-seven years since, when sixteen men employed by a person named Haji Mahomet Sally were killed, while working a rich vein at Batu Malingang. More recent instances might be adduced, but this is preferred as having been related by the Haji's grandson, an intelligent man from whom the principal part of the information respecting the mines was procured, and its correctness ascertained by reference to gentlemen who had been either employed at, or visited this district.

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vein, the sluices are opened, and the superior strata are entirely cleared away by the velocity of the stream, and the arèng being discovered, the sluice is shut. The arèng having been dug out is washed, by exposure to the repeated action of water conducted along wooden troughs fixed in an inclined plane, and not cleaned in the dulans, until the stony particles are nearly freed from extraneous matter.

The largest diamond known with certainty to have been found in these mines weighed thirty-six carats. It was long supposed that the sultaun of Matan possessed one weighing 367, which it was said he was afraid to cut lest it should prove flawed; but gentlemen to whom it has been lately shewn consider it not to be a true stone.

Formerly, if the labours of the miners were rewarded by success, which is very uncertain, stones under four carats were their property; all of that size and upwards were claimed by the Panambahan, then a tributary of Bantam, from the sultan of which state the former Dutch Company purchased this monopoly or royalty, for 50,000 dollars. At present, by treaty with the Panambahan, all the stones must be delivered to government at twenty per cent. below the market price, which is ascertained by appraisement on the spot, the necessary advances being of course first made to the miners by government. The small stones are sold at Pontianak, and the large ones, for which there are no purchasers there, are disposed of at Batavia, and the profits equally divided between government and the Panambahan. There is every reason to believe that in the first year and a half succeeding this arrangement, which was made in the middle of 1823, these amounted to about 19,000 guldens, 390 carats having been delivered to the agents of government in the latter part of 1823, and 1,900 in 1824, the cost of which must have been 33,000 guldens, and the proceeds 52,000. The existing regulations are no doubt as often evaded as that mentioned above must have been, and if such be the case, 2,290 carats are less than the actual produce of the period in question. The number of persons employed during it is unknown, so that no idea can be formed of the profit on mining speculations.* The deliveries of 1825 and 1826 were less than that of 1824, and will be still less this year, government not advancing to an equal extent, in consequence partly of an outstanding balance against the miners, and partly of the disinclination of the latter to receive copper money. Some natives are of opinion that the veins are not so productive as in former times; others, making due allowance for the decrease occasioned by the measures of government, say that they are not worked with equal zeal.

Gold is found in almost every part of the residency, also in the arèng strata, and takes many names, being invariably designated by the name of the place where it is procured. The gold of Sintang, Sangão, and Landak, are about nine touch; of Muntuhari about eight and and a half; that of Mandor a shade below eight; these are places under Pontianak: that found at Mantrādu, under Mompawa, is about eight touch; and under Sambas, gold of nine touch is found; at Sapan, of eight and a half; at Larak, of eight; and of seven and a half at Salakão. The mines are worked in a similar manner to those already described, and the arèng cleaned in the dulan, in the centre of which the gold, from its greater gravity, is collected. There are no data for ascertaining the amount produced,† or the number of persons employed. The

* The grandson of Hajl Mahomet Sally once expended between 500 and 600 dollars in employing thirty-six men nearly five months, and was unsuccessful, and says that he has known other persons possessed of greater means disburse treble that amount without success.

† The amount of gold produced is supposed to be about 1¼ pikuls, or 3,000 bungkals.

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The price at the principal ports may be taken at about two dollars and ninety cents per touch; or say, twenty-six Spanish dollars for Sintang gold of nine touch. The sultaun of Sambas has in his possession a lump weighing twelve and a half bungkals, and says he has seen some which weighed twenty-five.

Iron is principally procured from Jellè, in the interior of Matan, in sufficient quantities to form an article of export, when it is known by the name of bissi ikat, from the manner in which it is made up. Ten pieces, each piece about eight or nine inches long, one and a half broad, and half an inch thick, form a small bundle, and five of these a large one, which weighs about nineteen or twenty catties, and sells at Matan for about three dollars. It is collected by the Daya, and is of superior quality, as tools made of it are not steeled, and it is in great demand among the natives. It is imported advantageously at Pontianak, both from Matan and from Banjermassin, at which place it is known by the name of bissi desa, or country iron.

The animal productions, which add to the exports of this residency, are wax, bezoar stones, and deer horns; but very little birds'-nest is found. The wax is of good quality when collected by the Daya, who find the hives most commonly on the katapan tree;* but, passing through many hands before exported, it is then generally adulterated.† The bezoar stones, or batu galiga, the Daya allege, are collected by them from the muscular parts of animals, particularly‡ the porcupine (Landak), and the various species of Simia, and they conceive that they are produced by wounds received from other animals, especially the wild hog and Simia, On the coast, this account appears to be believed, although contrary to the received opinion that the bezoar is produced in the stomachs of certain ruminating animals.

No meteorological journal has been kept, but, to judge from personal feeling, the climate must be very warm—this, with the dense forests, and extensive marshes, would warrant the inference that the residency is unhealthy, but it is considered otherwise, with the exception of the diamond district. The prevalent diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent and intermittent fevers, dropsical, rheumatic and bilious complaints, small pox, and the lues venerea. While the cholera morbus raged, it made dreadful ravages. Once at Pontianak, the whole garrison were attacked, and the resident, who fortunately escaped, was the only person to administer the usual remedies.

It cannot be expected that the local authorities should have been able to draw up a census of the population, when it is remembered that the most numerous portion are either independent savages, or Chinese in open revolt; but it is probable that the whole population of this extensive tract does not exceed 400,000 souls.

The most numerous class are the Daya, who may be estimated at 200,000. They are principally employed in collecting the useful products of their forests, mining, and the cultivation of their ladangs. A small strip of coarse cotton cloth (barely sufficient to cover those parts nature teaches them to conceal) called a chawat, which is often made of bark, and sometimes a kind of waistcoat, and head handkerchief, form their dress; beads and brass wire their ornaments, salt their luxury, tobacco their passion, and iron is necessary for their tools and arms. These articles are taken to them from the lower

* Those trees attain a great age, and, when growing near a village, become hereditaments, having been known to have been in the possession of the same family for three and four generations.

† In 1821, an American ship purchased seventy-two pikuls at Pontianak, which realised much less than the prime cost, the wax was so greatly adulterated.

‡ The best are procured from the porcupine, and in the district of Landak.

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lower parts of the rivers, and from the mode in which the inland trade is conducted, the consumer pays enormously for them in the produce of his industry; for instance, in some places one measure of salt costs twenty of rice. The Daya are, generally speaking, peaceable; the petty feuds among themselves may be traced to the horrid custom of ornamenting their houses with human skulls, procured by waylaying individuals of a different tribe, and to decorating their children with the teeth; or to disputes about particular tracts of forests: and the oppression of the Chinese sometimes rouses them to revenge themselves against that race. It is considered more honourable that the skulls should be those of women or children, on the supposition that the men would exert themselves for their protection; but it is seldom they are procured by open attack; the general practice, when operations are carried on to a considerable extent, being to surround a village during the night, and murder those who have occasion to leave it at break of day. Some of those who are found about the ports to the northward of Sambas, at times connect themselves with the pirates, and the condition of the connexion is, that the skulls and iron shall be their share, the other plunder that of the pirates.

The villages of these savages are mostly placed near spots fit for their ladangs, and are generally protected by a beinting or breastwork. The houses are built with a long verandah in front, which serves for communicating with the different families and for their several fire-places. There are mostly three ladders, which are pulled up at night. From six to seven families reside in one house, the patriarch in the middle, in whose apartment the musical instruments are kept. The houses are built upon posts, and in the space below the pigs, &c. are reared. Among the customs peculiar to them, it may be expected that something respecting the decapitation of heads should be mentioned. The more heads a man has cut off the more he is respected, and a young man cannot marry until he can produce heads procured by himself, nor can the corpse of a person of rank be inhumed until a fresh head be acquired by his nearest of kin. Should he be of high rank, great rejoicings take place on his return from a successful expedition; the heads, which probaby still bleed, are seized by the women, who rush into the water, dip the heads and anoint themselves with the ensanguined water which drops from the skulls. A man of great consideration may have fifty or sixty skulls suspended in his premises. It has been known that two years have expired before a young man could be married, or, in other words, before he could procure a skull. The following are the customs observed on the conclusion of peace between two hostile tribes. Each provides a slave to be murdered by the other, and the principal person present gives the first wound, which is inflicted on the lower part and in the centre of the breast bone. The other persons of the tribe who may be present immediately follow the example, and fathers encourage their children to mutilate the body with their knives or whatever weapon they can acquire. The slaves sacrificed to peace are not criminals, but generally purchased for this purpose. Besides this, presents are interchanged; these are provisions, gold dust to the value of a few rupees, and Siamese earthen jars, which are highly valued, as the priests use them as oracles, striking them, and predicting according to the sounds which may be elicited. Peace is concluded at the chief village or town of the most powerful tribe. It was thus that a feud which had existed five years between the Sintang and Săkādō Daya was determined in 1826, since when they have been on amicable terms. The principal Daya are those of Kayang, whose principal town is Sĕgão, which is about twenty-five days' journey by water above Sintang,

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tang, and the latter is about fourteen inland from Pontianak. Sevendifferent dialects are known to exist among the Daya of this presidency. Far in the interior the only trace of religion appears to be in a superstitious reverence paid to deer, which are considered to be the progenitors of the Daya, and this animal is therefore not killed or eaten by them. The high cast Daya do not engage in mining, as they fancy it may induce misfortune on their country.

The next most numerous class are the Chinese; some rate them at no more than 35,000 men, others as high as 72,000; probably 50,000 may be near the amount, and, as the greater number are not married, nor have children, the total number of Chinese, men, women, and children, may be about 125,000. Their principal establishments are at Măndor, Măntradu, Salakāo, Larak, and Sinkawan, in the interior; but the whole coast, from the river of Sambas to Pontianak is lined with their establishments. Their towns are described as populous and well laid out. They are principally emigrants from that part of the province of Kuang-tong, whose inhabitants are known in the straits by the appellation of Orang Khé, or their descendants by Daya women. Formerly, about 3,000 arrived annually; of late, in consequence of the disturbances, not more than a third of that number. They are described as turbulent, and difficult to govern; but may not this be attributed to the change they have experienced between the present and the former governments? The only direct tax under the native government was a small tribute or bungamas, collected from those who had a certain employment; now, all, whether employed or not, are expected to pay two guldens for a license to settle, an annual capitation tax of the same amount per head, to contribute to the support of various farms during their stay, and, finally, thirty guldens for permission to quit the country. These impositions on the most valuable part of the community, a class who know their own value and strength, naturally render them dissatisfied; yet, notwithstanding such just cause for dissatisfaction, there seems no doubt that the views of government might have been accomplished had these been gradually carried into execution in a mild and consistent manner, and not, at one time by threats, at another by negociation, and then again by force. The most probable mode of deriving a revenue from them appears to be by a transit duty on the articles of their consumption, leaving the internal regulation of their settlements to themselves; and by requiring an assessment from each establishment in proportion to its population, to be levied by the kongsies, or chiefs. To an arrangement of this description they would have no objection. The men and women are clothed in the costume of China, their apparel being made of coarse blue and white piece goods; besides these, however, they require a few kurwahs, for sacrifices; and they consume opium, Chinese and Javanese tobacco, pulse (kachang), coco-nut oil, iron, and a few articles from China. They are employed in mining, agriculture, manufacturing coarse sugar; those near the sea in fishing; and, in the principal ports, as artificers and petty merchants.

The Malayu are estimated at about 60,000 souls. The men are variously employed as foresters, agriculturists, miners, or, in maritime pursuits.

The Ugi men, women, and children, may be 5,000 in number; the greater part settled at Pontianak. They are mostly from Waju, in the interior of Celebes; and among them are individuals possessed of 80,000 or 90,000 dollars. The trade of Pontianak is principally in their hands, and they are only second to the Chinese, as a valuable portion of the community.

There are a few Arabs and their descendants, whose number may be taken at 600; of natives of India there cannot be more than fifty.

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In addition to the articles mentioned as consumed by the Daya and Chinese, the Malayu, Ugi, and Arabs, require a few finer Indian and European piece goods, Celebean and Javanese ditto, raw silk and manufactured silks, and a little broad cloth.

Agriculture affords but little to pay for these articles. Rice, indeed, is sometimes exported, but it is a query whether more be produced than sufficient for home consumption, as, at times, it forms an article of import. It is cultivated both in the ladang or upland plantations, and in the sawah or marsh lands; in the former by the Daya, in the latter by the Chinese. The ladangs are permitted to lie fallow three years; the growing jungle has then attained sufficient size to afford the necessary manure when cut down and burnt. Both ladang and sawah plantations are considered moderately productive, but, in some seasons, the growing crops suffer much from vermin. Sugar manufactured by the Chinese, from cane cultivated by themselves, is also exported, but in very small quantities.

From the foregoing brief notices of the productions of this residency and the wants of the inhabitants, it will be perceived that the imports are opium, piece goods, iron, tobacco, salt, silk (raw and manufactured), pulse, oil, and a few Chinese goods; the principal returns for which are gold, diamonds, wax, rattans, dammer, wood, and Tankawan oils, with a little rice and coarse sugar.

This trade is principally in the hands of the Ugi, who either conduct it in their own craft, or deal with trading vessels touching at the ports; the Arabs and Malayu participate, and the trade with China is carried on in the junks which annually arrive, to the number of perhaps six. It is asserted that commerce is much on the decline; and this is attributed to the following causes: to the eastward the imports are similar to those of these ports, and formerly Sambas, Mompawa, and Pontianak, were emporia for part of the eastern trade; this branch of course has ceased since the establishment of Singapore; and the remaining branch, or that which supplies the wants of the residency, has suffered from the disturbances having taught the Chinese to depend less upon foreign supplies. Again; the duties which are levied are much greater than in former times; and as the consequent enhancement in the price of goods, from this and other fiscal regulations, is not understood by the Daya, they do not purchase to an equal amount, and of course have not equal inducements to industrious pursuits. The introduction also of copper money, and that at an increased valuation, has tended to paralyze industry, or, in other words, to decrease trade.

With the decrease of trade the revenue has decreased; it now amounts to about 9,000 guldens per mensem, and is derived from the capitation tax on the Chinese, a fee for permitting them to settle, one for a license to quit the country, pork, fish, arrack, prepared opium, Chinese gambling, and betel farms, the profits arising from the monopoly of the diamonds, post office and vendue departments, harbour dues, customs, stamps, and a tax on the transfer of property.

The current expenses of the residency, excluding the interest on those of the wars with the Chinese, and on the dead stock, may be estimated at 45,000 guldens; from this, the average revenue being deducted, it would appear that government sustains an actual monthly loss of 34,000 guldens in keeping up this residency.

Have any of the objects of government in forming these outposts been realized in any degree sufficient to counterbalance this enormous expense? Truth requires a negative reply to this question.

Commerce

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Commerce is one of the principal means appointed by Providence for civilizing mankind, and is the only one which has hitherto operated in partially civilizing those Daya who are not equally savage with their brethren. The inland trade is notoriously less than heretofore, and therefore it is not uncharitable to conclude that the Daya are generally as barbarous as when the Netherlands commenced administering the government. The pirates established to the northward of Sambas, and those of Kayong, in the interior of Matang, commit as many depredations as ever, and in as daring a manner. The state of the revenue has been shewn; and the small trade carried on with Java and its dependencies cannot be considered as securing any peculiar commercial advantages, as the few articles imported from these parts would have been introduced had the European power not been established. A mistaken line of policy can be the only cause of the failure.

DESCRIPTION OF BABYLON.

From a Spanish Poem, 1280.*

It standes in a salubrious spot, wele planted, in a clyme
Nor mistye with the vernal rayne, nor chilled by wynter ryme;
In all riche bounties bountifull beyonde desyre, and Tyme
Has with the gyftes of mony an age still stored it from his pryme.

The folke that in that citye bide wan sickenesse hurteth ne'er;
There the choice gummes and balsames be, and spice beyonde compare;
Of ginger, frankincense and myrrhe the place is nothyng spare,
Nor of the nuttemeg, nor the clove, nor spikenard moche more rare.

The verie treen give odours forth soe swete that they dispell
Or strippe disease of all its force; the people there that dwelle
Are of a ryght gode tynte, and men may soothlie swear that well
The tribes that jorneye farre and neare perceyve the plesaunt smelle.

And founded on a spacious plaine, most plesaunt was the site,
Riche in all kyndes of game wherein the hunter takes delyte;
By verdaunt mountaynes compassed round, by nibbling flockes made whyte,
Well tempered passed the vernal daye and eke the wynter nighte.

There fly the brilliaunt loorie and the curious paroqueete
That somtimes even men of brayne with their sage conynge beat;
And when the lesser birdes too sing, the motheres, wele I weet,
Forget their own dere babies in lystening soundes soe swete.

The men are men of substaunce, and generous in their pryde;
They all goe robed in garments with goodlie colours dyed;
Caparisoned sleeke palfries and ambling mules they ryde,
And the poore in satyn and in silke goe marchyng at their side.

Built by a rare gode master were the palaces soe vaste,
Wele mesured by the quadrante and the tymbers morticed fast;
With mervellous care and labour were the deep foundacyons caste,
Stronge to withstande the fyre and floode, the erthquake and the blaste.

The gates were all of marble, natyve marble pure and whyte,
All shyning like fyne cristal, and brave as they were brighte
With sculptured werke; the quarter that soared to greatest height
Was the Kynge's own home, and kyngly it might be termed of ryghte.

Four hundred columns had they, those mansions every one,
With base and capital of goolde, reflecting backe the sunne;
Had they been polished brasiers they colde not more have shone,
Their partes so welle the chizel and burnisher had done.

There is not in the worlde a man that fytlie can declare
The perfect sweetnesse and delight that filled all places there;
For whilst in that fair Eden a mortal lived, he ne'er
Felt hunger or the parchinge thirst, or paine, or vexing care.

* By Juan Lorenzo of Astorga. See the article "Castilian Poetry," in the *Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany*, No. 1.

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THE SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A VERY severe, and we are apprehensive not altogether unjust, criticism upon one of the elementary books translated and published under the auspices of the Calcutta School-Book Society, appears in the last number of the Paris *Journal Asiatique*. This critical article bears the signature of P. L. du Chaume: but for that circumstance we should have been tempted, by its internal evidence, to bestow the credit of it upon *another individual*.

The writer begins by the following remarks, which indicate a view of the present mode of instructing our Hindu subjects, which though not perhaps quite original, has been seldom if ever avowed in this country. "Amongst the numerous societies," he observes, "more or less useful, formed by the English in India for the dissemination of European knowledge and civilization, one of the most active is the Calcutta School-Book Society. Its chief object is that of publishing elementary works for the use of the native schools throughout the country. This object, which appears laudable in itself, presents serious inconveniences in practice, and gives great scope for remark upon the motives and results of the undertaking. It is desired to instruct the Hindus in our sciences, and to inculcate upon them European notions, without reflecting upon the unavoidable consequences of these endeavours. This new civilization will destroy amongst the Hindus the ties which bind them to their country, to their countrymen, and to their brethren in religious *faith*: it would appear that this fact had been lost sight of, namely, that such a change would render those who adopted it aliens from their family, and what in India is still worse, from their caste. Without becoming Europeans, they would be no longer Hindus: without laws, country, or family connexions, they would be placed in the most deplorable condition."—The writer hence appears to recommend that the Hindu people should be kept in ignorance, *or*, which is pretty nearly the same thing, confined to the study of their own books.

After these introductory observations, the author proceeds to classify the several modes of civilization amongst large masses of mankind. "There exists throughout the world," he remarks, "four great species of civilization, materially different from each other; that of Europe, founded upon Christian ethics and the traditions of classical antiquity; the Indian, which is entirely religious and metaphysical; that of China, founded solely upon policy; and, finally, the Mahomedan, the most modern and the least commendable, which rests upon an extravagant creed, admitting the gloomy principle of fatalism, destructive of all human society when its votaries become really converts to it. These four species of civilization cannot be confounded or blended with each other; they would be mutually destroyed by any attempt to unite them. That which was the strongest in a country where another species endeavoured to insinuate itself, would in the end gain the victory over the latter, as was the case in China, where one branch of Indian civilization, the Buddhistic, was introduced a short time after our era; or as in India, when that country was invaded by a handful of Mahomedans, whose creed and institutions were soon neutralized by those of the conquered, who composed a mass too vast and too homogeneous to be easily swayed or altered by foreign influence."

The French writer subjoins the following reflections, which demonstrate how little he is acquainted with the real sentiments of the natives of India:—"The English, who aim at teaching the Hindus the paces of Europeans, do not perceive that, by this mistaken zeal, they pave the way for two events which cannot fail of being fatal to them. One is the formation of a new power, which,

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which, in time, will succeed in expelling them from India; the other is provoking the hatred of the natives, which they must naturally excite in a very high degree, by openly sapping their creed and ancient institutions." He concludes this part of his criticism with the following liberal remark:—"Happily for the East-India Company, the instruments employed to introduce European civilization amongst the Hindus are not selected with such care as to offer a prospect of this undertaking being very speedily accomplished. The missionaries, who betake themselves to the banks of the Ganges, are not all of them apostles endowed with an austere virtue and an irresistible eloquence; and the teachers, destined to diffuse light and knowledge throughout these remote countries, do not appear to combine all the qualities which seem requisite in order to ensure success to so great a project."

The critic then proceeds to examine an epitome of geography in Hindustani printed at Calcutta in 1824 by the School-Book Society, which he characterizes as one of the most miserable productions in this department of science which could possibly be met with. He begins his criticism with objecting to the introduction of the English words "Calcutta School-Book Society" in Arabic characters, instead of being translated into the corresponding terms in Hindi; and with remarking that the treatise, which is drawn up in the form of question and answer, is preceded by no introduction; and that, although the title professes to give a description of all the earth, the author confines himself exclusively to Asia.

Comparing the answers to questions in p. 10 and p. 12 of this treatise, the French critic shews that the translator has confounded the word *bahhr*, "the sea," with *bohr*, "a canal;" consequently the native pupil is misled.

