

his disciples from drinking the bad wine of the Hedjaz, quaffed at their ease, in total ignorance of him, the excellent beer of Scandinavia. Ebn Kathir, one of our theologians, has written a long chapter upon this passage of the Coran, in which, I confess, I cannot discover a grain of common sense. My late father had abundant reason to dislike imams, with their tedious verbiage, and to refuse to let them have tobacco without the money down; for, truly, all that Ebn Kathir, in his parade of frivolous erudition, has written upon the meaning of the phrase *Asshab-ar-Ras* is not worth ten drachms of Latakia tobacco. Yet M. de Hammer, who quotes this whole chapter of Ebn Kathir, has printed the Arabic text with a sort of a French translation; and he attaches as much importance to, and seems to believe as firmly in, all the pious reveries of this superstitious doctor, as if he had been promised for it a place in the paradise of Mahomet.

The Turkish *marchand-philosophe* then proceeds to criticise the translations of M. Von Hammer from the oriental tongues; and it must be confessed that he has established some proofs of gross negligence, if not of ignorance. It would be inconvenient to detail the various instances alleged in this "letter;" we shall select one or two as examples of the rest.

In the first place, the letter-writer has shewn by various instances that M. Von Hammer has misunderstood participles, and mere parts of speech, for proper names, and has consequently called into existence nations which have only a "grammatical origin."

Of such nations you will find so large a number in M. de Hammer's book, that you may make of them an empire more powerful than that of Austria. Have you ever heard of such nations as these: the Tamlessans, the Anjars, the Shefnans, the Berghaz, the Esroussiya, the Safters, the Ssakars, the Ashans, the Gharams, the Kholekhs, the Muharikas, the Birkets, &c.? All these people derive their birth from the pen of the learned M. de Hammer, in exactly the same manner as the respectable *Ikhliars* (اختيار) which signifies *free-will, opinion*, M. Von Hammer makes a proper

name), and the brave *gerundive* nation of the *Munfeshas* (منفشان). Take for example the country of Birket (or "the basin"): I will lay you a wager that you will not guess in a thousand trials what country it is, although it is well known to you. It is *Russia*, my dear Editor Effendi! 'This is the way in which M. de Hammer translates a passage from the geography of Abulfeda: "Okek is the boundary of the camp of the king of the Tartars of the country of Birket, which does not extend further." Yet his majesty the king of Hama has condescended to say, in a manner perfectly intelligible to those who know his language: "the encampments of the great horde of the Tartar sovereign of the empire of Bergueh-khan extend as far as Oukek, but they do not go beyond that point." I need not remind you that Bergueh was one of the successors of the famous Batu, the conqueror of Russia; but M. de Hammer has confounded the name of this Mongol khan with the Arabic word *birket*, which signifies lake, pool, or basin, of which he has made his wonderful "country of Birket."

M. Von Hammer, it appears, has erected his hypothesis as to the Asiatic origin of the Russian nation upon a passage in Masoudi. Our philosopher gives M. Von Hammer's translation, and compares it with his own, "made according to the manner in which the Arabic tongue and eastern geography are understood at Jaffa." Certainly the discrepancy is not a little astonishing. The term in Masoudi, which M. de Hammer considers to mean Russians, is plainly shewn to signify no such thing; and the Turkish philosopher maintains that such a critic and such a geographer as M. de Hammer might deduce the origin of the Russians from the moon.

This lively and caustic letter concludes in the following serious manner:

But I have written too much already, dear Editor Effendi, about a work which at
Jaffa

Jaffa will infallibly be treated as it deserves. I shall think I have fulfilled my object if my observations shall inspire you and your readers with a proper distrust of the translations which the learned Austrian orientalist pretends to make of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish texts, and with which he is continually inundating the literature of several European nations. Such rhapsodies ought to excite the indignation of every lover of science, because they embarrass the progress of oriental studies, upon which they throw an unfavourable light, by making people believe that the writings of the best authors are tissues of absurdities and nonsense; and because they, moreover, propagate errors, by imposing upon the good-nature of your laborious compilers, who adopt without suspicion these wretched versions, and the false data which result therefrom, and incorporate them in their works. To make the literary world acquainted with the intrinsic value of this sort of materials, which it is incessantly loaded with, under titles at once pompous and mysterious, is, in my opinion, to render a service to science.

We may add, that the original text of most of the passages referred to in M. Von Hammer's work is appended to this letter; so that the oriental critic has the means of judging for himself.

Antiquitatis Græcæ et Romanæ Loca quædam e Rossorum lingua et usibus illustrata; auctore FREDERICO GRÆFIO. Partic. 1. Petropol, 1825. 4to pp. 48.