The next hallucination we shall give in the French critic's words: "At the question: 'What are the parts of Asia?' one is astonished to find, at p. 20, the following answer: 'The country of Russia (روشیا) and that of the Tartars are to the north; the country of Tibet is in the middle; that of the Arabs and Turkestan are to the west; Hindustan is to the south; and the country of the Birmans and China are to the east.' The author, therefore, places Russia in Asia; and moreover, he does not know that the orientals call that country not روشیا, *Russia*, like the English, but اوروس, *Oorcos*. He also supposes that all the middle part of Asia is occupied by Tibet; and this, in fact, appears to be the settled opinion of his countrymen who reside in India. In an official document relative to the examination of the pupils in the college of Fort William * (in June 1823), we find the following passage in support of this opinion:

'The country where the Bhote (or Tibet) language is spoken, is the only one which lies between the British dominions and those of Russia; to which may be added the great probability, or rather certainty, that this is the current language of the whole of Chinese Tartary.'

"The *scholars* of Calcutta were therefore ignorant in 1823 of the existence of Little Bucharia, where Turkish and Persian are spoken, and of Dzungaria, where the Calmuc is the native tongue; for it is necessary to pass through Tibet and these two countries in order to reach the frontiers of Siberia from India. These same *scholars* had as little notion of the Mongol and of the Manshoo, the only dialects of Eastern Tartary! It is not without reason that Messrs. Abel-Rémusat and Klaproth have exposed these strange blunders

* The critic quotes, or rather misquotes, the passage from this journal, vol. xvii. p. 85.

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blunders of the English at Calcutta. These indiscreet disclosures have, however, excited the bile of the Calcutta *Government Gazette;* this journal summons to its aid the Hungarian De Koros, the only Englishman (*sic*) who understands the Tibetan tongue, and declares, upon his authority, that all which Messrs. Rémusat and Klaproth have published upon the language of Tibet is 'altogether erroneous.'* But to return to our 'School-Book man;'† he terms Turkey, *Turkestan*, being ignorant that this name belongs only to countries situated beyond the Caspian Sea, and that the empire of the Sultan of Constantinople bears, throughout the East, that of *Sultanati-Othmanick*. In enumerating the great countries of Asia, the 'School-Book man' forgets Persia in the west, and Siam, Cochin China, China, and Japan in the east."

After pointing out several omissions and objectionable modes of translation, such as the retention of the English word *school*, instead of the Hindustani *maktab*, or *maktab khanch*, and the words *Church Missionary Society* printed in Arabic characters (in neither of which do we find any thing very culpable), the critic quotes the following as a table, given in p. 22 of the book, of the various people and nations of Asia.

1st. The country of the *great Tartars*, comprehending the Chinese Tartars, the independent Tartars, and Tibet.

2d. The country of Turkestan, containing Natolia, Turcomania, Georgia, Curdistan, Diarbekr, Irak Arabi, the country of Syria, and that of the Philistines or the Holy Land.

3d. The country of Irak.

4th. Persia.

5th. The country of Hind, or Hindustan, which is to the west of the Ganges.

6th. India under the dominion of the English.

7th. India to the eastward of the Ganges, which includes Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Malacca, Assam, and Syria (*Sham*).

8th. The empire of Tonkin, which consists of Tonkin, Cochin-China, Cambogia, Lakto and Chiampa.

9th. China.

10th. Japan.

"In this exposition, the author has omitted all Siberia, Great and Little Bucharia, Afghanistan, Dzungaria, the country of the Manshoos, Corea, and the kingdom of Lew-kew. He terms Georgia improperly جارجيا *Jarjia*, instead of گرجستان *Gurjistan;* he places it under the dominion of the Turks, although it has ceased to belong to them for about 100 years, and has been a Russian province since the year 1800. He also confounds Irak with Arabia, or rather, he passes over that great peninsula in silence. The Asiatic name for Syria is شام *Sham;* that of سيريه *Siriah* is absolutely unknown to orientals: the Turks alone have adopted the adjective سريان *Sirian*, or Syriac, which they have borrowed from the Greeks and Europeans. In return, the geographer of Calcutta places شام *Sham* (or Syria) beyond the Ganges: he here employs this denomination for the name of *Siam;* but this country is called in Hindustani as in well as Malay سيم or سيام *Siam*."

In the latter example the critic reveals his own ignorance that there is a country called *Sham*, or Laos, tributary to the Burmese empire, and independent of Siam.

The critic further observes that the author has converted the kingdom of Cochin

* See p. 350 of our present volume. † *Sic in orig.*

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Cochin China into the empire of Tonkin, though the latter is merely a province of the former; and that Japan is not written جاپان in Hindustani, as in this translation, but جپون or جاپون

The desire of retaining in this work the European names of countries, towns, mountains, and rivers, is severely condemned by the French critic, who considers that it is calculated to render the book useless to Asiatics. He instances the following example: "Astrakan is a populous city on the river Volga, fifty miles from the Caspian Sea;" which ought, in his opinion, to be given thus: "Haji Tarkhan is a populous city on the river Atel, twelve cosa (or twenty-three miles, its actual distance,) from the sea of the Khazars:" the Caspian Sea being so called in Asia.

The answer to the question, "with what kingdoms do the Japanese trade?" is the following: "With the *English*, the Chinese, and the Coreans." The critic remarks, with justice, that "it is perfectly well known that the Japanese admit no English vessels into their ports, and that all the efforts of the East-India Company to establish commercial relations with Japan have completely failed."

Although there is some hypercriticism in this article, and it discovers an uncandid and uncharitable spirit, which seems to be the offspring of dissembled resentment, we must acknowledge our conviction, as far as we can be convinced by an *ex-parte* consideration of the subject, not having examined the work which is criticised, that some of the writer's objections are well-founded.

SONG OF JAYA DEVA.

(*From the Sanskrit.*)

See, onward trips the laughing Spring,
Clad in the vestments of a king,
Led by the merriest god above,
The laughing deity of Love,—
His curious bow of blossoms made,
Its string, of bees in clusters laid
Upon the flowers, whose honied joys
Suspend their motion and their noise;
The arrows of the smiling god
Formed of the fragrant mango-pod

How sweet the gales that gently blow,
Cooled by Himála's crest of snow,
And breathe of aromatic clove!
Whilst in the thickets of the grove,
Mixed with the murmurs of the bee,
Is heard the cuckoo's minstrelsy.

Who feels not, amidst scenes like these,
The influence of the vernal breese?
Alas! they feel it not, who weep
Dear objects sunk in mortal sleep:
The lover mourning his departed fair,
Or the sole relict of a wedded pair.

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ON THE CONSTITUTIONS BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

By WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D., M.R.A.S., *late of the Medical Staff of Southern India.**

AT this period, when there appears to be an intention of recruiting our European military force in India to a considerable extent, it must be worthy of consideration, what description of men may be best fitted to endure the influence of a climate so essentially different from that of the mother country; and which, though for particular ailments it may prove a perfect balm and restorative, is, in other affections, often productive of the most baneful consequences.

I have not seldom been induced to think, that such officers as were employed in enlisting for the Honourable Company's service, did not sufficiently consider what might be the most proper time of life to prefer; for although a young man of seventeen, well grown, and healthy, may, in his own country, where all is natural to him, easily enough bear the heat of the dog-days, the fatigue of a long march, and the pains of hunger and thirst, yet, if conveyed to a hot climate, at the same early period, the case must alter much; the scorching winds of India, the damps at some seasons, with the peculiar ills which they never fail to bring along with them, are trying enough, in all conscience, to the most robust and best inured; how much more so then must they be to the juvenile and perhaps delicate, whose frames have not yet attained to that degree of vigour which can only be looked for at a certain degree of manhood! Many poor boys, during my long residence in India, have I seen fall victims to the injudicious practice of early enlisting for service in the torrid zone; striplings who, had they been permitted to remain but three years longer in England, might have grown up into hardy men, and been able to endure the severities and vicissitudes of any climate in the world; to say nothing of the bad consequences which inevitably spring from those indiscretions into which the inexperienced are often hurried soon after their arrival in India. It is difficult to conceive a more helpless or miserable being, than a raw lad during his first severe indisposition in that country; it is then he begins most sincerely to regret the want of his family and friends. It is true that the glow of health, and the vivacity of youth, are rendered infinitely more vivid and buoyant by the brilliant sunshine and exhilarating air of an Asiatic clime; but let disease and languor once assail an individual so circumstanced, the fair illusion soon vanishes; he looks around, but finds no well-known face to cheer him; he considers himself as desolate and abandoned; and not rarely sinks into that state of mental depression, which is of all things the most likely to aggravate his complaint. Such are a few of the mischiefs arising from giving the bounty to youths intended for our eastern territories before their constitutions are fully formed; and, in support of what I have advanced, I shall here notice what has been adduced by Mr. Ballingall, in his excellent *Practical Observations on Fever, Dysentery, &c.* That gentleman observes (page 13): "*from an inspection of the tables exhibiting an abstract of the register of deaths in the second battalion of the Royals, it will appear that during the first*

* This paper contains the substance of a letter which was transmitted, a few years ago, to the Hon. Court of Directors, with many additional remarks.

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first year of the regiment being in India, out of 206 *sufferers,* 160, *or upwards of three-fourths, were under twenty-five years of age.*"

Earlier than twenty-one, no soldier should, in my opinion, be permitted to proceed to our possessions in the east; but, as there may be an impropriety in sending out recruits to a tropical region too soon in life, so there may be an equal impropriety in sending them out at too late a period. The habits of the animal economy, like other habits, once established, cannot be easily or safely altered; none of the great organs of the human body, preparing or circulating for a length of years, with a certain energy, a specific quantum of any fluid, can be forced, by a sudden power, to do more or less, without inducing some degree of variation in their constituent parts, if not producing in them an actually morbid condition: the same may be said of the different smaller glands and emunctories, all of which are in some measure affected by a change of climate. With the exception of that rapid alteration caused by death, or acute disease, on the human frame, there is perhaps none so great as that brought on by a removal from a cold to a torrid region; and in so far as we are beings* by constitution, colour, and in fact by our very nature, intended for a temperate air, so far is the experiment we make, in venturing to feverish climes, attended with more or less ultimate danger. Yet, however great the revolution which takes place upon our coming into a highly heated atmosphere, so admirably are we organized, so nobly fitted for all the purposes of life, that, with proper care, and at a proper age, little risk is incurred. If past the age of thirty-six, I should object to any soldier being embarked for an Indian settlement, unless, indeed, he has been seasoned to a hot climate in other parts of the world; and at that age it could only be with safety allowed in his Majesty's regiments, which consist in general of disciplined men, who, of course, do not undergo the same severe drilling that recruits for the Hon. Company's service are obliged to submit to, soon after landing, and than which nothing can be more trying to new comers. I should, therefore, recommend, that in enlisting, either for his Majesty's or the Company's service in India, a preference should be given to those of an age included between twenty-one and thirty-six.

It must be remembered, however, that these observations apply merely to soldiers, or people whose condition in life does not admit of their procuring the comforts and indulgencies which the more affluent can command; individuals of this description are often, in time of war, not many days disembarked, before they are under the necessity of marching from morning till night, at a season of the year, perhaps, when the thermometer may be as high as 80° or 90° in the shade at noon; of sleeping on the damp ground, and rising, half-refreshed, to toil on through an unhealthy district, perchance to encounter the enemy: I say in time of war, for at other times, when stern necessity does not render it indispensable, it must be allowed that the different Governments of India invariably evince the most humane consideration for their young soldiers on their first arrival. The King's and Company's officers, and the civil servants, feel few of the inconveniences which I have just mentioned; their means admit of their taking better care of themselves; carried about in palanqueens during the hot hours, for the first few months they are in the country, neither exposed to great fatigue, nor to the noxious dews of the night, they get gradually habituated to the fervid atmosphere, so that, in due time, they become able to endure all weathers without peril. With such advantages

* See *Philosophy of Medicine*, vol. iii. pp. 103-104.

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advantages those gentlemen might safely venture to India at an earlier period of life; I do not think for them that nineteen would be too young. How far, indeed, this might interfere with education, is another matter; the object is of great importance; I merely speak of the physical influence of climate.* As those of a superior rank might, without risk, embark sooner than people of inferior stations, so might they, for similar reasons, with greater safety visit Asia at a more advanced age. As a proof of this, have we not often seen governors, judges, and commanders-in-chief, who were even in the decline of life before they stept on an Indian soil; who were never before in the torrid zone; yet who enjoyed excellent health and spirits, in a country which to them must have been like a new world?

I shall now proceed to say a few words regarding the description of men, in point of natural constitution, best fitted for the purpose in question. Taking it for granted that the recruits are, in the first place, examined from head to foot, in order to ascertain the external perfection of their frames, and their facility in performing all muscular motions, I should think it advisable, considering the nature of the country for which they were destined, that particular attention was paid to them in other respects. It is to be presumed, that any person who has made accurate observations on the different appearances, even in aspect alone, betwixt sound health and latent disease, could readily distinguish such as should from such as should not be engaged: a vivid colour, animated look, firm step and voice, clean tongue, and inoffensive breath, with what is commonly called the white of the eye (*tunica adnata*) clear, and without the least yellow tinge, are in general very sufficient proofs of good digestion and well-performed visceral secretions;† and, with the other requisites, may, with propriety, entitle the possessor to a passport for the plains of Hindoostan; on the other hand, young men who seem dull, sallow, with rather tumid bellies, and somewhat bloated countenances, whose movements are languid, and the white of whose eyes has a yellowish or suffused appearance, ought to meet with a decided refusal to any application for bounty for the Company's service, let them be ever so well grown; for in them most certainly lurk the seeds of future calamity;—a calamity which will assuredly burst forth if ever they are exposed to ardent heat in a tropical country. A predisposition to hepatic derangement, and consequent visceral obstruction, may not unfrequently be discovered very early in life, and should never fail, when detected, to excite a due caution in the medical officers who are appointed to examine recruits for our armies in the east. By a rigid observance of these particulars, not only might our European force in that quarter be rendered more certainly healthy, but many fine fellows kept at home for the defence of the parent state, who would otherwise, in all probability, fall victims to the maladies of a climate to which their peculiar constitutions render them obnoxious.

In making the foregoing remarks, I have chiefly had in view the troops of that service to which I for many years belonged; they are equally applicable, however, to his Majesty's regiments, as may be seen by turning to the valuable publication above-mentioned, in which Mr. Ballingall grieves at the error so frequently fallen into, of selecting boys for the King's service in the East-Indies; but I should be inclined to extend the view of this subject still further, and

* The reader will find some valuable remarks on climate in the work lately given to the world by Mr. Annesley, *On the Diseases of India.*

† See Maclury on the Bile, pp. 196-204.

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and suggest, influenced equally by the common feelings of humanity and a just regard for the public purse, that when whole corps are ordered to any part of our Eastern dominions, they should previously undergo the most minute examination, and that all such individuals as, from their habit of body or otherwise, seemed likely to suffer from the hot climate, should be detained in Europe, and others substituted in their place.

The impropriety of sending men to India who are subject to *epilepsy*, must at once appear obvious, when it is considered how great the languor and exhaustion, which but too frequently oppress even the healthiest within the tropics, and which never fail to prove more or less injurious, by increasing the mobility of the nervous system; nay, the almost constant irritation from the feeling of heat alone, independent of its other effects, I conceive to be no trifling source of mischief to those who are subject to attacks of the malady just alluded to.

No man should be allowed to enlist for any of our Eastern settlements who has not been previously vaccinated, or had the regular small-pox, for this disorder, if caught naturally in India, is but too often of the confluent and worst kind, and most destructive.

Such individuals as suffer from *cutaneous affections*, of whatever description, are most improper subjects for the service in India; in a climate where the skin has so much to do, it is absolutely necessary that its condition be healthy, so as to transmit the perspiration with the greatest possible facility;* a principle, it is true, which will hold good in every part of the world, but which is peculiarly applicable to the torrid zone; where a free exudation is so necessary to afford relief during the excessive heat, that it becomes almost as indispensable as the secretion of urine itself.

But it is not in this way only that the cuticular discharge proves salutary in tropical countries; it appears to me to be powerfully preventive against various complaints. I have had repeatedly occasion to remark, that such young men as had suffered from *dyspepsia* in England, found their health much improved on coming to the Coromandel Coast, which I could account for in no other way than by the almost constant moisture on the surface of the body which is there experienced: for it is a fact well established, that in using exercise as a remedy in cases of bad digestion, in Europe, little benefit is ever derived if it is not employed in a way to bring on a degree of *sweating*. All extremes, however, are bad; should this be excessive, or allowed too often to take place, the very reverse will ensue; languor, general weakness in the first passages, and that most certain of all consequences of violent perspirations, constipation, when much crude matter is pent up, when bile is obstructed in its natural course, heating, and ultimately inflaming various organs, the healthy state of which† is essentially necessary for any thing like comfort or salubrity in the Eastern world. I have said that, generally speaking, the climate of our Asiatic dominions is far from hostile to the dyspeptic. It is still less so, if they are at the same time cautious with regard to their diet. Even the most robust frequently find their stomachs weakened by a want of due attention to their mode of living; what, then, must the delicate hazard by the same inadvertency? and it must be confessed that, for the higher orders in India, there are many temptations, for new comers especially, to exceed, found, as they must often be, at the tables of the affluent and luxurious. Certain mixtures of food cannot

* It therefore becomes a serious consideration, in individuals destined for India, to ascertain whether the extreme vessels admit of free exudation; as, if they do not, much bad health frequently ensues.

† So occasioning morbid affections of the *liver, spleen, bowels, &c.*

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not be made without the danger* of bringing on indigestion; hence follows a badly prepared chyle, which will not only prove detrimental by insufficiently nourishing the body, but will lay the seeds of different chronic disorders. Thus it is that we see at our various watering-places hundreds of martyrs to gout, gravel, and rheumatism, many of them reaping the fruits of years of irregularity; men too, not unusually at a time of life in which, had they been more prudent, they might have been enjoying the most perfect health. How does it happen, said an intelligent Frenchman once to the writer of this paper, that such numbers of your countrymen grow so early in life infirm? He did not think it necessary in reply to say all he thought on the occasion, but as the foreigner was a person of great observation, it is presumed that he guessed sufficiently correctly as to the real cause. Soldiers in India have it not in their power greatly to err, either in quantity or quality of food; happily for them, their mess-regulations fix all these matters; the consequence is, that amongst them dyspepsia is not of frequent occurrence; their maladies arising chiefly from great exposure to ardent heat, the abuse of spirituous liquors, and intercourse with dissolute females. It is no place here to treat medically of *indigestion* in India, yet I trust that it may not be reckoned as irrelevant to add, in consideration of the good-will we bear to all young Eastern adventurers, that those who wish to avoid it, would do wisely to live on the plainest food, which should be well done; to dine, if possible, on one dish, or two at most; not to take more than two meals in the day, the second certainly not sooner than five or six hours after the first; not to be afraid of black tea, for it is virtually stomachic; to masticate sufficiently; to shun crude vegetables or fruits; to give a preference to that liquor, in moderation, which is the least apt to produce acidity, whether sherry or brandy and water; not to expose themselves to great heat, more than duty requires; to sleep with the head high; to take care that the bowels are kept regularly open; and, if *their* situation renders it convenient,† to use regular *equitation*‡ in the cool of the morning; in a word, to have this ever in view, so to manage themselves, according to the best of their means, as to eschew, if possible, those disorders, whether hepatic or *otherwise*, which require mercury for their removal, the frequent use of which is the ruin of a greater number of fine constitutions than I shall here venture to state, and, in Hindoostan, in the hands of injudicious men, is tenfold more destructive than the sword itself.

What the *gouty*, or those who have any reason to expect a visit from the gout, have to dread or hope from the climate of Hindoostan, comes next to be considered. It has been remarked, that some nations are less liable to this affection than others; Pliny§ speaks of it as of more frequent occurrence in his

* For example, I have known many persons who could not take a single glass of Madeira wine at the same meal with curry or malagatanie, without bringing on heartburn in the course of about four hours after

† After what has already been noticed of the mischief done by neglected constipation, it is scarcely necessary to say more; but this I must add, that I never yet knew a bad case of liver or dysentery, in India, that had not been preceded by it. The pill I have found most useful in keeping the bowels open, is the common compound colocynth pill; it never sickens the stomach, nor gripes; perhaps owing to the happy mixture of its component parts: a four-grain pill will usually be found sufficient, taken at bed-time, to assist nature; if more is required, three of these will in most instances be effectual: if bile is to be carried off, to the three may then be added three grains of calomel.

‡ Of all modes of exercise, the most conducive to health in India is *riding on horseback*; by soft trotting there is a gentle impulse given to the ingesta downwards, as well as to the bile, &c. The mouths of the different ducts are kept open, and a tone and energy produced throughout the whole circulation—so much cannot be said for hard galloping, which over agitates, and never fails to render the nervous still more so.

§ *Hist. Nat., lib.* xxvi. *cap.* x.

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his time, in Italy, than it was in former ages; and believed it to be of foreign origin, from the circumstance of there being no Latin name for it. The malady is very rare in China; and is said to be little known in some provinces of Germany. In Arabia it is seldom met with, but this does not appear to be the case in Persia, where, amongst those who do not adhere strictly to the rules of the Koran, with respect to temperance, it is by no means uncommon. I do not think that I ever knew but one Hindoo who had a well-marked gout; the Mahometans are not so fortunate in this respect, nor have they any right to be, when we reflect that they are very indolent, live freely, and do not abstain from many other good things of this world. We may be, therefore, from the data before us, authorized to conclude that the climate of our Asiatic territories is favourable to this disorder. Those Europeans who are subject to attacks of it, have, for the most part, long intervals betwixt the fits; and when they do come, they are generally slight. What may be the positive cause of this mildness or unfrequency of the disease in the hot climate must be difficult to say, further than as India proves advantageous to the dyspeptic, it may be equally so to the gouty, seeing that those are constantly the greatest martyrs to it who suffer most from indigestion. Digestion, at all events that part of it which is performed in the stomach, has been called a fermentation, *sui generis*; if well performed, a wholesome chyle is ultimately produced; provided always that the extraventricular part of the process is also well performed; and which must depend on a due supply of good bile and other good abdominal secretions: but if the chyme, from which the chyle is in the first instance separated, has been rendered corrupt by repletion, or heterogeneous mixtures in the stomach, *heart-burn** ensues, which is characterized by an acid of a peculiar nature, and this I conceive to be the prime agent in bringing on both gout and gravel, for they are twin brothers. The admirable Dr. Wollaston has demonstrated that the concretions formed in the joints of gouty persons are composed of an animal acid, termed the uric or lithic acid, and soda; such concretions are no doubt hastened in their produce by frequent indigestions; and certainly the disposition to their production is increased with advancing years, and an over indulgence in fermented liquors. *Hereditary ills* will assail us in spite of our greatest care to keep them at a distance: it is for those, however, who have such calamities in prospect not totally to despair, but to hold this in remembrance, that as they must have had a commencement in the family, occasioned most likely by imprudence, so may they have a termination there, the reward of persevering moderation. Another cause still may be brought forward in favour of India for the gouty, and that is, the free perspiration there experienced, which, there is every reason to believe, carries off much peccant acid matter.

I have observed that gout and gravel are twin brothers; I shall not, therefore, detain the reader long with suggestions regarding how far the tropical country may be beneficial or otherwise, for such as have occasion to fear the last-mentioned complaint. I have had occasion to attend both Hindoos and Musselmans suffering from gravel or stone, but I cannot say that they are maladies of common occurrence in Hindoostan; on the contrary, they are rare; and as for confirmed *stone*, in a European habit, I never knew a case of it: the affinity betwixt gout and gravel is no longer questioned; so it consequently often happens that nephritic calculi are a sequel to gout, when it has assumed a chronic

* It is sufficiently well known that the best remedies for this are antacids

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a chronic form, and we find that the children of gouty parents are said to be hereditarily disposed to both disorders; some having a *podagric* and others a *nephritic* affection. The use of hard water has been supposed, by Dr. Lister, to be a powerful cause of gravel; others, again, ascribe more mischief to acid food: were the latter a serious source of the affliction, we should see the Indians suffer more from it than they do, for they use limes, tamarinds, &c. very liberally. But if I cannot allow the natural acids found in fruits* or potherbs to have any essential effect in producing the complaint in question, I must ascribe a very different result to that morbid acid produced in the first passages by indigestion, and which goes, no doubt, to form the lithic acid; so indicating the employment of alkaline remedies in all calculous diseases. But perhaps nothing can be urged more in favour of a hot climate in gravellish complaints than what we find recommended by Dr. Mason Good, who says, that whatever tends to promote a determination to the skin will do good in such ailments, "for the skin itself becomes, in this case, an outlet for a discharge of a redundancy of acid."†

It has occasionally become a subject of discussion, whether the climate of India was best suited to those of dark or fair complexions; but it does not appear to be a matter of great importance; as the tropics, with proper care, will be found to agree well with either; yet I must remark, that there is a sort of *extreme fairness*, accompanied with white hair, and very light grey eyes, approaching to those of the *Albinos*, which is far from desirable in hot countries. Individuals so distinguished not only suffer much in their sight from the glare of bright sunshine, but, being often of lax fibres, they fall into those diseases which such a frame of body is liable to, and invariably get scorched on exposure to a heat from which others sustain no injury; but this must not be understood to apply to what is commonly called *fair complexion*, but to that almost unnatural whiteness of hair and skin which we sometimes see. There is also a degree of *dark complexion* which we should not select for India; I mean that which is accompanied with unusual torpor of the bowels, languid circulation, grave manner, full black eyes, and peculiar attachment to abstruse studies—in fact, that by which the *melancholic temperament* is chiefly characterized. For young men so particularized I should say that India was prejudicial, as the morbid torpor would increase by the wasting influence of great exudation; sobriety of manner pass gradually into a love of seclusion; dyspepsia put on some of the distressing features of hypochondriasis; and intellects, frequently of the noblest and most generous cast, though in their reasoning faculty unimpaired, lose, in spite of the gorgeous orb, much of that manly energy which had constituted their principal charm. Upon the whole, I should be inclined to give a preference to complexions neither unusually dark nor peculiarly fair; but after all, as already hinted, it is not an object perhaps worthy of much consideration: and we know that the Romans of old said "*nimium ne crede colori.*" Much greater essentials for India are, a perfect frame, cheerful disposition, and good digestion.

For the *rheumatic*, I shall not hesitate to say that the warm climate of Asia is favourable, with common prudence; but this is absolutely necessary, and

* There are several of the delicious fruits of India which contain little or no acidity, such as the custard-apple and plantain, and which may consequently be eaten by those who have the most delicate digestion: I say delicious fruits of India, with all due respect to the opposite opinion of Bishop Heber. That enlightened and amiable prelate could surely not have tasted many of those which grow in the gentlemen's gardens of the southern provinces.

† See *Study of Medicine*, vol. v. pp. 523-594.

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and I am sorry to add, is not in this instance easily submitted to: for to avoid the sometimes nearly suffocating heat of close nights, Europeans are too often tempted to sleep either altogether *sub Jove*, or what is worse, behind wetted tatties, and suffer accordingly: and here, as every medical officer who has been in India can attest, are two of the most positive sources, not only of rheumatism, but of fever and palsy, amongst both his Majesty's and the Company's troops.

It is, we should imagine, scarcely necessary to observe, how baneful the climate of our Asiatic dominions is, to those men who have any tendency to *mental derangement;* perhaps no exciting cause for complaints of this nature has oftener been adduced than that of inordinate heat;* it is particularly noticed by Pinel in his admirable Treatise on Insanity. Cox, an English writer on the same disease, and Dr. Arnott, have fully testified the correctness of the distinguished Frenchman's assumption; and I am concerned to say, that I have myself witnessed but too many deplorable instances of madness amongst the troops of the Coromandel coast, to have any doubts on this point.

But perhaps, of all diseases, that to which the climate of India proves most ungenial is *scrophula;* no man with an hereditary right to that affliction should on any account be sent to India, where I have never known one individual with the malady in his habit who enjoyed tolerable health for ten months together. Soldiers so tainted are fit for nothing but lumbering up an hospital; and for the most part, after lingering a few years, burdens to themselves, and to the regiments to which they belong, fall a prey to the most frightful and ravaging ulcers. How this baneful effect of a hot climate, upon persons so unfortunately predisposed, is best to be accounted for, it may be difficult to say; the long state of darkness in which we have wandered regarding the proximate cause of affections of this nature, leaves us little more than a conjecture; I have myself almost a conviction, that *one* of the great sources of the evil is a deficiency of iron† in the blood; a notion best supported by the fact of the advantage that is invariably derived from the use of the preparations of that metal in strumous disorders. This is, however, altogether unconnected with the effect of climate in such ailments; regarding which, we may so far presume, that as laxity of the solids, and a general deficiency of bodily vigour, are known to be the constant concomitants of the complaint, such a condition will be greatly increased in those territories where the extreme heat is found to enervate in no common degree.

As to the benefit or bad consequences to be looked for from a residence in India for such young men as have a predisposition to *consumption*, an opinion cannot be given with too much caution; and it must be owned that, as far as enlisting recruits for our foreign dominions goes, it were certainly wisest to take no person whatever of doubtful stamina: one thing is certain, that although the malady in question is to be met with in Hindoostan, it is by no means so frequent there as in Europe. We all have seen the good often done by a speedy removal to a milder air when this hydra first threatens; indeed a change‡ of place, of whatever nature, would seem then to have a happy effect.

* Exerting its direct influence on the brain, in the organic defect of which lies the seat of the disease; for I cannot for a moment suppose (however hitherto it may have been beyond our power to discover, in every instance, the exact morbid condition) that any other cause than a corporeal one can exist for an aberration of intellect (see Halliday's excellent work on Insanity, just published).

† See Russel on *Scrophula*.—It would appear, by some experiments lately made by Englehart of Gottingen, that the red colour of the *cruor* of the blood is owing to the iron it contains; having deprived a portion of the *cruor* of its iron it became colourless.

‡ I have known several persons with the seeds of consumption in their frame, who, by a frequent change

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effect. In preventing the suppuration of tubercles, therefore, the warm clime of Asia, we should say, might be safely recommended; for such, for instance, as have simply a disposition to phthisis, but on whom the enemy has as yet made no direct attack; and more especially it might be deemed eligible for those ranks who were not under the necessity of exposing themselves to all the hardships which, as we have above noticed, the lower orders must encounter in the torrid zone. On the other hand, when the disorder has once made a fatal breach in the lungs, alas! the weakness and decay are infinitely hastened by the enervating influence of excessive heat, and death soon ends the scene. Where the greatest risk lies, then, I shall not take it upon me to decide; with such facts in their possession, parents may. It is a lamentable truth, that there is but too often merely a choice of evils in this lower world, in which we are evidently destined in many instances to be purified by suffering; on such occasions, we can but act according to the best of our judgment and moral feeling, and wait with patience the result. Of this we may be sure, that should we merit his mercy, the great Disposer of events will settle all in the manner most essentially conducive to our ultimate happiness.

To conclude, I must beg that it may not for a moment be imagined, from the observations I have here advanced, than any the slightest implication was intended to bear reference to those liberal and able men who direct the affairs of our Asiatic possessions. The prosperity of that great branch of our foreign empire well proves the justice and humanity with which it is governed. The continually fortunate termination of our eastern wars, and all our other difficulties in that quarter, at a period too when Europe trembled under the scourge of the modern Attila, and down to these later times, sufficiently testifies the talent which controlled. Nor can the smallest blame attach to the authority which now presides over the medical department immediately connected with the passing of recruits for India: zeal and assiduity are there as conspicuous, as private character is benevolent and estimable. In the mother country the evil consequences were not seen, and could only be remedied by representations from the distant territory in which they were felt; representations which, if we may judge from the result, must have been as strongly urged as they were speedily attended to.

The remarks offered in these pages, I could wish to be regarded as altogether of a general nature; most of them first occurred to me while I was on the coast of Coromandel, upwards of thirty years ago, when in medical charge of a large military station, which afforded me many opportunities of ascertaining the certain effects of a hot climate on the health of soldiers.

I have lately been much gratified to learn, that many, nay all of those inadvertencies which I have touched on are now happily corrected; so that this communication might by some be considered as superfluous; a friend, however, in whose opinion I have much faith, seems disposed to think that in a medical point of view, and altogether independent of its politico-economical nature, it might be a useful manual for such fathers as had sons for whom they looked towards Hindoostan as a land of destination. I have, therefore, in this hope, ventured to lay it before the public; closing all I have to say by expressing a sincere wish, that India may long shine the brightest jewel in the diadem of our beloved monarch; ever prosper as England's best school for all that is noble, liberal, and virtuous.

change of climate, effectually succeeded in averting the calamity altogether; one of these, and he is the only one of his family whom the disease has spared, went and returned three different times to India: always making the change when he found the enemy threatened an attack.

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TURKEY AND GREECE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multitude of works which within the last few years have appeared on the present state of Turkey and Greece, and on the relations subsisting between them, no subject is less understood in England. Assuredly modern tourists are not the authorities which we should be content with: we look for something more than descriptions, however animated, of natural scenery and costumes; relations, however lively, of personal adventures, or of anecdotes every where current and perhaps without foundation; or comparisons, however ingenious, between the present and ancient state of the two countries. Nor do we think that much more is to be learned from the ambassadors themselves, who from a conference four or five times a year with the Turkish ministers, and an intimacy with none but the interpreters or European residents, could not be expected to know much of a power which veils its designs in the darkest obscurity, and is above all careful to conceal them from foreigners. What we have long wanted has been an accurate statement of the policy exercised by the conquerors towards the conquered; of the feelings, prejudices, and habits of both parties; of the secret steps which the one has taken to preserve, the other to subvert, a protracted tyranny; and in a still higher degree, we have wished for a careful development of the causes which led to the present contest between the followers of the cross and of the crescent. Such varied information could not be hoped from any foreigner, however long his residence in Turkey, or important the functions he was required to discharge: it could be obtained from one only who, to an accurate knowledge of Turkish and modern Greek, united a knowledge no less accurate of the two nations; who derived his acquaintance with affairs, not merely from his intimacy with certain leading individuals, but from official intercourse with them; who, in short, acted a prominent part in the scenes which he described.

Well might we have despaired of meeting with these important requisites in any individual; but we rejoice to find that they are at length found in a native of Greece, Jacoraky Rizo, who has just published, in the French language, a sketch of modern Greek history from the fall of Constantinople to that of the Missolonghi. As secretary at the Ottoman Porte, as Grand Postelnik, or chief minister, to the two hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, and as united by blood or friendship with the noblest and most influential of the Greeks, he has acquired information to which scarcely any other person, whether Turk or Greek, could have gained access; and from patriotic motives he has made public that information. After the unfortunate issue of the insurrection under his friend and relation Ypsilanty,—an insurrection in which he was personally concerned—he fled from the Turkish dominions, and remained some time at Geneva, watching with intense anxiety the progress of events in his native country, and the effects produced by Christian sympathy throughout Europe in its behalf. There he published a view of modern Greek literature, a work which has been eagerly received on the Continent; and there also he composed his *Précis de l'Histoire Moderne de la Grèce*. This is by far the most interesting treatise that has ever appeared on this subject; it is indeed the only satisfactory one. Called to accompany his friend Count Capo d'Istria to the classic shores of the peninsula, he had not time to superintend its publication; and the duty devolved upon two editors, who, perhaps, have not discharged it exactly as he himself would have done. We allude more especially

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cially to some anecdotes which they have ventured to suppress, but which ought, by all means, to have been retained.

From this important work of Rizo's, and from some other sources hitherto unknown to English readers, we proceed to explain the general policy of the Porte towards its Christian subjects, and the causes that led to the terrible conflict which during the last few years has raged amidst "the classic haunts" of Greece.

After Mahomet the Second had taken Constantinople, his policy induced him to protect, instead of extirpating, his new subjects. He had indeed little to fear from the unwarlike inhabitants of the capital; but he well knew that their co-religionists in the mountainous parts of Greece could not easily be subdued by force of arms; and he was willing to try what effect a certain degree of clemency would produce upon the latter. Besides, he continually apprehended a crusade of the Christian powers of Europe, and he laboured with equal zeal and success to alienate the disciples of the eastern from those of the western church. He also knew that where religious differences are the least striking, the greatest degree of animosity usually prevails; that his Greek subjects, oppressed as they were, might be taught to regard even Mussulmans with less abhorrence than the schismatic Latins. Hence he resolved to preserve the national church, and to make it in some measure dependent on him, not merely for its existence, but for its very constitution.

With the concurrence of some members of the higher clergy, he elevated to the dignity of *Patriki-Roum*, or Patriarch of the Romans, Gennadius Scholarius, whose fanatic antipathy against the Latins he well knew. Having called the latter into his presence, he caused him to be invested, through the vizier, with the *caftan*, or mantle of honour, delivered with his own hands the pastoral staff, the symbol of the new dignity; presented him with a thousand ducats, and caused him to be conducted on horseback to the *patriarchal* residence, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by several officers of the Porte, and a regiment of Janizaries. The same ceremony has always taken place since that period on the installation of a new patriarch.

Agreeably to the order of Mahomet, the synod, at whose head is the patriarch, was composed of ten archbishops chosen by the said primate, besides those of Heraclea, Cyzicus, Chalcedon, and Derkos, who having their thrones near Constantinople, are expressly bound to reside with the head of their religion. The latter may sometimes increase the number of members, but he cannot reduce them to fewer than ten. He cannot alone decide on any general affair, whether civil or ecclesiastical, nor can he even nominate to any vacant see, without the consent of the synod. He himself may be deposed at the instance of that synod, and of the secular clergy. When dissatisfied with their patriarch, they meet together, draw up a memorial, in which they expose their complaints, and to which they fix their seals: they present it to the Porte, and demand the deposition of their superior. The Sultan immediately complies: he enjoins the synod to choose a new head, whose election he confirms by a document written with his own hand: the following day the new patriarch is installed by the ceremony of the *caftan*. The Porte never deposes him unless it be on the accusation, whether true or false, of high treason.—*Hist. Mod.*

In private matters the patriarch may present petitions in his own name to the Porte; but when the higher dignities of the church are to be filled up, he must, in conjunction with the synod, petition the government for the *berats*, or mandates, necessary to confirm the appointment. The patriarch and the archbishops are compelled to pay annually into the imperial treasury 25,000 Turkish piastres. This is styled a *present*, though as obligatory as the *benevolence*

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nevolence of our own ancestors. He has a certain jurisdiction in civil affairs: he takes cognizance not only of wills, legacies, marriages, divorces, &c., but even of small thefts, and other minor offences committed by the members of his church. He holds his court in his own house, and his decisions are considered valid even when a Turk and a Greek are the litigating parties. He cannot, of his own authority, sentence to banishment: in that case he memorializes the Porte, and the obnoxious individual is conducted by the military to the place of exile; nor can the latter be recalled without his consent. He has a prison, to which he can consign any Greek, lay or clerical, who has committed a crime; or he can remove the delinquent to the gallies, without the intervention of the government; nor can the latter annul his sentence. Since the destruction of the Janizaries, a body of whom formerly attended him, he has a number of regular troops at his disposal, who implicitly obey his commands. These are his ministers of justice, who in some respects possess privileges not granted to their comrades under the immediate authority of the Porte.

Such are the privileges which the patriarchs have possessed, and which at first sight appear far from inconsiderable; but they are rendered comparatively nugatory, we are told, by the vexations to which the primate is subjected. He may at any moment be deposed on pretence of high treason; nor will pretexts for the charge be wanting, in a country where the grand vizier receives from every new patriarch 100,000 piastres. And it is said that many of his privileges are taken from him, and not returned without a considerable fine.

But, whatever may have been the *real* power of the Greek patriarch and his synod, it is certain that the Greeks were long satisfied with the apparent authority he possessed. They regarded his spiritual throne as "the ark of their safety." They saw their worship not only tolerated, but protected both in Europe and Asia; and their numerous monasteries regarded with something like reverence by the superstitious Mussulmans:

> They (the Turks) repeat the names of the saints to whom religious houses are dedicated, and consider them as the sacred retreats of men detached from the world, and occupied in the worship of God. In this respect they imitate the Saracens. Moolla Hunkiar, one of the greatest of the Islamite saints, was the intimate friend of a Christian monk: on his demise, he ordered the tomb of the latter to be placed by his side in a *tekie*, or religious house of the Mahometans, which is the most famous in Iconium. Both tombs still exist in the same house, the *sheik*, or abbot, of which girds the sultans with the sword on their accession to the throne.—*Ibid.*

The Mahometans have also their monks, the *dervishes*, who are divided into several classes. Thus "the *Moolevis* are materialists in their creed; the *Bektashis* honour Christ and the twelve apostles; the *Zerrins* reverence the Virgin." And though the Mahometan religion entertains little respect for women; though it does not allow them even in Paradise the smallest stream of honey, while to the men it insures whole rivers of delight; though it prohibits them from entering into the religious orders, yet its professors pay great respect to Christian nuns:

> In 1818 (says Rizo), when I was in the service of the Ottoman ministry, I was directed to translate into Turkish two memorials, the one addressed to the reigning Sultan, the other to his favourite minister Halet Effendi, both from the nuns of a convent situated in the territories of Genoa. In both they represented the spoliation of their power by the French republicans, and besought his *most religious* highness (*sa Hautesse très-pieuse*) to send them as a present three Turkey carpets, the first green, the second blue, the third rose-colour, to cover the pavement of their temple. In return,

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they promised to pray God for the prosperity, the glory, and the health of the Grand Seignior. The request was promptly granted.

The Greeks of the more mountainous districts had also many temporal privileges which they wrested from the fear or the policy of their rulers. The greatest of them was the nomination of captains (*armatoles*, or men at arms) from members of their own body, to defend their respective districts against any hostile force, as well as to maintain internal order. The influence which this body has exercised, and still exercises, on Greece, is great; we give the account of its origin in the words of Rizo:

The first sultans who undertook the conquest of Acarnania, Epirus, and Albania, were constrained, in order to secure the possession of those provinces, to grant them several privileges. Their inaccessible mountains, the warlike spirit of the inhabitants, the extent of their maritime coasts, their proximity to the Venetian territories, from which supplies of every description could easily be drawn, rendered these countries formidable to the Ottoman government. Mount Agrapha, the natural bulwark of Epirus, was the first country that obtained by treaty the privilege of having a captain and a sufficient number of soldiers for the maintenance of good order, and the defence of the towns and villages which lie around the sides and base of that almost perpendicular hill. From the time of Amurath the Second the inhabitants obtained the right of two votes out of three in the administration of their civil affairs. The Cadi, or Mussulman judge, had the first, their archbishop the second, and their captain the third; and this regulation subsisted unto the time of Ali Pacha. The example of Mount Agrapha was subsequently followed by all the provinces of continental Greece, from Albania to Macedonia, by the Peloponnesus and Eubœa. The first captain of Mount Olympus, acknowledged and authorized as such by the Turkish government towards the close of the fifteenth century, was Cara-Michali. These heads of the Greek militia were called *armatoles* by the Turks, and *captains* by their countrymen. Their soldiers were named *pallicares*, or courageous, and their aide-de-camp *proto-pallicare*, or the first of the courageous. Each of these captains was furnished with a diploma, in virtue of which he exercised his two-fold duties. There were also military chiefs, who were not acknowledged by the government, who continued to subsist in a state of revolt, and who were considered as leaders of banditti. But all, whether officially acknowledged or not, were bound together by the tie of common defence and common interest. Many of them, through their bravery, acquired so much power that, though persecuted and depressed by the pachas, they continued by force the exercise of their functions. Such, among others, was Androutzo, the father of Odysseus, who at the head of two hundred pallicares, sword in hand, traversed the whole Peloponnesus from Maina to Vostitza, and who was often compelled to maintain three bloody battles daily with the numerous bands of Turkish soldiers opposed to his march.