THIS very erudite disquisition is appended to a list of the *lectiones publicæ* in the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, printed in the Russian and Latin languages. It is an attempt to elucidate Greek and Roman authors by reference to Russian customs and manners. The attempt is by no means a futile one; it is by no means improbable, considering the connection of Russia in former times with the Greek empire, that many peculiarities of the classic ages may have been retained there.

The first experiment made by Mr. Græfe is upon Homer, in an endeavour to explain two passages which refer to marked lots, *sortes signo notatæ*, and which he considers to have been hitherto ill understood. We must confine ourselves to a very compendious analysis of this example of Mr. Græfe's ingenuity.

The two passages in question are Il. ζ. 168, and Il. η. 175, in both of which lots are spoken of marked with signs. These passages, particularly the latter, he is of opinion may be so clearly illustrated by the Russian mode of casting lots, that every obscurity will vanish. Hector (in the last instance) having challenged any Greek to single combat, Menelaus determined to meet him, but is dissuaded by Agamemnon. Nestor having reproached the chiefs for their backwardness, nine of the boldest came forward, and Nestor proposes the lot to decide who should be the champion. Then follows the passage in question:

—Οἱ δὲ ΚΑΪΡΟΝ ἘΣΗΜΗΝΑΝΤΟ ἱκατος,
ἘΝ δ' ἘΒΑΛΟΝ ΚΤΝΕ' Η' Ἀγαμίμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαι.

After offering prayers, the narrative continues:

— Πάλλιν δὲ Γερήσιος ἰππότης Νιστῶρ.
Ἐκ δ' ὕδατος κλῆρος κυνίης, οἱ ἄρ' ὄφιλον αὐταί;
Αἰαντος κέρυξ δὲ φέρον αἰ' ὅμιλον ἀπάντη,
Δαΐξ' ἰνδιξία πᾶσιν ἀριστήσιν Ἀχαιῶν.
Οἱ δ' οὐ γιγνώσκοντες, ἀπηνέαντο ἱκατος.
Ἄλλ' ὅτι δὴ τὸν ἱκατι, φέρον αἰ' ὅμιλον ἀπάντη,
Ὅς μιν ἘΠΙΓΡΑΨΑΣ κυνίη βάλε Φαίδιμος Αἴας,

Ἦτοι ἐπέσχετο χεῖρ' ὁ δ' αὖ ἔμβαλεν ἄγχυ παρατάς.

Ἦν δὲ ΚΑΙΨΟΥ ΣΙΓΜΑ ἰδὼν, γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ.

Τὸν μὲν πᾶρ πόδ' ἰὼν χαμάδις βάλε.—v. 181, *et seq.*

It thus appears that the articles used for lots were marked by each person, and cast into the helmet, which was shaken by Nestor till one fell out; the herald took it from the ground and showed it to the chiefs around, beginning at the right till he came to the individual who had marked the lot, who was Ajax; when he had recognized his own lot, he rejoiced, and then threw the lot away as a thing of no further use: the latter circumstance shows, Mr. Græfe remarks, that the *κλῆρον* was a thing of no intrinsic value.

After quoting several passages from the Roman authors, wherein a corresponding description is given of the lot, Mr. Græfe details the method of lot amongst the Russians, when a postilion is wanted and many offer. They take each a small piece of coin from their pouch, and mark it with their nail or teeth, so that they may know it again. A Nestor in sheep-skin then holds a cap instead of a helmet; the copper lots are then thrown in; the cap is shaken in the presence of all, and out leaps the lot that determines your postilion. There being no herald, the lot passes from hand to hand till it reaches the person who put it in the cap. There is this difference in the two cases; whereas the Greeks threw their lots away when the question was decided, the Russians, on the contrary, put their lots into their pouches again.

The reader may, if he pleases, believe the author of this learned treatise to be perfectly serious.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D., &c.
London, 1828. 12mo. pp. 164.

Since the application of that astonishing mechanical agent, steam, to the arts, manufactures, and navigation of this country, has become extensive, a variety of works have appeared on the subject of the steam-engine. There is something extremely interesting in the history of its perfection; and the various inventions which the ingenuity of man contrived to correct the defects of its original plan, may be detailed by different writers without becoming tiresome. "The history of the steam engine," says Dr. Lardner, "presents a series of contrivances, which, for exquisite and refined ingenuity, stand without a parallel in the annals of human invention. These admirable contrivances, unlike the results of scientific investigation, have also this peculiarity, that to understand and appreciate their excellence, requires no previous or subsidiary knowledge. A simple and clear explanation, divested as far as possible of technicalities, and assisted by well-selected diagrams, is all that is necessary to render the principles of the construction and operation of the steam engine intelligible to a person of plain understanding and moderate information."