After the conquest of Epirus and Albania, the Ottoman government, according to its usual custom, left a number of regular troops to guard the new possessions: to these troops were distributed lands held by military tenure. They occupied a portion of the coasts, the principal towns, and the open country. Ere long they mixed with the conquered inhabitants, whose manners, customs, and even language, they adopted, so that at length they became a sort of creoles, between Christianity and Mahometanism; or if they professed the latter it was only as a means of obtaining higher promotion. But a numerous and warlike population inhabited the fastnesses of these mountainous provinces. The Turkish government did not interfere with them; indeed the first successors of Mahomet had too much to do in appeasing domestic troubles to think of subduing them. Bajazet was occupied with the rival claims of his brother Zizim. Selim I., at the commencement of his reign, had to struggle with brothers also, who aspired to the supreme power; and when freed from that struggle, he marched against the Persians and Mamelukes. His son Soliman warred with Hungary, Austria, Venice, and the knights of St. John, from whom he wrested the isle of Rhodes. During this period, and while Thrace, Bulgaria, and Servia were laid waste by the Christian

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Christian or the Turkish armies, Albania, Epirus, and Acarnania, being far from the scene of war, enjoyed tranquillity, and increased rapidly in strength. Of all the Mussulmans who possessed military fiefs, the first who shewed a spirit for insubordination, a consequence resulting from the feudal system, were the feudatory lords of Epirus and Albania. From their original establishment in those countries they took deep root in them, so that the Ottoman government was constrained to act towards them with caution, and foreign pachas were seldom nominated to govern them. Hence there existed between these Mahometan lords and the Porte a degree of mutual distrust, and even animosity, which was of great service to the Greek inhabitants: their installation of captains became more and more secure; the mountaineers were seldom molested in their retreats; and the commercial industry of the Christian inhabitants of the towns grew more and more successful.

From the origin of their conquests in Thessaly, the Turks established in the vast plains watered by the Peneus a Mahometan colony from Iconium and other provinces of Asia Minor: this colony still bears the name of Coniari. The new settlers, entirely devoted to the principal pursuits of agriculture, soon incurred the contempt of their warlike neighbours, who robbed them with impunity. The Porte then judged it necessary to confide the guarding of the defiles to the neighbouring pachas. But as the latter could not reduce the numerous bands of Mahometan and Christian robbers, who made frequent incursions into the plains, they availed themselves of the vigilant courage of the *armatoles*, or Greek captains, each of whom headed a certain number of armed men, and was supported by the district which he defended.

Thus this Greek militia continued to be favoured by the government, which was so far from taking umbrage at it, that the hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia were authorized to form their body guard, and that of the principalities, from the same institution: the members were known by the generic name of Albanians. It was this Christian guard which escorted them from Constantinople to Bucharest or Jassy: these were the soldiers who, on the sudden appearance of Ypsilanty in Moldavia, first raised the standard of insurrection; these were the soldiers who, when the reigning sultan declared Ali Pacha a rebel, received from the Porte the concession of many new privileges; who were considered important enough to be courted by both contending parties.

But the mountainous districts of Greece were not the only parts where the native inhabitants rose to consideration and power: in the very capital of the empire they began to fill some high posts. Of these, the most important is that of grand interpreter to the Porte, a dignity to which Panajotaky was the first Greek ever raised. This was in the earlier portion of the seventeenth century, a period ever memorable to his countrymen; for since that time the office has been restricted to Greeks alone. Panajotaky owed his elevation chiefly to his varied talents, and in no inconsiderable degree to the favour of the then vizier, Kiuprooly Mehmed. So great was the consideration in which he was held, that he one day ventured to dispute with a Mahometan doctor on the truth of the Christian religion, and that too not in private, but before the vizier himself, and many ulemas. He was succeeded in this high dignity by Alexander Mavrocordato, who was one of the chief negociators at Carlowitz.* On that occasion, the latter rendered such service to the Porte that he was rewarded with the title of *Confidant of the Secrets of the Empire*, a title which, until the breaking out of the present insurrection, was preserved in the diploma of every interpreter.

This

* This Mavrocordato had studied as physician in the universities of Padua and Bologna, where he became acquainted with a doctrine then recently broached,—the circulation of the blood. The Turks were not a little puzzled to conceive how simple pulsations could prove the existence of diseases not apparent to the eye, and they accused our doctor of sorcery. To prevent serious consequences, Mavrocordato published a treatise on the subject, both in Greek and Turkish, a step which served not only to his complete vindication, but to his future promotion.

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This dignity was solemnly prohibited to Jews and Armenians by successive edicts of the sultans. The secretary-interpreter was regarded by the government as a member of the ministry, and he was attached to the office of reis-effendi, or minister of foreign affairs. His most important privileges consisted in the exemption from tribute not only of himself, but of his sons, and twenty persons in his suite; in paying no duty on the importation of articles intended for his own consumption; in being subject to no other tribunal than the supreme court of the vizier; in appearing in state like the Turkish minister on a horse richly caparisoned, and surrounded by four pages in livery; and in being allowed to ransom Georgian slaves, on the pretence that he required them for his service, but in reality to save them from apostacy, and set them free. Formerly these slaves were allowed only to Mahometans, but the privilege in question was demanded and obtained by Panajotaky.

The Greeks were also appointed by the Porte to the offices of consuls, vice-consuls, chargés-d'affaires, and secretaries, or rather interpreters, to the few Turkish embassies despatched to the other European courts. These were offices for which the Turks were little adapted, and to which indeed they were strongly indisposed. They considered their mission as no better than a temporary banishment; and during the short period of their absence they sighed for their return. Hence it is no wonder that they effected so little good, and that they returned as ignorant as they went.*

But the most elevated, though not perhaps the most influential, of the dignities to which the Greeks alone were appointed, are the governments of Wallachia and Moldavia. The post is not hereditary, nor conferred for any definite term: he who holds it may at any time be displaced to make room for a successor; and as every new hospodar is compelled to pay a certain sum by way of gratuity to the vizier, we need not be surprised that frequent changes take place in the persons appointed over those provinces. The dragoman, or grand-interpreter, is usually the man on whom that appointment falls; and for that reason he was considered the *hospodar presumptive;* but sometimes the deposed hospodar was re-called to his former dignity.

Some of the islands in the Grecian archipelago, such as the Cyclades and the Sporades, had also peculiar privileges, which they enjoyed from their subjection, or rather capitulation, to the Porte. Their inhabitants, the best sailors in those seas, the most hardy and enterprizing, were greatly wanted to oppose the maritime ascendancy of the Venetians; and they accordingly insisted on terms exceedingly advantageous. Thus they admitted no Mussulman governor nor judge; no Mahometan whatever was permitted to land; they were governed by their ancient laws; were permitted to have bells, to build churches and monasteries, to appoint their rulers, both civil and ecclesiastical. They were, however, compelled to pay a certain sum annually to the Capudan Pacha, or grand admiral of the empire, on whom, as their feudal lord, they more immediately depended. Several districts also of Continental Greece were considered as the peculiar property of the female branches of the reigning family, or of the great dignitaries of the empire: hence, as they were under the special protection of some powerful head, they had privileges denied to others. The same may be said of the districts whose revenues

* In 1796 Jussuf Aglia Effendi was ambassador to our court. "On his return to Constantinople he was asked what remarkable thing he had seen in England. 'The famous House of Commons,' replied he, with the most sovereign contempt, 'is only an assembly of insolent fellows, and everlasting praters: never did I see any thing so low. But I have seen in London something really striking,—quite worthy of admiration.'" The reader will be at some loss to guess what had so powerfully excited this admiration; and he will not be a little surprised to hear that it was the dexterity with which a juggler played with four oranges and two forks!

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revenues were appropriated to certain great mosques, or to the cities of Mecca and Medina: they were under the superintendence of the chief of the black eunuchs, whose duty it was to secure them in the enjoyment of their rights.

But if particular privileges were granted to certain Greeks, and even to certain islands and districts, the great body of the people were unquestionably subject to many vexations, to many galling humiliations, to many arbitrary impositions and tyrannical acts on the part of the local governors. Hence, when the victories of Russia showed the weakness of the Porte, they began to look forward to their possible, if not their speedy deliverance from the yoke of the infidel. That weakness was owing in no small degree to the personal character of the sultans, who, jealously excluded during their minority from the public administration,—no longer permitted to command armies, or govern provinces, but shut out from all intercourse with society until their accession to the throne, knew less of life, and of the duties annexed to their elevation, than the lowest dervishes in their dominions. All discipline, too, was disregarded by the troops; and Mustapha III. found that his 700,000 soldiers, and his own pompous appellation of *Shah-in-Shah*, or king of kings, were but a poor defence against the thunder of the Russian legions.

Catherine was the first who effectually humbled the pride of the Turks. Her successes, her declared partiality for the Greeks, her manifestoes, and especially the appearance of her fleet in the Egean Sea in 1770, produced a powerful sensation throughout the peninsula. Several districts openly revolted, and raised the standard of liberty; but the irruption of the Albanians, and the peace which the Sultan Abdul Hamid purchased from the empress, annihilated for a time the hopes of the Greeks, and left them exposed to the vengeance of the Porte. An expedition against them was undertaken into the peninsula; but though numbers were massacred, less mischief was done than had been feared. The Turkish general was induced to wreak his vengeance chiefly on the Albanian robbers; and the old prince Ypsilanty at Constantinople was successful enough with the vizier to intercede for a mitigation of punishment with respect to the nation in general. This was not so difficult to be obtained, as the Sultan found too much severity would induce the Greeks to migrate into Russia, and he had also, it is said, a private motive for clemency.

In the massacres of the Peloponnesus, among the slaves chosen for the seraglio was the daughter of a Greek secular priest: her beauty so charmed the Sultan that he became deeply in love with her, and promoted her to the rank of *cadin*, or wife. The priest, unhappy at his bereavement, went to Constantinople to claim her deliverance. He addressed himself to Demetrius Skanary, a native of Scio, and banker of the Sultana Asma, the sister of Abdul Hamid, and begged his interference. "My good father," replied Skanary, "if you value your head, take these two thousand piastres, and instantly leave Constantinople." The old man followed the advice, and his daughter remained in the Sultan's power. Doubtless she used her influence to dispose her consort to mildness towards the Greeks of the Peleponnesus, since their revolt did not draw forth the whole force of his anger.—*Rizo.*

After the treaty at Cainardza in Bulgaria, the Russians were for some time all powerful at the Porte: yet the cession of the Crimea weighed heavily on the mind of the Sultan, and he was at length compelled to renew the war. That war, however, according to Rizo, was not owing either to Russia or England: he smiles at the ingenious motives which historians have assigned as the cause, and declares that it was owing to nothing more than a common intrigue

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intrigue on the part of the vizier. That personage entertained a mortal hatred against the favourites of the Sultan. He had often endeavoured to remove them from the capital by nominating them to pachalics with three tails; but they always contrived, under favour of his highness, to remain in the ministry, and to thwart the designs of their enemy. Knowing that if his authority was not supreme in the capital, it would be at the head of an army, Yussuf Pacha wished for a war with Russia, that he might command the attendance of his two rivals, and hit on some excuse for beheading them in the camp. Hence he laboured with all his might to bring about a rupture, and prevailed on the Grand Admiral Hassan Pacha to join his party: the ulemas and the Janizaries were brought over, and the timid Sultan was at length frightened into a war. Wishing, however, to save the two favourites, especially his son-in-law Nasify, he stooped to intercede for both, and even sent his daughter to sue for the life of her husband!

Not only had the Porte to contend with Russia, but Austria also declared war. No wonder that the campaign of 1786 and the following years was so fatal to the former. The Turkish soldiers had boasted that they would march to St. Petersburgh, and bring Catherine to bend before their Sultan; but when the dreadful collision took place, they changed their tune: they represented their enemies as giants, invulnerable, and thunder-bearers.* The Janizaries were so reduced, that a tenth part only, and these unarmed, and covered with rags, returned to Constantinople, heartily cursing both Catherine and Abdul Hamid. The ministers of the Sultan durst not acquaint him with the full extent of the national losses: when the fortress of Oczakow was taken by assault they told him that the enemy had only taken *Little*, not *Great* Oczakow.

Abdul Hamid believed the gross lie; but one day as he was passing incognito along the street, he met a soldier from that important fortress who was so maimed as to be obliged to crawl on all fours, begging for bread. The latter knew the emperor, and in his despair he seized the bridle, and cried out: "Most mighty Sultan, I have been wounded at the storming of Oczakow, while fighting for religion and for thee; and now no man pities me; I am dying of hunger."—"So thou wast wounded at the taking of *Little* Oczakow?" demanded the Sultan. "What says thy Highness? there is no Great and Little Oczakow; there is only one of that name, and it is in the possession of the misbelieving Russians." The Sultan was so enraged at being made the dupe of his ministers, that he immediately exiled some, and beheaded the rest.

During this contest, some of the Greek captains made frequent incursions into the plains of the Peloponnesus, and harassed the Ottoman troops by their desultory and irregular mode of warfare. When Selim III. succeeded Abdul Hamid in 1789, he found that he had serious difficulties to contend with; a partial insurrection in Greece, and two haughty powers breathing his destruction: besides the Egean Sea, all the maritime coasts of his empire were infested by pirates. That monarch had a mind strong by nature, but utterly unfit for presiding at the helm of affairs. Called from the slumbers of the seraglio † to conduct the vessel of the state through the stormy sea into which

* In the time of Catherine the very name of Russian was sufficient to frighten the Turks. We are told that when a quarrel once broke out between two regiments of Janizaries, which lasted three whole days, and could not be appeased either by the Aga or the vizier, the Sultan ordered that a Russian cap should be thrown between the contending parties. Both immediately retired, in equal alarm and dismay. Well might Ismael Bey, the Turkish minister, say that for a century the Ottoman power resembled a snuff-box ornamented with rich brilliants, which contained only filth—that *Russia had taken off the lid.*

† From Othman to Soliman the sons and grandsons of the sultans lived free, commanded armies, and governed provinces; but their frequent revolts induced the Porte to adopt a strange expedient. It was resolved that the successor to the throne should be, not the eldest of the Sultan's sons, but of his nephews.

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which it had been driven, he learned for the first time that he had enemies to oppose: yet he resolved not to shrink from the contest; he often asserted that he would take full vengeance on all, that the crescent should ride triumphant over the cross. His measures for prosecuting the war were vigorous, and his preparations on a magnificent scale; yet defeat succeeded defeat. Belgrade, and all Servia, yielded to the Austrians; Ismailow fell to the Russians. The Ottoman pride then gave way; peace was sued for, and ratified by the contending parties in 1792. To Russia great sacrifices were made: but as Austria was about to war with France, she was satisfied with fewer concessions. The domineering tone of the former country now became louder than ever: her consuls and vice-consuls were scattered over the Levant; and her flag was held in so much respect, that it served as a protection to every vessel which unfurled it, whatever the nation to which the vessel belonged.

The excess committed by the Janizaries, who were dreaded only at home, and who were considered as the authors of the late disasters, rendered the Turkish ministers anxious to supplant them by the establishment of regular troops. Accident favoured their views. Mustapha III., the predecessor of Abdul Hamid, had perceived that regular troops only could make head against European armies, and he would have adopted a more improved discipline had not death prevented him. Selim, while in his hermitage, could know nothing of what his father designed; but after his accession, having one day entered into the imperial treasury, he discovered three volumes of Vauban, and on them a slip of paper with these words, evidently intended as a memorandum, in the hand-writing of Mustapha: "Let these books be translated, and the system they teach be put into practice." (The first volume related to the siege of fortresses, the second to their defence, and the third to military tactics in general.) Selim, on leaving the apartment, met his physician, and inquired whether the latter knew any Greek capable of translating the volumes. The physician immediately named his friend Prince Constantine Ypsilanty, who was accordingly engaged to enter on the task. He was assisted by his cousin, the hospodar Carazza. In a year the book was translated: it was soon printed; copies of it were sent to all the commanders of fortresses in the empire; and regular troops ordered every where to be formed. In this great undertaking the Porte was much encouraged by Austria, through the Ottoman ambassador, who, in 1793, resided at Vienna, and who transmitted to his government all the information likely to prove useful in its accomplishment.

While this important innovation was carrying into effect, the Grand Admiral, Hussein Pacha, was attempting the reformation of the Turkish marine. He manned his vessels with the most experienced Greek sailors, especially from Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara. To these islands he granted new and valuable privileges; permitted them to trade to any part of the Mediterranean, unshackled by Turkish vexations; and conferred extraordinary rewards on every sailor who distinguished himself either by courage or dexterity.

But it could not be expected that the Janizaries would tamely see themselves supplanted

nephews, the son never succeeding except in default of the collateral heir. Hence, on the death of the emperor, the sons are all imprisoned, and the nephew has them all at his mercy. They never appear in public after their early infancy.

In the out-recesses of the seraglio is a vast garden surrounded by walls as high as Turkish jealousy can raise them. In the centre is a palace, the residence of illustrious slaves, and another equally isolated, which is the abode of the heirs to the throne. Each of the latter has a separate apartment; he sees no one but a few slaves attached to his service. If the presumptive heir have children during his confinement, they are strangled at their birth. Each *Shah Zadeh*, or sons of the Shah, has his agent at the Porte to transact his private affairs. This agent is chosen by the Sultan, and is called *Aga Baba*, or old lord. He is not allowed to see the heirs, nor to correspond with any without the inspection of the chief of the black eunuchs.

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supplanted by the new troops: they raised a cry of execration, not in Constantinople only, but in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and indeed throughout the empire, against the new order of things. The pachas of the respective provinces, seeing the increasing disaffection, took care to espouse the cause of the Janizaries, who were also favoured by the ulemas, in the hope that they should ultimately be enabled to wrest their independence from the Sultan. The imperial cabinet was divided into two powerful parties; each pursued the other with implacable fury, and sought by seditious writings to extend their feelings to the empire at large. Supplies from the provinces came so tardily into the treasury at Constantinople, that the state appeared on the verge of ruin: the minister, Zeleby Effendi, was heard to declare that its whole revenues were insufficient to maintain 40,000 regular troops. Bulgaria, Mycia, Thrace, and a portion of Macedonia, were overrun by numerous bands of Mahometan robbers, who, finding no efficient force to oppose them, ravaged the country, ransacked the towns, and massacred the inhabitants. These excesses were winked at, not only by the *ayans* or *primates* of the provinces, but by some of the ministers themselves, who were anxious to seize on every pretext for discrediting the unpopular changes effected by the Sultan.

In this horrible state of things, a Greek, seeing the progressive prosperity of his country's fleets, and stimulated perhaps by the heart-stirring events to which revolutionary France gave rise, formed a design for striking a bold blow for the liberty of Greece. This was Riga, a native of Thessaly, whose nearest relations had been victims to Turkish ferocity: hence he breathed nothing but revenge. In 1796 he quitted the service of Prince Michael Soutzo, then hospodar of Wallachia, and proceeded to Vienna, to concert with a few patriots as determined as himself, the means most likely to attain the end in view. Unacquainted with the dispositions and resources of the people whom they were labouring to free, and apparently ignorant of the fact that great revolutions must be effected, not by a few eager partizans, but by the simultaneous will of the nation,—that the slow, mysterious progress of circumstances is the indispensable actor in such dramas, they listened only to their own enthusiasm, and consequently drew down ruin on their own heads, and almost on the cause they had sworn to espouse.

Riga, led away by a heated imagination, gave occasion both by his actions and words to the suspicions of the Austrian police, which arrested him in 1798 at Trieste, at the moment of his embarkation for the peninsula. Having seized his person, the Austrian government acquainted the Turkish ambassador at Vienna with the circumstance; that minister immediately communicated it to the Porte, which learned the whole at the same time from a detailed note of the Austrian internuncio. Riga, seeing a stop thus suddenly placed to his designs, and feeling averse to implicate the remaining conspirators, stabbed himself with a poignard; but the wound was not mortal, and he was imprisoned, with eight other leaders, at Semlin, a strong Austrian fortress on the Danube, near Belgrade. That Christian power awaited only the reply of the Porte to surrender the victims. They had friends at Constantinople, who made every effort to save them. These had recourse to the interference of my father-in-law, Alexander Mano, son-in-law and agent to the old prince Alexander Ypsilanty, then hospodar of Wallachia. The former (from whence my knowledge of these particulars is derived) immediately waited on the minister of the interior, Ibrahim-Nessim Effendi. He persuaded Ibrahim that the charge was an absurd calumny against the unfortunate but innocent men; that five or six poor merchants were little able to effect a revolution. The Turkish minister professed himself satisfied, and promised to save them for 150,000 francs. The sum appearing exorbitant, it was not immediately paid, and in the mean time the prisoners were put to death at Belgrade.—*Ibid.*

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This attempt led to no results: no measures were adopted to trace out the conspiracy in its ramifications. Selim, in the interior of his palace, struck his Persian guitar, and composed songs inspired by Bacchus, in happy ignorance of all that had happened.

It was the fate of Selim to be unpopular with all parties, during some part or other of his agitated reign. His alliance with Russia and Austria against Napoleon was popular enough; but he soon fell into general contempt: his authority was despised, though not denied, by the most powerful of his provincial governors. Restricted by no superior curb, they became monsters of cruelty and extortion, and anxious for the arrival of the day on which they could secure their future independence. Let one example suffice to shew their almost incredible cruelty. The pacha of Piddir, Hafiz Ali, having defeated some Mahometan rebels, made up their heads in sacks to be sent to the reigning Sultan. Through inadvertence, his secretary, in the letter which was to accompany the precious present, mentioned more heads than the sacks contained. We might have supposed that the mistake could easily be remedied by writing another letter: no such thing. Ali ordered his officers to run through the streets, and to bring as many heads as were deficient. He was promptly obeyed; the heads of forty Christians, the first persons met, were soon brought in, and added to the heap.

But no pacha was ever more blood-thirsty than Ali of Tepelan, who is generally known in this country as Ali Pacha of Jannina. As this extraordinary man has exercised so much influence on the affairs of Turkey and Greece, and has been the object of such fearful curiosity to all Europe, we present the reader with a brief account of him.

In his origin, Ali had little prospect of arriving at much power in Greece; but he was one who knew how to take advantage of circumstances. When, in 1773, the Porte took such signal vengeance on the Albanians, who had openly defied its authority, he rendered himself conspicuous for his loyalty, and obtained from Abdul Hamid the nomination to a pachalic with two tails. He daily laboured to extend his influence by making partizans of any sort, Turks, Christians, Albanians, or Epirotes. He was liberal in his gifts, and still more so in his promises. In 1788 he served in the army of the Vizier against Russia; and during his stay at Constantinople he saw enough of the weakness of the Sultan, and the venality of the ministry, to be assured that money would always purchase him a voice in the divan. On his return to Epirus he began to act as if he had no superior: he dispossessed the hereditary beys, seized on towns and villages, and raised large sums by contributions, unknown to the Porte—nay, he took Jannina in direct opposition to the orders of his master.

The reign of Selim III. was as favourable to Ali as had been that of Abdul Hamid; for the one was as much the dupe of his ministers as the other. Besides, circumstances singularly propitious united to extend his influence: it was his lot to be courted by two great rivals, the Sultan and Buonaparte. The former considering that he was best able, from his position and resources, to make head against the French, who had just obtained possession of the Ionian isles; and the latter, viewing him as already disaffected to the Turkish government, and likely to hesitate at nothing to forward his own ambitious designs, zealously cultivated his friendship. Both, with the view of strengthening their own interests, promoted his. His excesses almost make humanity shudder. In 1798, during a sacred fast in the Greek church, he fell on the two Greek towns of Agi-Vasili and Novitza, in Albania, slew 6,000 inhabitants,

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transported the rest to the plains of Thessaly. Preveza was sacked, half the inhabitants massacred, and the rest sold for slaves: Butrinto and Vonitza surrendered, but did not escape the tyrant's cruelty. But he failed before Parga, which was protected by the Souliotes, the most valiant of the Greek bands: these he resolved to destroy by force or stratagem. They inhabited Mount Soulis, in Epirus, the passes of which are amazingly strong. It is about six hours' ride from the Ionian Sea, and has two towns, one on the west, the other on the south. Before assembling his army, he called together the chief Mahometan lords of Albania and Epirus; told them that the Ottoman dominion was drawing towards its close; and that, according to ancient prophecy, to them alone was reserved the succession to the empire: but first of all Souli must be destroyed. They promised to join him with their forces in reducing that formidable race: extraordinary preparations were made; and at the head of many thousands, he assailed, but without success, the outposts of the enemy, who amounted to no more than 1,500 men. Seeing that to reduce them was impossible, he proposed peace, which was accepted, but which was soon broken by the faithless pacha. Hostilities re-commenced with renewed vigour, but with little success on the part of Ali. He had then recourse to all the dilatoriness of a siege, and to all the arts of bribery. To the captain, Zimo-Zerva, he offered 400,000 Turkish piastres if the latter would withdraw his troops from Souli: he was assured, in return, that not a stone in the country would be exchanged for the money. In the meantime thousands upon thousands fell from the ranks of the invaders, and deeds of incredible valour were performed by the Souliotes. One of their captains, Foto-Tzavellas by name, committed a horrid carnage in the enemy's troops. He had, when a child, been left as hostage in the power of Ali, and when his father resumed hostilities against the pacha, the tyrant hoped that by means of the child the father might be induced to submit. One day Veli, the son of Ali, ordered the boy to visit his parent, representing the imminent risk to which his life was hourly exposed, and praying the other to desist from the war: the order was firmly refused. "I will burn thee alive," exclaimed the furious Veli. "I fear thee not," replied the undaunted Foto: "if thou dost, my father will serve thine, or thy brother, in the same manner." The child was saved to prove a serious check to Ali. But however heroic the defence of the Souliotes, their small numbers could not for ever hold out against the countless hordes of assailants. At the end of three years they capitulated; but Ali violated the conditions. They continued to defend themselves at every step until they obtained a place of security in Corfu.

After this partial success, Ali bent his whole attention to the destruction of the independent Greek chiefs; but he failed in every attempt. He then changed his policy: he entered into a close alliance with them, that by their assistance he might exterminate the authority of the Mussulman lords throughout the Peloponnesus. The latter both feared and hated him, and only waited for a signal from the Sultan to fall on the audacious pacha with increased strength.

(To be concluded next month.)

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JOURNAL OF A ROUTE THROUGH MYSORE, THE COORG COUNTRY, CANARA, AND MALABAR;

BY THE LATE LIEUT. COL. WM. LAMBTON.

(*Concluded from p.* 611.)

On the 4th and 5th January 1805, marched to Kasragoodo, distant from Coomlah about nine miles. The road runs at some distance from the beach along the hard tract, and is very good in general. Crossed a river about half-way.

The fort of Kasragoodo stands on high ground nearly a mile from the beach, and about half a mile from the inlet of the sea which receives the Chanderagerry river, two miles south. This high ground is insulated by the water on the west side, and by paddy fields or very low grounds on the other sides, forming a deep ravine, but entirely exposed to the fort or its outworks.

The figure of this fort is irregular, and stands on the table of the hill. On the west or sea side is the gateway, defended by small bastions, and projecting out it forms the principal defence of that side of the work. There is a circular bastion on the right and another on the left at a considerable distance from the gate, and are connected with it by ramparts, each making a saliant curve, and may be well defended; these form the entire face towards the sea. The remainder of the work consists of three sides of unequal lengths, the longest being to the north; at the S.E. angle of the fort stands a high cavalier, on the east is a small garden and a well, communicating with the interior by a small sally-port leading under the rampart; on the outside is a narrow ditch circumscribing the whole work. The rampart is not more than nine or ten feet broad, and the parapet about eight feet high, full of loop-holes. The N.E. part of the hill on which the principal work stands, projects some distance from the ditch of the fort, and has had a line and narrow ditch to defend it, which are now in ruins. All these works are built of the hard composition formerly mentioned, and although near 300 years old, are yet in good state, and might soon be put in repair. There is abundance of good water within the fort, and the position is no where commanded by the high ground on the opposite side of the ravine.

On the 6th January, marched to Bakul, about eight miles further down the coast. We crossed the Chanderagerry river about two miles from Kasragoodo. The fort of Chanderagerry stands on its south bank on an elevated situation, forming a small peninsula, having the river on the north and N.W., and a deep hollow, with paddy fields and a tope, on the south; and another similar hollow runs on the east side, the neck of the table-land being on the S.E., along which runs the great road. The fort is nearly triangular, having the gateway on the N.E., which cuts off the angle and forms a short side sufficient for the gateway and the works that defend it. The other three sides are to the E., S., and N.W. The angle formed by the east and south sides projects towards the neck of land, which subjects it to an oblique fire from both these faces, and from the direct fire of three large circular bastions, one at the saliant angle, another about a third of the way between that angle and the gateway, and a third nearly the midway on the south face.

The three longest sides are all as well flanked as the construction of these kind of works will admit of, and the slope of the hill forming a perfect glacis, no part can be approached under cover. The ditch which surrounds the whole is a dry one, and broadest towards the neck of land. The berm is not sufficient

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cient for placing scaling ladders, and the height of the parapet from the berm being upwards of thirty feet, it therefore follows that the place is tenable against escalade, and thence the necessity of opening trenches, which can only be done on the neck of land for batteries to act with effect, and there the hardness of the ground would render it almost impracticable.

This work has four large circular bastions and four small ones; a cavalier over the gateway forming a kind of traverse; and a small lower work in front of the gateway, having a face with two small circular bastions to the north, and flanks to the east and west. The rampart within is almost ten feet broad, and the parapet seven feet high. The area is nearly level, and has an excellent well within it. This work is not large, and with a little amendment might be made very strong. It is built of the same kind of composition as the others, and by lowering the parapet, raising a banket, and opening three embrazures in each of the large bastions, it might be defended by a small body of men against a large army. The great defect of this, and all Indian works that I have seen, is the height of the rampart above the glacis; for where batteries can be erected, they can breach to the foot of the wall.

After leaving Chanderagerry the road runs along the upland, and is good the whole way to Baekul.

The fort of Baekul is irregular, and has the north side nearly straight, as well as the greatest part of the west face next the sea. It is a curve to the S.W., and continues so to the S.E., where it has been breached by the English in 1782, and afterwards repaired by them all along that side, where four bastions have been completed, with the intervening ramparts, and form a re-entering curve. The gateway enters on the N.E, being well protected, and covered by an advanced battery. The principal work consists of *fifteen* circular bastions, seven of which have been repaired during the Sultaun's time, and embrazures opened from the top of the parapet. Besides these there are three advanced batteries; one next the sea, which communicates with the body of the place by a sally-port, two to the S.E. communicating by a small sally-port under the east rampart. In the interior there are two raised batteries; one to the westward, built by the Sultaun, and another to the S.E., built by the English, and is elevated above that part of the S.E. face which has been repaired by them. Besides these, there is a high cavalier a little way to the north of the English battery, commanding the whole work. The area is filled with the ruins of houses, powder magazines, &c., and there are a great number of wells both within and without the fort, many of which are now frequented, and afford excellent water.

The west and south sides are washed by the sea, on the north the plain is nearly on a level with the beach, but the work standing upon a rock; all these three sides are considerably elevated, and particularly the S.E. part, where it was breached. The ground to the eastward forms a regular glacis, with dry ditch and bound hedge. The fort, independent of the ground it stands on, is very high, and the parapet is about ten or twelve feet above the rampart, and filled with loop-holes. The great height of the walls and rock serve to secure it against an escalade, and even against approaches, except to the eastward, where it is best fortified. The English erected their breaching battery upon a spot of rising ground, having a turn of the sea beach between them and the fort. Had the place been well defended, both their difficulties and their loss must have been very great in the assault.

During the Bednore government, when all these forts were built, Baekul must have been a place of considerable importance, and when Hyder conquered

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quered the Canara country it was the great depôt of all the others. The inhabitants were then very numerous, and consisted of Mussulmauns, Rajapoots, Moplas, and a variety of Hindoo castes. The vestiges of a vast extent of buildings are yet visible; but of this once populous place there now remains but a small village.

On the 7th I left Baekul and proceeded inland about fourteen miles to Kunduddakamully, a high mountain, and one of my principal stations for carrying the triangles down the coast. The country is open about four miles to the eastward; the remainder is through an entire jungle, very hilly and thinly inhabited, not more than three or four villages appearing the whole march, and these are all hidden away in the hollows, which are the only parts of the country that admit of cultivation. In these secreted situations the inhabitants are rather timid; but I met with every attention notwithstanding. They are an active race of people, and might be formidable enemies were they allowed to carry arms; but certainly military prowess can never have been a virtue among them, otherwise, with the natural strength of their country, they must have remained unconquered to this day.

These jungles abound with wild elephants and tigers, the latter are said to destroy many of the inhabitants, they not having the means of killing those animals.

On the 11th I returned toward the sea coast to Munjiumpuddy-betta, a march of about eight miles through a rugged and jungly country. Nothing remarkable. This is also one of my principal stations for carrying down the triangles.

On the 12th marched to Nelessaram, about nine miles distant. The road passes to the eastward of Hos-droog (which will be described hereafter), and continues through a sheet of paddy fields nearly the whole way, and at some distance from the beach. Crossed two rivers. On the following day continued our march to Cavai, over a beautiful flat the whole way, and a great part of it in cultivation. Cavai stands on an island formed by two branches of a river falling into the sea to the north and south. The distance across the island is not more than three-quarters of a mile: about half way across there are the remains of a fort of European construction. It has been intended for a square work with defences, and there is a canal communicating with the south river which has been intended to supply the ditch with water. The remains of this work are, a square tower bastion at the N.E. angle, a ruined house in the interior, and steps to the gateway on the east. On the south bank of the south river there is another square tower, with embrazures and loop-holes, similar to that on the island.

On the 14th went to Mount Dilli, about six miles south from Cavai, the road good and partly along the beach.

Mount Dilli is a high promontory, commanding an extensive prospect, and is a remarkable sea mark. The beach forms a projecting point to the S.W., and embraces the whole mountain. At the extremity of this point is a rocky hill, separated from the range by a ravine. On this rock there stands a square fort, with two bastions towards the west, and an enclosed high tower at the N.E. angle. The rock round from the N.W. to the S.W. is steep and washed by the surf at the bottom. The upper part forms a smooth glacis to the fort on all sides, and is well defended.

From the top of Mount Dilli peak, which is a principal station in this survey, Cannanore is distinctly seen, and also the Koorg mountains. The weather was extremely hazy when I was at this station, which prevented my seeing

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ing a great distance to the southward; not even Tellicherry could be distinguished. The flag-staff at Cannanore is the last point for the present; and between that and Mangalore the triangles are well disposed to become a basis for both inland and marine surveys.

On the 16th and 17th marched back to Hos-droog. This is a large fort standing on a rock, which is cut away on the south and east sides, with an intention to form a berm to the rampart, but it has never been reduced to a similar form with the fort. On the north side, where the ground is nearly on a level with the body of the place, a narrow ditch has been cut, from which is a gentle slope outward, making a regular glacis. The principal part of the work is nearly a square. At the S.E. angle a small square projects out to the east, being connected with the main rampart, through which is the door into this square, the east face of which has two small bastions, one at the S.E. and the other at the N.E. angle. In the centre of this square there is a high cavalier, commanding the whole interior of the fort. This small projected work forms a kind of citadel to the rest. On the north face is the gateway entering immediately into the area, and is covered by a square with two small bastions at the N.W. and N.E. angles; the door of that square entering on the west side. The work is defended by circular bastions at the corners and along the sides, amounting to *fourteen*, including the bastions at the gateway and fort on the S.E., and are as well arranged as the nature of a square work and circular defences would admit of. The height of the wall from the berm is upwards of eighteen feet, and that of the parapet above the rampart within between eight and nine feet. The rampart in most places is very high above the ground within, and is not more than ten feet in breadth. The bastions to the westward have two and three embrazures, but they are too confined for guns; those to the east and north have four and five. The whole of the parapet is loop-holed. About the middle of the south face there is a small sally-port, leading to the berm.

From the S.W. angle a narrow strip of land runs out, being a continuation of the same rock on which the fort is erected; and at the extremity of that strip a modern circular work has been begun, but not finished: it is about the distance of a musket-shot from the fort. That advanced work communicates with the main one by a small sally-port on the west side, close to the circular bastion at the corner.

The place may be taken by escalade on the south and west sides, and breached on the north side close on the right of the first bastion east from the gateway. The bound hedge affords cover, and the ditch at that place is scarcely excavated. The interior has contained a great number of houses, all now in ruins; the only building now remaining is an old thatched pagoda, which appears to have been built when this work was erected.

This is the last of the large forts to the southward of Mangalore, till we come to Cannanore; but there is a continuation of small ones down to Mount Dilli.

The arrangement which I have made of the triangles connecting Mangalore with Cannanore, and these with the mountains at the head of the ghauts, has been done with a view, not only to fix the latitudes and longitudes of the principal places, but to lay a foundation for a survey of the sea-coast, an object which I am persuaded will one day or other merit the most serious consideration of Government. It has been with this view also, that the secondary triangles have been carried to the northward as high as Koondapoor, from which place, down to Cannanore and Tellicherry, the shore seems to be one continued chain of fortified positions. Those to the northward of Mangalore

I have

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I have not seen, but the description given of the principal ones to the southward will convey some idea of their nature and extent. It may further be noticed, that these works are intended to defend the numerous inlets and harbours with which this coast abounds, and if I mistake not, the principal harbours for small craft, on the coast of Canara alone, amount to *eighteen;* that is to say, harbours for vessels drawing six and eight feet water and upwards.

What use these places might be of to us at present may perhaps be a question, and certainly to occupy such a number would not only require a great force, but that force being divided into so many parts must be weakened, and those places must fall in succession; and this might probably be the case were they in possession of an enemy; but as that would cost us both time and men, it would perhaps be most advisable to destroy those works, saving some principal one to serve as a depôt and rallying point, and have the coast protected by armed vessels of a construction suited to the harbours, with the addition of some inclosed redoubts at the entrance of those harbours: for if an enemy were to attempt a descent, it must be made in boats from some distance, as ships cannot anchor near the shore. This system would furnish a *moving force* which, under every circumstance, either of attack or defence, is the most efficient. For, whatever notion of security we may attach to fortifications, one thing is evident, that the force necessary to defend them is lost to every other purpose; and also that no force ought to be *stationary*, except in very limited and peculiar cases, such as protecting arsenals, which having to furnish military stores in various directions, cannot be otherwise than stationary; or in defence of particular positions for maintaining a line of communication.

If this or some other mode of defence be not adopted, whatever power has the harbour of Goa, and a superior fleet at sea, must command the whole of that coast; there is nothing to prevent a landing any where, and committing depredations, or even keeping possession of the country, should the inhabitants be friendly.

Having ascertained the positions of several points in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, and completed what I thought was necessary there, I left it on the 3d of February, and proceeded towards Moodabiddery, where I arrived on the 12th February.

Moodabiddery, or Morbiddery, as it is called by the English, is the remains of ancient grandeur when the Jyne caste, or the followers of Bhooda, were powerful in Canara, and it is now inhabited chiefly by that description of people, of whom there are many in different parts of this district: there are a great number of pagodas, all built of hewn stone, and the large one is a superb and stately edifice. The pillars that support it within are apparently turned, and elegantly carved, and the sculpture exhibits a great variety of small figures appertaining to their religion. The roof is also a display of very ingenious workmanship. The great pillar in front of the pagoda is superior to all the rest in taste.

To the eastward of the village there are a number of square pyramids which have composed a part of their religious edifices, but are now in ruins, and unconnected with the rest of the buildings. From the fragments that remain, this place appears to have been of great extent, and has been the residence of a rajah: a large thatched building on the south side of the pagoda is now called the rajah's house.

About a mile east of the large pagoda there is an old fort, of a square form, with seven circular bastions, and a fortified gateway on the west side. This work is surrounded by a ditch and a very low and narrow glacis. The fort is built

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built of the same rough stone or composition as the rest, and is in good repair, excepting the N.W. bastion, at the angle, which is in ruins. It is commanded by ground to the south and west, the latter of which is covered with a tope and houses.

From Moodabiddery to Jemalabad on the 16th and 17th February.

The first part of the road from Moodabiddery to Yaenoor is pretty good, but the latter part runs over many ascents and descents, and crosses two small rivers. This distance is near twelve miles. From Yaenoor to Jemalabad, a distance of fourteen miles, the road is in general very good, with the exception of a few breaks, which might be readily repaired. On approaching Jemalabad the country is covered with a thick jungle, and of course is little cultivated.

Jemalabad is a fortified rock of extraordinary strength. It is a precipice on every side except to the N.E., and even there the road has been cut out of the solid rock. The ground on that side is a steep ascent from the pettah, and the work commences about half way up. The first gateway enters on the north side of a small advanced work, which is a continuation of the line to the eastward, but terminates on the N.W. at the rock. This advanced line defends the brow of the hill where the road ascends, as well as the ridge running out a short distance to the north.

A little further up the hill the second gateway enters, and runs across from the eastern line to the rock. This defends the space between the two gateways, but the ground within that space is very uneven, and admits of a lodgment.

Within the second gateway the road commences, and consists of a flight of very steep steps, covered by a parapet of rock formed by the excavation, and broad enough for a column of four deep to move: at the top of this flight of steps is the third gateway, which, in perpendicular height from the second, appears to be nearly one-third the perpendicular height of the whole hill from the pettah. This gateway defends the flight of steps, and may be rendered impregnable, for it commands a considerable space down along the steps. The present gateway is but ill constructed, the parapet of the wall being much too high, and crosses the road too obliquely.

On the summit of the rock are batteries for commanding the pettah on one side, and the great road to the south on the other; but shot from these high works could only plunge, and do little execution.

The chief and ultimate defence depends on the gateway at the head of the steps. The only use of the upper batteries to the N.E. would be to prevent a lodgment between the first and second gateways, and to annoy an enemy below.

On the top of the rock there are three magazines; two built with arched bomb-proofs, and the other cut out of the solid stone. There is water at the summit for about six months in the year: at present it is nearly dry, and cannot be supplied till the next rains; a circumstance necessary to be known. There are now upwards of sixty guns of different calibres, mostly unmounted, some very fine twelves and eighteen-pounders lying within the two first gateways. There is also a large quantity of powder, with some shot and lead.

This droog being stored with provisions, ammunition, and water, might be defended by a very small force against an army. It is true, the first gateway might be breached if a battery could be erected on the ridge of ground to the north of it, but that battery would be subject to dreadful execution from the guns at the top of the rock, if they could be brought to bear upon it, and throw

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throw shells in place of shot. If that outwork should be carried, and a lodgment made within it, the upper battery might still do injury, if the guns could be depressed so low. Should even the second gateway be carried, the most serious operations would be yet to commence. The third gateway being well constructed, the rampart sufficiently high to check an attempt at escalade, and well defended by musketry, with one gun to be served with grape; the excavated passage of steps being filled with men, they might be destroyed without being able to make resistance, for they could not present a front equal to that which they would have to oppose, and the steps being so high from the great declivity of the passage, that the files at the head of the column only could make use of their fire: even shot rolled over the parapet would make dreadful havoc in bounding down the flight of steps.

What object this may answer at present I know not, unless, by having a small garrison there, it is prevented being possessed, and becoming the rallying point in case of defection among the inhabitants. Tippoo fortified it, and intended that place to be the seat of his government below the ghauts. It is true it commands the great road leading down the Kurdadikul pass to Moodabiddery and Mangalore, but it is in the midst of a jungle, and only calculated for the seat of a plundering polygar. Should there be a rebellion in Canara, the inhabitants would rely on the natural strength of the country, and take shelter in their recesses and concealed habitations, which a traveller in the midst of peace finds a difficulty in exploring.

The Sultaun kept a considerable military force here, and obliged a number of inhabitants to quit the country, and reside in the pettah which was built for that purpose: but the remains of that pettah are now but a few shops, forming a small bazar to supply a company of sepoys at present stationed there. It has been very large, and fortified all round. During the mutiny of the garrison in 1800, Colonel Sertorius, who commanded the troops sent to reduce the place, got possession of the pettah, and erected a battery of two guns on a rising ground on the east part of the pettah wall; but these would have been useless had the mutineers held out, and a blockade only could have afforded the means of reducing them. As a military post, in point of defence, it is certainly a strong one, and should the road down the Kurdadikul pass become a military one, this droog may be useful as commanding it.