These lectures are adapted for this end; they have undergone the test of public approbation on their delivery; and we doubt not that their merit will secure them a further portion of it in their present form.

Life of Robert Burns. By J. G. Lockhart, LL.B. (*Constable's Miscellany*, vol. xxiii.)
Edinburgh, 1828. 12mo. pp. 310.

It must have been from a conviction that the biography of Burns possessed no common charm, that Mr. Lockhart undertook a task which has been performed by so many others. Every incident in the life of that extraordinary man, it might have been expected, had been told and retold by his previous biographers. Mr. Lockhart, however,

has

has given us a delightful little volume, which we are persuaded will be a favourite as long as the poetry of Burns shall continue to please, and even its author cannot desire for it a longer existence. The earlier parts of the history are chiefly compiled from preceding writers; the incidents of his closing years have been more copiously detailed in this volume, from respectable authorities. Sir Walter Scott has given a very pleasing account of his interview with Burns in 1786, and of the impression which his appearance produced upon him, whilst Sir Walter was a lad of fifteen.

Two of the still surviving sons of Robert Burns are in the East-India Company's service: William Nicol Burns, the poet's third son, is now a deputy-assistant commissary-general of the Madras army; the youngest son, James Glencairn Burns, is assistant commissary-general in the army of Bengal.

The British Gunner. By Capt. J. Morton Spearman, H.P. unattached. London, 1828. Sm. 8vo. pp. 448.

This is a neat pocket encyclopædia of the art or science of gunnery, treating succinctly, but clearly and intelligibly, of every subject connected with that department of the art military, arranged alphabetically. The author has a sort of hereditary claim to this path of learning; the "Pocket Gunner," a work which has passed through eight editions, having been originally compiled chiefly from contributions by his father. The last edition of that work, which has recently appeared, Capt. Spearman considers to be defective: "whilst much obsolete matter was retained, many of the improvements, to which the advanced state of the service had led, were entirely omitted." He, therefore, readily adopted the suggestions of his friends to compile an improved work. Of this work we must let Capt. Spearman speak:

"I have thought it very desirable that a work of this kind should contain not only the practice of artillery and engineering, as was the case with the 'Bombardier and Pocket Gunner,' but also some elucidation of the theory of those sciences; and I have therefore introduced several scientific papers on these subjects. Besides, undertaking to correct the errors of obsolete rules, and to enlarge and extend the quantity of useful information with which such a book should assist the practice of the professed artillerist, I have farther endeavoured to make the present volume of some worth, on other points, to individuals in the lower ranks of the artillery, as well as to the junior members of the service in general."

Essays, &c. By Frederic De George. London, 1827. 8vo. pp. 90.

This is a collection of papers which have appeared in several periodical works, French and English; they were republished in their present form, we are told by the author, in order to recommend his pretensions to the professorship of French literature in the London University. Some of them are written in French, the native language of the author; the majority in English; and it is but justice to say that in the latter M. De George has displayed a skill which could scarcely be expected from a foreigner. We subjoin a short specimen; it is the concluding paragraph of a paper entitled "A Sketch of the French Revolution:—"

"A free government is a fruitful garden, whose exuberant fertility may be occasionally encumbered with noxious weeds; the most brilliant, the most prosperous despotism is but a stately tree, whose far-spread boughs intercept the dews of heaven, whose deep-fixed roots drain the moisture of the soil, and whose baneful luxuriance is fatal to every plant of humbler growth which comes within the withering influence of its shade."

All the pieces in this collection exhibit marks of an excellent taste and a well cultivated mind.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Saturday, May 3d, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day, at 2 o'clock P.M.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

Amongst the donations presented were the following, viz. :—

From Sir A. Johnston, V.P.R. A.S., a Candyan musket, which had belonged to the King of Candy; the portrait of a Rajput, painted on wood; Dr. Scott's *Latin Dissertation upon the Native Medicinal Plants of Ceylon*; Vassali's *Maltese Grammar*; two reports of cases of appeal from the East-Indies; a MS. account of Ceylon, Dutch and English; the translation of a Malabar book. From J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., of Calcutta, three Burmese MSS. From Professor Seyffarth, a defence of his hieroglyphical system. From M. Klaproth, a critique on Dr. Schott's edition of the works of Confucius. From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, its *Annual Report for 1827*.

John Rutherford, Esq. was elected a resident member of the Society.