From Jemalabad to the foot of the pass the road is very good, and the distance about nine miles N.E. There are only two villages on the way, one near the pass, and fine open ground, suited for encampments, with good water near it.

On the 18th February I ascended the ghaut, and the following are the remarks made during the time:

Twenty minutes after leaving the ground, the steep part begins:—continues pretty steep and stony:—30′ a steep and stony place, very short, but rocky:—35′ easy ascent:—soon level—easily repaired:—good. 40′ easy ascent:—a little stony;—short descent;—level,—difficult:—level and good again;—short descent;—gentle ascent again:—continues good:—gentle descent;—level.—A little broken.—Gentle ascent again and road very good.—*One hour*, another small hollow:—a little stony:—across the hollow very rocky, but easily repaired:—short ascent;—rather steep, but not difficult:—short ascents and descents:—the road good:—thick forest all the way:—road continues good. 1¼ hour, stony part, but short.—Ascent and a little stony.—Rocky and broken, but easily repaired.—Continues rocky and broken, but not difficult:—continues to rise gradually.—More rocky.—Thick and lofty forest. 1½ hour, road good.—

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good.—Rocky ascent again, but easily repaired:—rather steep and rocky.—More steep and rocky, but reparable. 1¾ hour, very rocky but not steep:—rocky ascent continues, but not difficult. 1 h. 50m., steep hollow and stony, but not difficult:—gradual ascent again.—Less rocky but more steep: still more so, with stone and rock, but easily repaired.—The rocks apparently of a soft nature. 2h. 10m., a very steep rocky place:—less so, but yet steep and rocky:—gentle ascent again.—Pretty steep and stony again. 2h. 50m., a very steep and rocky place, surface easily smoothed.—The mountainous precipice close on the right, made up of strata.—Rocky, but less steep.—Gentle winding ascent.—Road very good. 3h. 15m., a rocky place, reparable by blowing the rocks.—The road cut out of the side of the precipice.—Very rocky, but a gentle ascent.—Road cut out in steps for a small distance.—Narrow, and still cut out of the rock. 3½ hours, at the head of the pass.

From noting the time, and allowing about one mile and a quarter per hour, it will not be difficult to form an idea with respect to this ghaut. The most troublesome place is where the road is cut out of the rock on the side of the mountain, it there wants breadth and security. We met a great number of loaded bullocks going down. My baggage was carried by coolies with light loads, as I expected much more difficulty than I met with.

From the head of the pass down to Sultaun-pett, where I encamped, the distance is about a mile and a half, down the declivity of a mountain to the eastward. This village lies near the foot of Balaroyn-droog, on the N.E., and is on the great road to Woostara.

Balaroyn-droog is a stupendous fortified mountain, 5,000 feet in perpendicular height above the sea. The road to the top is long, and of easy ascent. It commences from the foot of the valley lying south of the village of Sultaun-pett, and on the north side of the droog. The first part winds to the S.W. and S. till it comes to the steep side of the mountain, when it turns to *the left*, and crossing a ravine, it enters the first part of the fortification, where there is a redoubt commanding the cap of the hill on which it stands, and overlooks a deep valley on the east. From this redoubt the line begins, and continues on the left of the road in a S.E. direction for about a quarter of a mile to another gateway and redoubt. From thence the line takes an easterly course, heading the valley just mentioned, and winds round another mountain, steep and abrupt, to the eastward.

The road continues on a gentle ascent from the second gateway, and turning to the westward, to the summit of a still higher mountain than the rest, where there is a square mud fort, with three circular bastions at the east, north, and south angles. This fort completely commands every other part, but having no ditch, it may be either scaled or breached from a part of the same ridge, but lower, lying to the S.E. From the N.W. side a line commences, and is continued from thence along the brow of the lower part of the hill, forming a precipice to the north and east, and joins the fort again on the east angle. Within this area, and considerably below the fort, on the N.E. side, is a small redoubt for guns, and in the hollow to the left between the fort and this redoubt, are several buildings, such as magazines for powder and other stores.

These works have been built during the early part of the Bednore government, and when Hyder Alli took Bednore, the Ranee made her escape, and fled to this droog, but was pursued and taken.

Having remained on the top of this droog to the 4th March, for the purpose of fixing the meridian of the station in the south bastion of the upper fort, I marched

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marched on the 5th, and reached Woostara on the 6th. The first day's march was to Saurgoad, a small village with a bazar, about twelve miles easterly from Sultaun-pett. The road over mountainous ground, the first six miles being down a ghaut, at the foot of which is the gateway bounding the districts of Balaroyn-droog and Woostara. The second day's march not much better for about eight miles, when the country opens, and continues so to Woostara, the whole distance from Saurgoad being about twelve miles.

Woostara is an old fort on the side of some rising ground, commanded on every side, and particularly on that to which it inclines. From the ground where I encamped the whole interior of the work is seen. That ground is on the south side, about half a mile distant.

This work is also said to have been built during the government of Bednore, in which district it lies, and the same district extends about three miles more southerly. During the flourishing period of the Bednore government the countries of Canara and Soondah were all included in it. These districts were subject to the roys of Beejenagur till the year 1542, when this government was founded by Chinapa Gower, to whom it was made over by Sedashun Roy.

From Woostara to Bailoor is the great road, through an open and delightful country. Bailoor is remarkable for its pagodas, and the most exquisite workmanship in the sculpture of the different figures. It is said to be the most ancient pagoda in Mysore.

APHORISMS FROM HINDU WRITERS.

The friendship of a good man is not easily interrupted, and if lost is soon regained: a golden bowl is not easily broken, but if broken is soon repaired; whilst an earthen bowl is quickly broken and incapable of repair.

The heart of an excellent man often resembles the coco-nut, hard without, with refreshing juice and delicious food within. The vicious resemble the jujube, which is soft without, but contains a stone.

Men are not naturally friends or enemies: friendship and enmity arise from circumstances.

It can never be safe to unite with an enemy: water, though heated, will still extinguish fire.

A guest should be entertained without inquiring into his merits.

He who has lived many years we call aged; but the wise man is older than he.

A wise man will never be the leader of a party, for if the affairs of the party be successful, all will be equally sharers; and if unsuccessful, the leader alone will be disgraced.

Little things should not be despised: many straws united may bind an elephant.

Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

Of all precious things, knowledge is the most valuable: other riches may be stolen, or diminished by expenditure; but knowledge is immortal; the greater the expenditure the greater the increase; and it defies the power of the thief.

Religion is the ladder by which men ascend to heaven.

Neither a king, nor a minister, nor a wife, nor a person's hair, nor his nails, look well out of their places.

Every one looking downwards becomes impressed with ideas of his own greatness; but looking upwards feels his own littleness.

Kings, women, and climbing plants, love those that are near them.

The lustre of a virtuous character cannot be defaced, nor the vices of the vicious ever become lucid: a jewel preserves its lustre though trodden in the dirt; but a brass pot, though placed upon the head, remains brass still.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(*Continued from p.* 447.)

THE eighth chapter of the Code, "On Judicature, and on Law, Private and Criminal," is the largest, in point of dimensions, and by far the most curious and important.

The system of Hindu law herein recognized is arranged under eighteen principal heads or titles, *viz.* 1, debt, on loans for consumption; 2, deposits, and loans for use; 3, sale without ownership; 4, partnership concerns; 5, subtraction of what has been given; 6, non-payment of wages; 7, non-performance of agreements; 8, rescission of sale and purchase; 9, disputes between master and servant; 10, contests respecting boundaries; 11, slander; 12, assault; 13, larceny; 14, robbery and other violence; 15, adultery; 16, altercation between man and wife, and their several duties; 17, the law of inheritance; 18, gaming with dice and living creatures. These eighteen titles are declared to be "the groundwork of all judicial procedure in this world."

Mr. Mill, in an able disquisition on the laws of the Hindus, to which he has devoted a chapter of his *History of British India*, has very fully investigated this part of the Code of Menu, "the most celebrated, perhaps, of all the compends of Hindu law." Of the arrangement which has just been quoted, he delivers the following opinion:

> It is not easy to conceive a more rude and defective attempt at the classification of laws than what is here presented. The most essential and obvious distinctions are neglected and confounded. Though no arrangement would appear more natural, and more likely to strike even an uncultivated mind, than the division of laws into civil and penal, we find them mixed and blended together in the code of the Hindus. The first nine of the heads or titles refer to civil law; the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th to criminal law; the 16th and 17th return to civil, and the 18th to criminal; while the 10th relates partly to the one and partly to the other. Another ground of division, well calculated, as being exceedingly obvious, to strike an uncultivated mind, is the distinction of persons and things. This was the groundwork of the arrangement bestowed upon the Roman laws; it is the arrangement which continues to prevail in the English, rude as it is, at once the effect and the cause of confusion. It will be seen, however, that even this imperfect attempt at a rational division was far above the Hindus.

As in our analysis we do not purpose, but studiously avoid, entering into a critical discussion of the code (which is a subject too comprehensive for the limits of a periodical publication), we make no further remarks upon this opinion of Mr. Mill, than that we do not concur with him in his humble estimate of the merits of the arrangement adopted by the Hindu legislator, nor in thinking the other modes of division which he has mentioned, as likely to occur even to an ancient writer upon "codification," much less "to strike an uncultivated mind." The distinction between civil and penal laws is not always clear; and Mr. Mill confesses, in another place, that in the division of rights adopted by the English lawyers, into those of persons and those of things, there is "not only confusion and ambiguity, but gross absurdity." It can, therefore, be hardly predicated of the distinction he mentions, that it is exceedingly obvious. Dr. Robertson, in his *Historical Disquisition concerning India*, has erred in the opposite extreme, by stating that "the articles of which the Hindu code is composed are arranged in natural and luminous order." The truth lies between these two opinions.

Passing over, for the present, the introductory passages in this chapter, which

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which relate to the administration of the law, we proceed to the exposition given of the respective titles; and first in regard to debt. A creditor may not only sue his debtor in court, but may recover his property by other means, namely, by the mediation of friends, by artful management, by distress, or by "legal force;" the king must not rebuke a creditor for thus retaking his own property, but must ratify such payment by the debtor. In a suit for a debt, which the debtor denies, the latter, if the debt be proved by the evidence of a witness who was present at the place of the loan, or by other evidence, is punishable with a small fine in addition to the amount of the debt. Three witnesses are, in another place, required before the judge can decide the cause. Delay on the part of the plaintiff is punishable corporally, or by a fine of double the sum claimed; and the defendant, if he plead not within three fortnights, is condemned in double the amount of the debt.

The qualifications of witnesses in suits for debt, as well as in other causes, are defined with that minuteness, and with all those peculiar features of eccentricity, of which this code furnishes so many examples. The exceptions as to the competency of witnesses are very numerous. Amongst the persons disqualified are kings, mean artificers, priests deeply learned in the scripture, decrepid men, "wretches of the lowest mixed class, &c. Witnesses may be temporarily disqualified, as when extremely grieved, intoxicated, tormented with hunger or thirst, oppressed with fatigue, or inflamed with wrath. Women are permitted to give evidence only for women,* except on failure of witnesses duly qualified, which authorizes the admission of certain other excepted testimony. "In all cases of violence, theft, adultery, defamation and assault, the judge must not examine too strictly the competence of witnesses." Previous to examination, the judge is to address the witnesses as follows: "What ye know to have been transacted in the matter before us, between the parties reciprocally, declare at large and with truth; for your evidence in this case is required." A faithful witness attains the highest fame below, and exalted beatitude hereafter; but a false witness shall be fast bound in the cords of Varuna (the god of the waters), be tormented during a hundred transmigrations, and sink headlong to a region of horror. Then follow several verses, in which truth is inculcated in a just and not inelegant manner:

By truth is a witness cleared from sin; by truth is justice advanced: truth must, therefore, be spoken by witnesses of every class.

The soul is its own witness; the soul itself is its own refuge; offend not thy conscious soul, the supreme internal witness of men!

The sinful have said in their hearts, "none sees us." Yes, the gods distinctly see them; and so does the spirit within their breasts.

The guardian deities of the firmament, of the earth, of the waters, of the human heart, of the moon, of the sun, and of fire, of punishment after death, of the winds, of night, of both twilights, and of justice, perfectly know the state of all spirits clothed with bodies.

The fruit of every virtuous act thou hast done, O good man, since thy birth, shall depart from thee to day, if thou deviate in speech from the truth.

O friend to virtue, that supreme spirit which thou believest one and the same with thyself, resides in thy bosom perpetually, and is an all-knowing inspector of thy goodness or of thy wickedness.

The gods are acquainted with no better mortal in this world than the man, of whom the intelligent spirit which pervades his body has no distrust when he prepares to give evidence.

The

* Female understandings, it is said, are apt to waver: but this circumstance should make them liable to equal suspicion in all cases.

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The mischief done by judicial perjury is then described with all the fanciful precision peculiar to this code: *e. g.* by false testimony concerning cattle a witness kills (or, as the gloss has it, "incurs the guilt of killing") five of his kinsmen; concerning kine, ten; concerning horses, a hundred; concerning the human race, a thousand.

There is a precept in this part of the code which has been the subject of much animadversion, and is doubtless calculated to work serious injury in the Hindu mind: "In some cases, a giver of false evidence from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in Heaven: such evidence wise men call the speech of the gods. Whenever the death of a man, *who had not been a grievous offender*,* either of the servile, the commercial, the military, or the sacerdotal class, would be occasioned by true evidence, *from the known rigour of the king, even though the fault arose from inadvertence or error*, falsehood may be spoken: it is even preferable to truth." This is the only case, be it remembered, in which "benevolent falsehood" is specifically sanctioned; and even in this case it is considered as a sin—a "venial sin"—for which sacrifices and expiations are prescribed.

Witnesses who refuse to give evidence, unless disabled by illness, are to be mulcted in the whole amount of the debt in dispute, and a tenth part of it in addition. "The witness, who has given evidence, and to whom, within seven days, there happens disease, fire, or the death of a kinsman, shall be condemned to pay the debt and a fine." Amongst a superstitious people, like the Hindus, such an absurd law is not without its good effects in counteracting perjury.

Vain oaths, that is, according to the comment, oaths not taken in a court of justice, are strictly forbidden; but the legislator adds, characteristically, that to women, or in the case of grass or fruit eaten by a cow, or of wood taken for sacrifice, or of a promise made for the preservation of a *Bráhmen*, "it is no deadly sin to take a light oath."

The form of swearing witnesses differs for the different classes: "let the judge cause a priest to swear by his veracity; a soldier by his horse or elephant, and his weapons; a merchant by his kine, grain, and gold; a mechanic or servile man, by imprecating on his own head, if he speak falsely, all possible crimes; or, on great occasions, let him cause the party to hold fire, or to dive under water, or severally to touch the heads of his children and wife: he, whom the blazing fire burns not, whom the water soon forces up, or who meets with no speedy misfortune, must be held veracious in his testimony on oath."

The writer then lays down the rules by which false witnesses are to be punished, which are governed by the motives of the witness: the highest scale of punishment is awarded to the witness who speaks falsely through *lust*; the fine is 2,500 panas of copper, now equal to about £4 sterling. Moreover, corporal infliction and banishment seem prescribed as punishments for perjury, in case the offender is unable to pay a fine, and the parts of the body on which the torture is to fall are specified. The connexion between this species of punishment and the crime of perjury is not indeed expressly indicated; and Mr. Mill has assumed that it does not exist; though the alternative, "pay or suffer," occurs in the gloss. He observes: "while perjury, one of the most mischievous of crimes, and one against which an adequate motive is very difficult to create, is punished only with fine, and in its most aggravated cases with banishment; the crime of obtaining goods on false pretences is punished with mutilation

* These and the succeeding words in italics are supplied by the gloss.

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mutilation and even with death." A judgment obtained through false evidence is declared null. It plainly appears from this part of the code, that perjury was a frequent vice amongst the ancient, as it is amongst the modern, Hindus.

In order to fix with precision the value of the amercements in cases of debt, the code specifies the relative proportion of the different weights used by men "for the purpose of worldly business." The integral or lowest point in this enumeration is the *trasarénu*, which is described as "the very small mote which may be discerned in a sun-beam passing through a lattice," eight of which are supposed equal in weight to one minute poppy seed. A variety of gradations intervene between this weight and the pana, which is equivalent to 103,680 trasarénus. As the racticà, or seed of the gunjà (*abrus precatorius*), is declared to contain 1,296 trasarénus, and as that seed weighs one grain five-sixteenths, the estimated weight of "a mote in the sun-beam" must be very nearly the fiftieth part of what the moneyers in England call a mite, which is the twentieth part of a grain troy.

Under the second title, on loans for use, the subject of interest is treated of. The rate of interest recognized as legal varies according to the class of the borrower: if he be a priest he is to pay two per cent. per month; if a soldier, three; if a merchant, four; if a servile man, five per cent. per month; which is the utmost limit. Where a pledge is given, the interest is restricted to an eightieth part of a hundred by the month."

In regard to pledges, the law is precise: if the pledge be beneficial, *i. e.* to be used for the benefit of the lender, the latter has no other interest on the loan; the pawnee may not, at any time, sell the pledge, but must deliver it up to the borrower, when he offers to redeem it, or pay him the original price of it. No lapse of time destroys a pawner's title to his pledge. The owner of a chattel, not being a pledge, who sees it enjoyed by others for ten years, whilst he, though present, says nothing, loses his property in it. From this law are excepted boundaries of land, the property of an infant, female slaves, the wealth of a king, and of a learned Bráhmen. "The fool who secretly uses a pledge without the assent of the owner, shall give up half of *his* interest, as a compensation for such use." Compound interest is forbidden; but if, at the renewal of the obligation for a debt, the borrower cannot pay the interest due, it may be inserted in the renewed contract as part of the principal.

Under this head of loans for use, is included interest on "safe-carriage," or what we term insurance; and it is provided, that "whatever interest shall be settled by men well acquainted with sea-voyages or journies by land, with times and with places, such interest shall have legal force:" thus excepting, as we do, transactions of this nature, where risk is incurred, from the law which limits the amount of interest, considering the premium in such cases, in the phrase of the Roman law, *pretium periculi*.

Some doubt exists, it appears, in regard to the precise meaning of the word (*chacravridd'hi*) here translated "safe-carriage." The same word, Mr. Haughton observes, is elsewhere used in this code in the sense of "compound interest," with its usual import; and he gives Mr. Colebrooke's quotation from the gloss of Chandéswara, who considers that the word implies "*wheel-interest*," not "*wheel-carriage*," as Cullúca interprets it. By "wheel-interest," Chandéswara understands "compound interest." Both the comments, however, vary from the text, which, taken entire, and allowed to furnish its contextual interpretation, confirms, in our opinion, the sense put upon the word by Sir Wm. Jones.

A surety

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A surety who fails to render the person of the debtor, must pay the debt; and the judge may compel even his heirs to discharge it, should the surety die: this seems to be only in cases where the surety was guaranteed by the debtor.

When the debtor is not of a higher caste than the creditor, he may discharge the claims of the latter by personal labour.

Deposits are to be restored, without alteration, to the owner. As it necessarily happens, from the very nature of the transaction, that there may be a failure of witnesses in a suit for the recovery of a deposit, the legislator resorts to an expedient to supply that defect, which, one might imagine, would be too simple, or rather too puerile, to occur even to the rudest people. The judge is directed to deposit, by the artful contrivance of spies, some valuable commodity with the defendant; if he restore it in the same shape and manner in which it was bailed, he is to be absolved; if otherwise, he is to be compelled to pay the value of both deposits. Fraudulently obtaining the goods of another is punishable with death.

Sale without ownership is treated as a theft: the bargain is held to be null, and the seller is liable to a fine, if a kinsman of the owner; otherwise, to the punishment due to larceny. Where a chattel stolen is purchased in open market, the purchaser, by producing the vendor, acquires the absolute property. If the vendor cannot be produced, the chattel must be restored to the original owner.

Under this head of bargain and sale, occurs the law respecting marriage, which is treated as a contract of the same sort as the transfer of a commodity from one to another for a valuable consideration. The law* runs thus: "one commodity, mixed with another, shall never be sold as *unmixed*; nor a bad commodity *as good*; nor less *than agreed on*; nor any thing kept at a distance or concealed, *lest some defect in it should be discovered*. If, after the damsel has been shewn, another be offered to the bridegroom, *who had purchased leave to marry her from her next kinsman*, he may become the husband of both for the same price. The kinsman, who gives a damsel in marriage, having first openly told her blemishes, shall suffer no punishment." Yet, in the third chapter of this code, we have seen that venal marriages are prohibited in the most solemn manner!

Under the fourth head, "concerns amongst partners," the division of the sacrificial fees accruing to priests furnishes a rule by which allotments of shares are to be given to men who perform business in conjunction.

The fifth head, relating to gifts, is disposed of in an equally summary manner, with reference to religious offerings.

The next head relates to wages: a hired servant who fails, through indolence, to perform his work, is to be fined. Even if he do not complete his work through sickness, his whole wages are forfeited.

Non-performance of agreements is punished by fine or banishment.

Rescission of sale and purchase is authorized. A purchaser or seller may rescind his contract within ten days, giving or taking back the thing purchased or sold. Here again we find rules specifically relating to bargains of marriage.

Under the head relating to disputes between master and servant the rules apply to agricultural and pastoral occupations only. The rules are very minute and not inequitable. We find that compulsory tillage of ground was in force at the date of this code: "if land be injured," says the law, "by the fault

* The words in italics are added from the gloss.

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fault of the farmer himself (as if he fails to sow it in good time), he shall be fined ten times as much as the king's share of the crop that might otherwise have been raised; but only five times as much if it was the fault of his servants without his knowledge."

Boundaries are required to be formed by planting of trees, raising mounds of earth, and by concealing substances beneath the ground; and when a contest arises respecting a boundary, the king is to ascertain the limits in a particular month, by means of the aforesaid, or by natural marks, or by long-continued possession, conformably to the testimony of witnesses. In the absence of all evidence, the king is himself to settle a bound-line.

Slander and abuse are punishable with fine, if the party vilified be of equal or lower caste; but a once-born man who insults a twice-born is to have his tongue slit, or hot oil is to be dropped into his mouth or ear, or an iron style red hot thrust into his mouth. In cases of mutual abuse by a priest and a soldier, the former pays the lowest amercement only; the latter the middlemost.

In regard to assault and battery, where the offence is committed by a low-born man against a superior, the punishment is slitting or cutting the offending member: the details of this law are given with a precision which is truly disgusting. Fine and banishment are the penalties for the offence when committed against equals. Blows in general, given either to man or beast, when attended with much pain, are punishable according to the *lex talionis*. For killing a man (*i. e.* without design), a fine equal to that for theft shall be instantly set; half that amount for large brute animals; for killing very young cattle, the fine is 200 panas, &c. "A wife, a son, a servant, a pupil, and a (younger) whole brother, may be corrected, when they commit faults, with a rope or the small shoot of a cane; but on the back part only of their bodies, and not on a noble part by any means." Some writers have been scandalized at this sanction given to the infliction of corporal chastisement upon a wife. Mr. Haughton says: "in opposition to the *dictum* of the lawgiver, I feel happy in borrowing a note of Mr. Colebrooke's (*Hindu Digest*, ii. 209) on this very verse: 'May I quote a maxim of no less authority?—strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults.'" According to a provision in the second chapter of this code, where two texts clash, both are to be held valid!

The various kinds of theft and robbery are punishable by fine, imprisonment, corporal chastisement, or mutilation. "For stealing men of high birth, and women above all, and the most precious gems, the thief deserves capital punishment." The distinction between theft and robbery is this: if the taking be violent, and in the sight of the owner, it is robbery; if privately, in his absence, it is only theft. The law also provides that the limb with which a thief commits the offence shall be amputated. It is a remarkable feature in this code, that whereas, in general, the scale of punishment increases with the subordinate rank of the offender, especially when the crime is committed against a superior, in respect to theft, the scale ascends in proportion to the rank. Thus the fine of a Súdra for theft is eight-fold; of a Vaisya, sixteen fold; of a Cshatriya, two and thirty fold; and of a Brahmen, from four and sixty fold to double that rate; and where another man of lower birth would be fined one pana, the king shall be fined a thousand; "and he shall give the fine," adds the gloss, "to the priests, or cast it into the river."

Adultery is considered as a crime because it causes "a mixture of classes among men; thence arises violation of duties; and thence is the root of felicity quite destroyed." Overt acts of adultery (as they are termed) are punish-

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able; such are the indications of adulterous inclination, sending flowers or perfume to another's wife, &c. Hence it appears that the Hindu legislator wished to impose a penalty upon the commission of the crime "in the heart." The actual offence is severely punished. "Should a wife, proud of her family and the great qualities of her kinsmen, actually violate the duty which she owes to her lord, let the king condemn her to be devoured by dogs in a place much frequented; and let him place the adulterer on an iron bed well heated, under which the executioners throw logs continually, till the sinful wretch be there burned." This extreme penalty seems awarded only in cases where the adulterer is of the lowest and the adulteress of the highest class. The crime in other circumstances is punished in various ways, but the details are too indelicate to be given. Bráhmens are exempted from capital punishment. "Never shall the king slay a Bráhmen, though convicted of all possible crimes; let him banish the offender from his realm, but with all his property secure and his body unhurt: no greater crime is known on earth than slaying a Bráhmen; and the king, therefore, must not even form in his mind an idea of killing a priest."

The remaining three heads of law are discussed in the succeeding chapters of the code. The present chapter closes with sundry miscellaneous provisions, thrown together without order or coherence. For example: after specifying certain persons who are to be exempt from taxation, and pointing out the characters whom the king is to honour, there follows this verse: "Let a washerman wash clothes by little and little on a smooth board of sálmalí wood (*bombax heptaphyllum*); let him never mix clothes with clothes, nor suffer any (but the owner) to wear them."

Various duties are then inculcated upon the king. He is to regulate market prices, adjust weights and measures, fix tolls, and order each man to perform the duty allotted to his class.

The following three verses contain some curious provisions in regard to the law of slavery:

There are servants of seven sorts; one made captive under a standard, one maintained in consideration of service, one born of a female slave in the house, one sold, or given, or inherited from ancestors, and one enslaved by way of punishment.

Three persons, a wife, a son, and a slave, are declared by law to have no wealth exclusively their own: the wealth which they may earn is acquired for the man to whom they belong.

A Bráhmen may seize without hesitation the goods of his Súdra slave; for as that slave can have no property, his master may take his goods.

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THE CASE OF MR. ERSKINE OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In a preceding letter, which I took the liberty of addressing to you (p. 452), I fully explained the real merits of Mr. Erskine's case, and the nature of the defence of his conduct, which had been printed and circulated for the perusal of his friends. But a correct opinion respecting this subject cannot be formed without adverting to some circumstances which took place after Mr. Erskine's dismissal; and I am, therefore, induced to request that you will do me the favour of admitting the following remarks into your journal.

Mr. Erskine was removed from the situations which he held in the Recorder's Court on the 18th June 1823, and the causes of his dismissal were thus publicly announced in a speech from the bench:—"Nor will the court say, whether Mr. Erskine be guilty or not of a voluntary participation in the profits of these frauds and extortions, as the case may yet come before a jury, and it would not be proper to anticipate the verdict of a jury; without, however, pronouncing upon this subject, there is more than sufficient to call upon the court to dismiss Mr. Erskine from all the offices he holds under it. There is abundant evidence of a carelessness about the interests of the public, as far as they are concerned with his offices, and of the grossest and most criminal neglect." In reading this passage, and in adverting to the cool, impartial, and dispassionate manner in which judges in England deliver their decisions, and to the anxious solicitude with which they restrict their remarks to the real merits of the case before them, and abstain from imputing any blame not proved to the party accused, or even aggravating the culpability proved by extraneous matter, it will naturally be concluded that this judgment must rest on sufficient grounds. But even to this day it has never been established by any public investigation or evidence, that either frauds or extortions had been actually committed in the court of small causes of which Mr. Erskine was then clerk; and it was also well known to the Recorder's Court, that for the three preceding years Mr. Erskine's state of ill-health, and other avocations of more importance, had compelled him to relax in his personal superintendence of that office, and to leave the business of the court to be almost entirely conducted by his native head clerk, as he had no European deputy.*

But, notwithstanding the notorious fact of the business of this court having for three years been almost entirely conducted by the head clerk, of which the Recorder was well aware, and of the publicly expressed causes of dismissal—namely, *carelessness* and *neglect*, the Recorder assumed throughout the whole of that speech that the acts done, or supposed to have been done, by the clerk, were in reality committed by Mr. Erskine, or for his benefit. It must, however, be self-evident that carelessness and neglect are the strongest presumptions that the acts of the servant were not attributable to the master; nor can it be denied that ill-health is such a legitimate excuse as must divest even these omissions of either grossness or criminality. But it was no doubt competent for the Recorder's Court to consider them as sufficient grounds for dismissing Mr. Erskine from his situation as clerk of the Court of Small Causes; though they certainly did not afford the slightest grounds for depriving him of that of master in equity, as not even the Recorder himself ever asserted or hinted that any irregularities had been discovered,

* Here follows an extract from Mr. Erskine's printed "case," which is already given in p. 457.—Ed.

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covered, or even supposed to exist, in this office. In that speech, therefore, the Recorder ought to have confined his remarks entirely to the abuses which were alleged to have occurred in the Court of Small Causes, in consequence of Mr. Erskine's carelessness and neglect, and to have abstained from imputing culpability to any person until he had been placed on his trial, and the culpability established by the verdict of a jury. It must, consequently, be evident that, in the accusing Mr. Erskine in terms too plain to be misunderstood, of extortion, fraud, oppression, and corruption, the Recorder deviated entirely from that line of conduct which is prescribed to an English judge by both precedent and law.

It must, also, be remembered that Mr. Erskine had been examined on interrogatories, and that the law says that *if the defendant clears himself by his answers, the complaint must be totally dismissed.* As, consequently, Mr. Erskine had been so examined, and as he had then solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the existence of any irregularities in the Court of Small Causes, and that he had never knowingly benefited in any manner by any sums of money improperly received in his office, his innocence of all that was alleged against him, except neglect, which he admitted, was fully established by that precise and only kind of proof which the laws of his country in such cases require. It might, therefore, have been expected that all farther inquisition into his conduct would have been terminated by his dismissal. But, on the contrary, it was not without the utmost difficulty that he obtained permission to leave Bombay, though it was well known to every member of the Recorder's Court that his detention would inevitably occasion a fatal termination to the illness under which he had so long laboured. But the urgency of the case at last compelled the court to grant permission, under the condition, however, that Mr. Erskine should give security in *four lacs* of rupees; and it was not, until after several remonstrances with respect to the exorbitancy of this sum, that it was reduced to *two lacs*—Mr. Erskine's personal bond for 100,000 rupees, and two securities in 50,000 rupees each.* That this amount was excessive, and consequently illegal, must have been obvious from the slightest inquiry; because the sum-total of *all the fees* received by the clerk of the Court of Small Causes did not, on an average, exceed 13,000 rupees annually. Consequently the amount of the security was sufficient for the refunding of the whole of these fees for fifteen years, *had every fee during that period been improperly received*, and thus extended the retrospective precaution against supposed abuses *five or six years beyond the date on which Mr. Erskine was appointed clerk of this court.* Nor must it be forgotten that this amount was demanded after the Recorder had been for four months carefully examining every book and paper belonging to Mr. Erskine's office, as well as his head clerk, who had been conveyed after examination on points connected with this inquiry, from the Recorder's chambers to the common gaol, and there committed to close confinement.

The purpose, however, for which this security was required did not appear until four months after Mr. Erskine's dismissal, and three months after his departure from Bombay. For it was not untill the 21st October 1823 that the Recorder's

* The amount of the fees received by the clerk of the Court of Small Causes, on an average, never exceeded 13,000 rupees annually—Mr. Erskine held this situation for nearly ten years—and the Master in Equity found, on the principles established, *ex post facto*, by Sir Edward West himself, and in the absence of Mr. Erskine, that *one-third* only of these fees had been improperly charged. Consequently, the utmost amount that ought to have been in justice demanded as security, was Mr. Erskine's personal bond for 30,000 rupees, and two securities in 15,000 rupees each.

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Recorder's Court gave orders to the Master in Equity to tax all bills of costs which should be presented to him by suitors in the Court of Small Causes for the two years preceding the 18th June 1823, and to Mr. Erskine's solicitor to publish three times in the newspapers an advertisement,* in English and the native languages, requiring the attendance of the suitors for that purpose. As, however, this court acts as a court of conscience, and strict adherence to forms of proceeding is not therefore required, no written rules had ever been established for its observance, and even the table of fees did not contain all the fees which had, from the institution of the court, been sanctioned at different times by different recorders. The suitors, also, had never *previously* applied for a taxation of costs, and, consequently, when ordered *for the first time* in Mr. Erskine's case, the principles by which it ought to be regulated could not be correctly ascertained from usage, precedent, or written documents. The Recorder's Court, therefore, was obliged to frame instructions for this purpose, *ex post facto*, arbitrarily, and without being in possession of the requisite information; and it was in conformity to such obviously inaccurate, if not unjust, instructions, that this taxation was conducted by the Master in Equity. Mr. Erskine was absent, his head clerk had been subjected to several weeks close imprisonment, and the correctness of the order of the Recorder's Court was not allowed to be called in question; and under such circumstances, it cannot excite surprise that the Master in Equity found that, on an average of fifty bills, one-third of the costs had been improperly charged.

But it is remarkable that, though the average annual number of suitors in the Court of Small Causes may be estimated at 600, amounting in two years to 1,200, *fifty suitors only* presented their bills to the Master in Equity, and of these bills *twenty-three*, notwithstanding the period specified in the public advertisements, were dated prior to the 16th June 1821, and one even dated on the 17th January 1814. Instead, therefore, of the two years to which it was restricted by these advertisements, this retrospective taxation was extended to nine years and a half; and this disregard of public faith was only equalled by the unfairness of the principles by which the taxation was directed to be conducted: for the two leading principles were, that all fees not specified in the table of fees, and all the *established* charges for subpœna-tickets and notices, the service of which could not be proved, should be disallowed. But the Recorder knew that this table was imperfect, because he states in his speech of the 18th June 1823:—"A few weeks after my arrival here I found, from the rules of court, that half a rupee only was to be charged by the sealer for every seal affixed to proceedings in the Small Cause Court, but the sealer was receiving one whole rupee. I inquired of Mr. Woodhouse, the late sealer, the reason of the practice; he told me that one rupee had been always received, but did not know whether this rule had been altered. I then referred to Mr. Sandwith, as being one of the oldest practitioners of the court; he could give me very little information, excepting that it had been received for many years." Mr. Erskine, also, when examined on interrogatories, had thus deposed before the Recorder:—"When there are a number of causes in court, there will sometimes be a hundred, or more than a hundred, subpœna-tickets alone, and double the number of notices" [required in one day]. Whence it was self-evident that it was utterly impossible to ascertain who the officer was who served any one particular subpœna-ticket or notice,

* This advertisement appeared in the Nos. of the *Bombay Courier* of the 8th, 15th, and 22d Nov. 1823.

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notice, or what persons, particularly among the class of people who are alone suitors in this court, might have been present at its service. To assume, therefore, that the table of fees was perfect, when the Recorder well knew that it was imperfect, and to require, under these circumstances, proof of such service, when the trial and decision of the cause afforded the most unquestionable evidence that the parties and witnesses must have attended and pleaded, were acts devoid of the slightest semblance of equity and justice.

The unfairness, however, and illegality of this taxation were so obvious, that, as soon as it was opposed by the constituted attornies of Mr. Erskine, the Recorder's Court gave orders to the Master in Equity to discontinue it, and also, though *ten only* of the *fifty* suitors, whose bills had been then taxed, had recovered the sums overcharged, to suspend all farther re-payment of the costs which had been in these instances disallowed. The Master in Equity, in consequence, addressed this letter to Mr. Erskine's solicitor:—"I am authorized to request you will postpone the payment for the present to suitors in the Small Cause Court of any further sums disallowed on taxation, as the constituted attornies of William Erskine, Esq. are desirous of attending at the office of the clerk of the Small Cause Court to examine the records, in order to ascertain when the charges disallowed in Mr. Erskine's bills, as not sanctioned by the table of fees, were first made." But, though four years have now elapsed, no orders have been given for the continuation of these re-payments; and the result, therefore, of this taxation, even to the comparatively small extent to which it was carried, has hitherto remained inoperative. The fortune, however, of Mr. Erskine has materially suffered in consequence of his having been obliged to leave funds in this country, in order to cover the exorbitant amount of security demanded from him by the Recorder's Court, as a very considerable depreciation in the rate of exchange took place not long after his departure from Bombay.

From these, and the remarks contained in my preceding letter, it will be evident that the case of Mr. Erskine is of a most unprecedented and anomalous nature. For in it one and the same same person, and that person invested with high authority, has acted as accuser, counsel for the prosecution, jury, and judge; that after a secret and inquisitorial course of proceeding for three months, the only evidence adduced in support of the final decision is the examination of the party accused; and even this is not used fairly and impartially: but all that can, by the most strained implication or construction, be made appear unfavourable to Mr. Erskine, is carefully dwelt upon, and all that deposes in his vindication is, notwithstanding an express rule of law to the contrary, most studiously suppressed; and that, not satisfied with his dismissal, a punishment most assuredly more than adequate for carelessness and neglect occasioned by long ill-health, proceedings prejudicial to his character and fortune are *in his absence* commenced of so questionable a nature, that they are desisted from as soon as opposed. It is not, however, necessary, for the purpose of fully evincing the perfect innocence of Mr. Erskine, to scrutinize the motives and causes which may have given to this case so very peculiar a character. But it is indispensable to remark, most particularly, that every imputation alleged against his conduct rests solely and entirely on the bare assertion of Sir Edward West; as such serious charges as extortion, fraud, oppression, and corruption, have been to this moment allowed to remain uninvestigated. Sir Edward West, therefore, has placed himself in a singular but obvious dilemma. For these charges must be either true or false: if false, he acted contrary to the duty of an English judge, in aspersing the

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the character of Mr. Erskine from the seat of justice; and if true, why was so great a public delinquent permitted to escape the punishment which he justly merited? Because it cannot be said that the absolutely necessary departure of Mr. Erskine from Bombay prevented any farther criminal proceeding; since the head clerk, who was the person who actually charged and received all sums of monies paid into the Court of Small Causes, remained in Bombay, and his trial would have clearly shewn whether or not any culpability was imputable to Mr. Erskine.

In this case, therefore, Sir Edward West appears * * * * It must necessarily follow, that not the shadow of suspicion ought to attach to the conduct of Mr. Erskine in consequence of such unsupported and interested accusations, invalidated as they are by Mr. Erskine's oath, and by his high character so strongly borne testimony to in the annexed address.*

It need scarcely be observed, that my information respecting this case is derived from Mr. Erskine and his friends; and that I have no knowledge of what may be urged on the opposite side of the question. But a writer, who advocates it, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th October last, a document headed—"*List of Bills of Costs of the late Clerk of the Court of Small Causes* [Mr. Erskine] *taken indiscriminately, and taxed by W. Fenwick, Esq.*,

* To W. Erskine, Esq.

Sir: Your sudden and unexpected return to your native country has prevented the expression of our sentiments respecting late events previous to your departure. But it has been with the sincerest regret that we have viewed a course of judicial proceedings which, by aggravating a previous debilitated state of health, have terminated in depriving us of the pleasure and benefit of your society.

Few of us have had the happiness of your acquaintance during the whole period of nineteen years that you have resided here. But early intimacy, or the report of our predecessors, impressed all of us with such an estimation of your character as inspired our respect and esteem; and which subsequent intercourse has to the last moment increased and confirmed. In public life we have observed you perform the arduous duties of various important situations with the most conciliating address, the greatest ability, the strictest integrity, and the most benevolent but impartial justice. In private life we have been delighted with the most engaging urbanity, the correctest feelings of a gentleman, the nicest principles of honour, and the loftiest sentiments of disinterestedness. In literary pursuits your animating example diffused a love of literature, and your intimate acquaintance with the learning of the west and the east, enabled you to communicate that information which might have been elsewhere sought in vain, and to confer not only on many of us, but on others, the important benefit of your advice in the direction and amelioration of our pursuits and studies. But why should we dwell on those eminent accomplishments and qualifications which we so much admired, but of which we now lament the loss; when the high estimation in which you were held, and the sentiments of private regard with which you were honoured by the most distinguished characters in India, are so universally known?

It may, however, prove acceptable to you to be assured that, until the moment of your embarkation, these unfeigned feelings of esteem and regard have experienced neither change nor diminution. We too well know the serious and long state of ill-health, and the pressure of more important duties, which prevented you from giving sufficient personal attention to an office of less consequence, and in which you had no reason to suppose that irregularities were likely to occur. We are only surprised, when we advert to the character of the natives, that after the most severe scrutiny so little has been discovered to which the name of abuses could possibly be applied. And though imputations tending to implicate you in the knowledge and participation of the profits derived from these abuses, have been attempted to be fixed on your character, still all the circumstances of the case, confirmed by the whole tenor of your past life, most satisfactorily evince that these imputations rest on no grounds whatever.

It is with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret that we thus inadequately express our opinion of your character. We are proud of having enjoyed your acquaintance, but we lament that after a long and unblemished course of public duties, and the deserved acquisition of the highest reputation, you should have been, on slight suspicions, subjected to all the anxieties of an unusual mode of judicial proceedings. We, however, console ourselves with the hopes that your sudden departure will at least, by restoring your mind and body to repose, insure the complete re-establishment of your health; and that a trivial degree of negligence will not be doomed to suffer unredressed a punishment which criminal turpitude could alone deserve.

That these hopes may not be disappointed, and that you may long enjoy your native country, and in uninterrupted happiness, that high reputation and fair fame which an active life distinguished by every quality and every virtue which can adorn a man so justly entitles you, are the cordial wishes of those who, while they deeply regret the loss of your agreeable and instructive society, will ever remember you with sentiments of the sincerest esteem and regard.

We remain, &c.

Bombay, — October 1823. Signed by 70 or 80 Gentlemen.

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Esq., Master in Equity, pursuant to order of Court;" and remarked with respect to it—" That paper will speak for itself, and establishes pretty clearly, by a rule-of-three question, that Mr. Erskine's robberies upon the public exceeded Rs. 2,000 monthly, &c." This document contained the result of this taxation by the Master in Equity in twenty-one causes; and to shew with what correctness the word *indiscriminately* has been used in the heading of this document, it is merely requisite to observe, that in these bills the items disallowed amount to *one-half* of the costs charged, while on the whole of the fifty bills taxed they amount to *one-third* only. To the remarks of this writer I replied, and with some difficulty obtained the insertion of my letter, in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th inst. In this I pointed out the erroneousness of the principles on which this taxation was conducted, and concluded by observing that " Giovanni, also, might have learned from the same source from whence he procured the document which he has published, that the overcharges, which the Master in Equity ascertained to have been improperly made, on the principles established, *ex post facto*, as before-mentioned, *were refunded to ten only of these fifty suitors;* and that he then received directions to suspend such further re-payment until farther orders." But though four years have now elapsed, such orders have never been given, and the effect of this taxation has in consequence remained inoperative. The retractation, consequently, of these instructions seems an admission of their inapplicability; and the merest inspection of the document produced by " *Giovanni* " will shew that the principles on which this taxation proceeded must have been erroneous: because, on an average of twenty-one causes, it is found that *one-half* of the costs have been improperly charged. Can it, therefore, be supposed, for a single moment, that the six preceding recorders under whom Mr. Erskine acted would have allowed such a system of extortion to exist in the Court of Small Causes?* To these strictures no answer has been yet returned; nor is it possible, I think, to explain why the Recorder's Court have taken no farther steps in the business, although it had been ascertained, on the principles laid down by it, *ex post facto*, that Mr. Erskine, during nine years and a half, must have exacted from the suitors in the Small Cause Court at least *one-third* more fees than what he was authorized to receive if this taxation be just and legal.

Before concluding, I cannot avoid adverting to the eulogium bestowed on Sir Edward West by Mr. Buckingham in the first article of the number of the *Oriental Herald* for February 1827; in which, among other equally well-deserved praises, he includes the having " bestowed upon his fellow-countrymen, in that land of despotism, as much of the freedom of the English press as can be enjoyed by law while the tyrannical and execrable power of arbitrary banishment without trial remains." I can scarcely believe that, when Mr. Buckingham was writing this article, he could possibly be ignorant that the dread of Sir Edward West's vengeance prevents the editors of newspapers in this place from publishing the most inoffensive remarks, if they have the remotest apparent allusion to the Recorder's or Supreme Court, or judges. So far, indeed, from Sir Edward West supporting the freedom of the press, he has so effectually terrified the editors and proprietors of the Bombay newspapers, that though the most false and injurious calumnies, and the most vulgar and ungentlemanlike personalities have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, unquestionably

* Under Sir Edward West, when recorder, Mr. Erskine had acted only four or five weeks previous to the commencement of inquiries into the supposed existence of abuses in this court.

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unquestionably written by individuals * * *, no editor will admit into his paper a refutation of these aspersions, however cautiously and guardedly composed. Nor is the insertion of my letter in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst. any proof to the contrary, because I could not procure its publication until I authorized the editor to give up my name if necessary; and, even under this safeguard, as it might be thought, he has subsequently declined publishing any more of my letters. No better criterion, therefore, can there be for judging of the freedom of the press at Bombay than that letter, as it will at once shew what kind of compositions an editor thinks it dangerous to publish; for it was a reference to it and subsequent information, that induced the editor to consider the publication of my letters as attended with risk both to himself and the proprietors of the *Gazette*. But as that letter did not in any respect infringe the press regulations of government, the risk, consequently, could arise solely from the construction which might be put upon it by Sir Edward West; and the power which a court of justice has of proceeding by way of contempt, and thus avoiding the usual mode of bringing the accusation to trial before a jury. Nor, with the example of Mr. Erskine before him, can an editor be blamed for not wishing to expose himself to such proceedings.

Bombay, 29th November 1827. I remain, &c. VINDEX.

REAL PROPERTY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

THE following is an abstract of the bill brought in by Mr. Fergusson to explain and amend the law respecting real property belonging to British subjects and others within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's courts in India.

Whereas some doubts have arisen whether the real estates of British subjects and others (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's supreme courts in India, are liable as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners: be it declared and enacted, &c. that whenever any British subject shall die, seised of or entitled to any real estate in houses, &c. situate within, or being under the general jurisdiction of his Majesty's supreme courts of judicature at Fort William, &c.; or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die, seised of or entitled to any such real estate, &c., such real estate is and shall be deemed assets in the hands of his or her executor or administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by specialty or simple contract.

That it is and shall be lawful for such executor or administrator of such British subject, or other person as aforesaid, to sell and dispose of such real estate for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser.

That in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts respectively, against such executor or administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate when sold by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

That in any such suit or action, it is and shall be lawful for the said courts to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, &c.

That all conveyances and assurances of such real estates of such British subjects and other persons so dying seised or entitled as aforesaid (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts respectively as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators, are hereby confirmed.

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Review of Books.

Letters addressed to a Young Person in India; calculated to afford Instruction for his Conduct in general, and more especially in his Intercourse with the Natives. By LIEUT. COL. JOHN BRIGGS, late Resident at Satara. London, 1828. 8vo. pp. 241.

THIS is a work which, though of an unpretending character, and written in a plain and familiar style, contains a vast deal of sterling sense, judicious advice, and sound observation. It deserves to be, and we trust it will become, a popular manual for young men entering the public service in India, and a companion to Sir John Malcolm's admirable "Notes of Instructions," which are very properly appended to these letters. The tendency of both publications is to correct certain habits of thinking in regard to the natives of India which are too frequent amongst young public servants, and to inculcate useful lessons for the regulation of their intercourse with them.

The utility of these letters is not, however, restricted to one class of readers; they abound with accurate and very interesting sketches of the institutions, the domestic economy, the character and peculiarities of the Hindus, drawn, not by a superficial observer, but by one who has had abundant opportunities of studying these matters, and who has evidently not suffered such opportunities to pass unimproved.

Considering the sort of connexion which subsists between England and India, such of our countrymen as have passed some years in the latter country cannot bestow a more acceptable gift upon the former, than by imparting the result of their experience with reference to whatever bears immediately upon the topic of governing that part of our empire. Antiquities, and literary topics, except in so far as they tend directly to enlighten our views with regard to the political condition and wants of the natives of India, are of comparatively subordinate importance.

These letters, Col. Briggs informs us, are what they purport to be, genuine epistles; they were written for the use of two young men entering public life in India, one in the military, the other in the civil service. They begin with the outset of both in their respective careers, and "as the mind and the views of the young civilian expand, the letters assume a graver tone, and, quitting the minutiæ of forms and habits, to which he by degrees becomes familiar, topics of a more important nature are treated of, in which legislation and policy are discussed, and opinions founded on practical experience are freely compared with theory."

A prevailing subject in the letters, and a most important one, is the conduct to be observed by Europeans towards the natives. The writer takes occasion very often to dwell upon this subject, from a disaster which befel one of his young correspondents, the military officer, who came to India prejudiced against the Hindus. He condemns severely the practice of designating the natives by the contemptuous appellation of "black fellows," and he relates the following anecdote:

While on this subject I will just relate a circumstance which happened some years ago, connected with the epithet "black fellow," which ought to make you blush. You are aware that the art of ship-building has attained, under the conduct of natives alone, a degree of perfection which enables it to bear a fair comparison with the same art in England. The entire construction of vessels had been for many years conducted in Bombay

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Bombay under one Jemsejee, a native Parsee, who, from being a common ship-carpenter, rose to become master builder in the Company's dock-yard; and in the year 1800 the first frigate built of teak for his Majesty's service was launched into her proper element. The vessel had been built solely by natives, and was a proud specimen of the perfection they had attained in their art. During the preparations for the launch, to which the governor and all the naval officers of his Majesty's service were invited, it is said Jemsejee, having walked once or twice around the vessel, and elated at her completion in so good style, determined to commemorate the event, which he did in the following manner. Having gone quietly below into the ship's hold, he caused these remarkable words to be carved on the inside of her kelson:—"This ship was built by a d——d black fellow, A.D. 1800." The circumstance was unknown for some years afterwards, until the vessel was brought into dock, and Jemsejee mentioned the fact, and pointed out the inscription.

The behaviour of some Europeans to native servants is a subject which calls for occasional animadversion from Col. Briggs, who furnishes some very useful rules for the conduct of the European on ordinary occasions of intercourse with the natives.

We are in reality grossly ignorant of the most common Indian habits, and not a day passes in which we are not unnecessarily offended at what we observe in them, without considering that scarcely an act of our own lives does not in some way or other wound their prejudices. I have already mentioned many instances in which our manners differ, and I shall endeavour to think of more. The bow, which we look upon as courteous, is described by a learned Mahomedan historian, speaking of the Portuguese mode of address, "as a monkey-like or apish salutation;" and yet, what should we think of the Javanese peasantry, who sit down as a mark of respect while a superior passes by?

Some gentlemen are so unreasonable as to expect all the natives they meet to salute them, more especially if they enter a room in which a native of respectability is sitting, when they require that he should rise and pay them that compliment. The practice in this respect varies in different parts of India, and no general rule can be given. In most instances a well-bred Mahomedan would offer you his chair, and refuse to sit, although you were a stranger, before you were yourself seated. The Hindoos, however, are by no means so polished as the Mahomedans, either in their manners or their language; but the honest bluntness of the middling classes puts an Englishman so much in mind of those of his own country, that he is disposed to forgive a want of courtesy after he has lived some time amongst them. Both Hindoos and Mahomedans, in the upper classes of society, have their rules of propriety as well established as among ourselves. No man of respectability thinks it proper to notice a stranger he may casually meet in another's house, until he has been introduced, after which all formality ceases.

The propensity to take offence, however, pervades both military men and civilians among ourselves, though the former seem more litigious than the latter, for two reasons; first, because they are more ignorant of the native customs; and secondly, because they are in the habit of exacting deference and respect from their soldiers, the only natives with whom they have much intercourse, and from whom they imbibe very strong but unjust prejudices against every other class. I once saw a remarkable instance of this exemplified in an officer who was living with me. We were walking together, and had occasion to cross a stream of water by a narrow plank bridge, near which were sitting several Bramins of respectability, performing their morning ablutions and devotions. One of them, who had occupied the path near the bridge, rose to let us pass, while another who was next him merely shuffled aside, and made room without rising. I passed on without observation, but my friend, irritated that he did not get up and salute him, kicked him into the stream, and called him in his own language an unmannerly brute. It proved to be the Hindoo judge of the court. In vain did I represent to my guest how ill he had behaved, and urge him to offer an apology, and I had much difficulty in preventing the Bramin from lodging a public complaint in the court against him.

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him. Now this officer had been ten years in the army in India, and had never been one day absent from his regimental duty. He was a good soldier, and much beloved by his sepoys, to whom he was greatly attached; but he had a vulgar and ignorant aversion to Bramins in general, and he never used any other epithet towards them than that of "rascals:" though when asked to explain in what respect he had found them so, he always evaded the question by general assertions, that they imposed on the rest of the people; in other words, that being the priests, and the only men of education in the country, they availed themselves of these circumstances to exact deference and respect from the lower classes.

The nice attention which is required in treating the superstitious and fastidious prejudices of the people of India, who are even disgusted at seeing a wafer wetted in the mouth to put in a letter, is shewn in the following passage:

Only imagine, for instance, a magistrate sending an outcast with his badge of office into the house of a Bramin, to deliver a summons requiring his attendance in his court. The consequence would be, that the house must undergo a thorough cleansing from the pollution of his foot having passed the threshold, and the Bramin himself, if touched, would probably have to perform a penance, and pay some fee to the temple, before he could be admitted to enter it. A magistrate, therefore, who wanted to ruin or persecute any particular individual, might do it by merely requiring his frequent attendance in court. From the knowledge our judges and magistrates, and most civilians who have resided many years in the country, have of the aversion which the Hindoos feel towards the outcasts, there is little danger of any of the public servants being of this caste, yet it not unfrequently happens that young men like yourself, whom the natives see are training to become magistrates and rulers over them, commit very offensive mistakes. I have more than once seen young men (Europeans) both of the military and civil service, after admiring the agility and elasticity of the limbs of strolling tumblers, both male and female, a class for the most part of the lowest description and of the most profligate habits, go up and caress them, and begin talking and laughing with the females in a manner equally indelicate and improper, and in the eyes of a native of respectability positively disgusting. But without being aware of these distinctions, how is it possible for young men to discriminate? and even when they are, how few pay such attention to appearances as to observe them!

The description given in one of the letters of the *melas* or fairs common in India is amusing; the remarkable accordance between these spectacles in Asia and Europe, notwithstanding the discrepancy in the manners of the respective continents, is a proof of the instinctive approximation of the habits and tastes of the vulgar all over the world.

The festival seems to level much of the distinctions of caste, and the separation of the sexes. Booths are erected on each side of a wide street, formed for the occasion on some common, or perhaps the dry part of the bed of a broad river, for the better display of articles of sale. Here may be seen, exhibited at the same time, the silks of China and the broad cloth of Europe, the dried fruits and other productions of Cashmeer and Persia, and the several manufactures of India. Here, as in England, may be seen also, all sorts of amusements calculated to please youth, as well as toys of every description, from the squeaking penny trumpet, the tinsel sword and gun, down to dolls and kings and queens, displayed in gorgeous array in cakes, composed of sugar instead of gingerbread. At one place may be seen tigers and other wild beasts become domesticated, while the facetious and mischievous monkey, riding on a goat by way of a charger, is always present where fun is to be looked for. At another are jugglers, mountebanks, and stage-players in all directions, with puppet-shows, and the attractive ups-and-downs and round-abouts, at a halfpenny for twenty turns, filled with giggling girls and awkward clowns, at one moment laughing wildly, at another screaming with affected apprehension as they ascend the air in their little swinging boxes. On the outskirts of the crowd are the markets for corn, cattle, sheep, and horses, and last, though not

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not the least important branch of the ceremony, is the approach of the gigantic Hindoo car, thirty feet in height, with wheels of proportionate dimensions. Within this vehicle is seated the idol, the object of the anniversary, which is seen advancing slowly through the main street, covered with gold cloths and flowers, and drawn by several hundred persons, who think it an act of devotion to put a hand to the labour of dragging this huge moving temple. On these occasions decrepit old men or women, tired of life, voluntarily sacrifice themselves, by allowing the wheels to pass over them. The occurrence, however, is becoming more rare daily, and the march of intellect will, I have no doubt, in the course of time, tend altogether to do away the practice.

Col. Briggs has favoured us with his opinion on the subject of suttees; the following quotation is long, but we cannot exclude it:

In point of justice, I shall confine myself to the mere fact of its being an article of religious faith with the Hindoos, that the woman who shall burn on the same funeral pile with her husband absolves him from sin, and in a future state (as a reward for her fidelity and attachment) is indissolubly united to him. Faith is not a matter of choice, it is the result of conviction; though this conviction is certainly frequently effected through the efforts of the mind to believe doctrines taught us by persons whom we respect. Any person who has witnessed the self-immolation of several Hindoo widows, conducting themselves as I have seen them, would find it difficult to divest himself of the idea that the very highest degree of faith had been attained by those infatuated females. The justice therefore of depriving them of their only religious consolation in the depth of grief (however mistaken their belief) seems at least doubtful. Moreover, I am of opinion that any general interference of the Legislature to abolish the practice would be imminently hazardous to our Indian empire. I am not afraid that insurrections would break out on every spot where prevention was adopted; though much would depend in the way it was conducted. But the danger to be apprehended is much deeper seated. It seems to me likely that more numerous victims would come forward, merely on account of the prohibition; the ceremonies would commence under due preparation for resisting the authority of government, and the military power would perhaps be called in to its support. Let us contemplate what would be the result in such a case. Public opinion would operate strongly against our departure from that principle which has hitherto restrained us from prohibiting the exercise of religious ceremonies; the general feelings would probably influence our native soldiers, and they might refuse to perform a duty which deprived their countrymen of those privileges hitherto held sacred. Let it not be supposed that at such a period the employment of our European troops would either save the dignity or preserve the safety of the government. England never can afford to dispense with her native army; and as to the idea of the latter being kept under subjection by the former, no one who reflects for a moment, or who has had any experience, would suggest it. The high spirit which inspires our native soldiery in the field would support it against even imaginary oppression, and the fearful odds of 230,000 regular troops, aided by a population of 100,000,000 of inhabitants, against 25,000 Europeans, must render all hope of successful opposition futile.

Having made these observations on the practicability, the policy, and the justice of the measure of prohibition, I will just say a few words on the possibility of preventing the ceremony by persuasion. We have heard it vaunted that Mr. Duncan at Benares, and that Colonel Walker in Kattywar, succeeded in dissuading the Rajkoomar and Jarejah Raj-poots from putting their female infants to death. The measure was most laudable, and I conceive it to be the only rational mode of effecting its abolition. From what I can learn, however, it is very doubtful if the success has been equal to the expectation formed, and I have heard it asserted even that female infanticide exists among the Rajkoomars of Juanpoor in as great a degree as ever.

It will readily be admitted that both these horrid rites are nearly equally repugnant to mankind, but we do not appreciate the Indian character, when we talk of abolishing religious customs at once by coercive legislative acts. Our only hope is the distant but sure

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sure prospect we have of effacing superstition and prejudice, by the slow and solemn march of intelligence. Instruction has commenced her work, and the effects are already perceptible at all the presidencies; the reverence paid to idols and sacred ceremonies is daily decreasing, and having lost all veneration for them, the abolition of unmeaning and cruel rites will assuredly follow, and gradually prepare the people to receive the doctrines of a creed which inculcates the purest morality, and is founded on a basis neither open to attack on account of its maxims, or liable to censure in its practice. This prospect, therefore, though remote, is open to us. It is however by no means impossible that the endeavours of some humane European magistrate or political agent, might be successful in dissuading the inhabitants of a particular district, over which his local influence prevailed, to abandon the practice I have been discussing, and I will go so far as to admit it might be possible to persuade some Hindoo princes to enter into our feelings, and to interest themselves so far as to prevent the self-immolation of widows within their territory. The example might spread, and the infatuation gradually cease. But success, though possible in this case, is by no means certain; its progress would be slow, and unless the abolition proceeded from the fullest conviction of the inutility of propitiating the deity by such a sacrifice, there would be danger of the measure being at some time or other revived.

The last five letters are devoted to subjects of considerable importance, namely, village administration, connected with agriculture, &c.; the different revenue systems; police; punchayets, and general intercourse with the natives. Upon all these topics Col. Briggs has given lucid information, which he has expressed in plain and perspicuous language. More may be learned upon these subjects from this little book than from some ponderous volumes we could mention.

Lettre de Tutundju-Oglou-Moustafa-Aga, véritable philosophe Turk, à M. Thaddée Bulgarin, Rédacteur de l'Abeille du Nord; traduite du Russe, et publiée, avec un savant Commentaire, par Koutlouk-Fouladi, ci-devant Ambassadeur de la Cour de Boukhara à Khiva (l'ancienne Germania), actuellement marchand d'abricots confits de Samarcande, et Littérateur. St. Petersburgh, 1828. 8vo. pp. 75.

A *jeu d'esprit*, at once humorous and severe. It is a keen satire upon the pretensions of M. Von Hammer, the well-known orientalist of Vienna, whom it accuses of incapacity for the task of translating from Eastern tongues. The writer of the letter is supposed to be a native of Jaffa, and his commentator a subject of Meer Hyder, the late khan of Bokhara, and once his ambassador to Khiva, though now a vendor of preserved apricots.

The real author has burlesqued the oriental epistolary style with great success. The introductory part of his letter to the "Editor Effendi" of the *Abeille du Nord*, consists of a detailed account of the circumstances of his family, and his accidental location at St. Petersburgh. In stating the simple facts of his story, we must, for brevity's sake, divest the narrative of its most amusing character.

The "Turkish philosopher" and his family for many generations were natives of Jaffa, where, ever since the introduction of tobacco, they had trafficked in that article, and in the pipes for smoking it: their shop was the most celebrated in all Syria. The father of Tutundju-Oglou and his next-door neighbour, a noted barber, were the first philosophers of Jaffa, and kept up a philosophical intercourse with the eunuchs of the Kislar Aga, many of the Janisaries, and others blessed with a taste for the sciences. Our letter-writer's father was fond of books, and made his son copy a multitude of manuscripts, whence he became

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became a proficient in all the learning of the pachalic, and was complimented with the title of "zenith of the profound knowledge of the tail of the great she-bear of the belles-lettres." In these delectable pursuits, and in the tranquil enjoyment of the *kaïf*, these tobacco-pipe-merchants passed a calm and pleasurable existence. It was, however, too delightful to last: the governor of the province of St. Jean d'Acre, the most faithful subject of the Porte, the most just, most liberal, most generous, most merciful, the flower of governors and the inexhaustible mine of virtue, Abdallah Pacha, who twice revolted against his prince, and who, for the good of their souls, hung a vast number of rich but miserly Arab traders, and confiscated their property for his own use, because they set apart too little for charity; this pious Pacha, becoming a merchant himself, buying and disposing of commodities at his own prices, happened one year to have no demand for his cotton and silk on the part of the Franks. He therefore ordered the Bedouins to collect alkali on the desert, wherewith he caused to be manufactured an enormous quantity of soap, which he distributed amongst the rich inhabitants of the province, with directions to pay the price set upon it by himself immediately into his treasury. The quantity of this useful article which was assigned to our philosopher's father was 14,000 rattles, enough to lather all Asia as well as Africa. The pipe-merchant made some remonstrances to the Pacha; whereupon his Equity gave orders that he should be strangled, and his goods seized, excepting the 14,000 rattles of soap, which devolved as inheritance upon his heir.

Our young philosopher murmured not at this event, seeing that it must have been predestined from before the creation of the world; but considering that it was impossible to dispose of all this soap in the pachalic, he determined to travel into Frankistan, in order that he might inflict a portion of it upon the Franks, as a punishment for not buying his Equity's silk and cotton, which had been the original cause of his misfortunes. After various adventures, he took up his abode at a shop in the Gostinoi Dvor, the grand bazar of St. Petersburgh.

Going one day to a printing office, in order to purchase some waste paper, in which to wrap up his genuine Jaffa soap, he received a mass of printed sheets, upon which, to his great joy, he discovered Arabic, Persian, and Turkish characters, together with French and other European tongues, a smattering of which he had acquired. He took these sheets home to his shop, and found them to be a learned work, entitled *Sur les Origines Russes, extraits de Manuscripts Orientaux, par M. J. de Hammer, St. Petersbourg*, 1827.

Upon slightly looking through the work, he says, he conceived that it was a continuation of the Arabian Nights, and he invited his neighbours to come and listen to the tales, which he proposed to translate verbally. Upon more attentive examination, however, he was mortified to find that it was an historical work: historical tales, he remarks, are far less amusing than others.

And can you guess, my dear Editor Effendi, what is intended to be shewn in this history which I bought to wrap round my Jaffa soap? The most honourable, most learned, most profound, most fertile M. de Hammer, cream of the ulemas of Vienna, and ornament of Nanicheh writers, wishes to convince the world that our prophet makes mention of the Russians in the Coran; that he has discovered proofs in oriental writers that the Russians formerly inhabited Great Bucharia, and that the Cossacs of the Don existed in the tenth century! And upon what, think you, does M. de Hammer build these curious conjectures? Upon a verse in the Coran which refers to certain *Asshab-ar-Ras*, or the people of Ras. But no one had ever before imagined that *Asshab-ar-Ras* could refer to the Russians, who, whilst our good prophet was rightly prohibiting his

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