The chairman announced that the council had resolved to recommend the Raja of Satara to the meeting this day for election as an honorary member, in consequence of the sentiments manifested by his Highness in relation to literature, expressed in an extract, which was read by the chairman, from the address presented by the Raja of Satara and other native princes to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, upon the occasion of his retiring from the government of Bombay.* The meeting having, conformably to the twelfth article of the regulations, proceeded to an immediate ballot, his Highness the Raja of Satara was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Lieutenant Colonel Briggs then commenced the reading of his *Memoir of the Secret Transactions at the Court of the Peshwa, Madhoo Rao the Great, between 1761 and 1772*, drawn from original letters which passed between the Peshwa and his minister, Nana Furneeves, and now in the possession of Colonel Briggs.

For a detailed history of the public transactions during the period at which these letters were written, Colonel Briggs refers to Captain Grant Duff's excellent *History of the Mahrattas*, and gives in this paper merely a brief narrative of these events for the purpose of elucidating and connecting the epistles, which, as translated by him, compose the substance of his present communication.

The Mahomedans first approached the Nilāb in the tenth century; and three centuries elapsed before they penetrated to the south bank of the Nerubudda. At the period of the invasion of the Emperor Baber, in 1526, all India north of the Kistna had been conquered by the Moslems, and thirteen independent Mahomedan sovereigns reigned over fifty millions of Hindus. But as every succeeding Mogul emperor seemed to esteem it a personal duty to attempt the reduction of these separate powers beneath their single sway, at the time when Aurungzebe filled the throne of Dehli, this object was accomplished, and that emperor reigned in undivided sovereignty. About this time, however, Shahjee, a Hindu officer of the kingdom of Bejapoor, commenced the scheme of making conquests, nominally for his sovereign, but really reserving the government of them in his own hands. This plan was successfully followed up by his son Sivajee, who founded the kingdom of Satara, in the Deccan. His grandson, Shao, yielded himself up to the enjoyment of luxury

* See p. 606.

and pleasure, and his power was usurped by his prime minister, entitled the Peshwa, who held his vice-regal court at Poona. Balajee was the first who enjoyed this dignity; his son, Bajee Rao was the second. Balajee the second, father of Madhoo Rao the Great, succeeded Bajee Rao in 1740. Colonel Briggs here gives a sketch of the rise and progress of the Mahratta power, and of its relations with the neighbouring states, till the fatal battle of Paniput, at which the Peshwa's eldest and favourite son, Wiswas Rao, and also his cousin, Sudashew Rao, are both supposed to have fallen. Nana Furneves was present at this action, as mentioned in his autobiography, of which Colonel Briggs read a translation before the Society at a late meeting. The Peshwa himself did not long survive this catastrophe; he died at Poona, leaving two sons, Madhoo Rao, aged sixteen, who succeeded to the dignity of Peshwa, and Narrain Rao, aged nine years. The young Peshwa's paternal uncle, Ragonaut Rao (better known to Europeans by the name of Ragoba), retained all the power in his own hands. Madhoo Rao accompanied his maternal uncle, Trimbuck Rao, upon a campaign into Mysore, for the purpose of levying tribute; and from the suggestions he received from Trimbuck Rao, as well as from the wishes of his mother, he was induced, upon his return to Poona, to insist upon being allowed to exercise his rights of sovereignty, or at least to share it with his uncle Ragoba. Upon this, the latter with his adherents, thinking that the Peshwa would be unable to form a ministry without them, resigned and retired from Poona. Madhoo Rao, however, immediately formed a new administration, at the head of which was placed his maternal uncle, Trimbuck Rao, and in which his bosom friend, Nana, filled the place of Furneves, or record-keeper. Ragoba now meditated an alliance with the Nizam, Ali Khan; and in order to prevent an occurrence so dangerous to the interests of the Mahratta empire, the young Peshwa resigned the government into his uncle's hands. The Nizam, being thus disappointed in his views upon the Mahratta territory, by means of an alliance with Ragoba, nevertheless invaded it, but retired upon hearing that a force was collecting to oppose him. Ragoba, at the head of an army, and accompanied by his nephew the Peshwa, overtook the Nizam as he was retreating across the Godavery. Part of the Mahomedan army had already crossed, and Ragoba immediately attacked the remainder. His force was repulsed, and he himself was taken prisoner: when his gallant nephew, notwithstanding the wrongs he had sustained from Ragoba, determined upon relieving him from his perilous condition, and calling upon his personal guard of 100 men to follow him, not only rescued his uncle, but completely changed the fortunes of the day. A translation of a letter written by the Peshwa to Nana Furneves is here given, containing the account of the events of this day; in which, however, all mention of his own bravery is avoided. The heroic conduct of the young Peshwa led to a partial reconciliation between him and his uncle; and an arrangement was made, by which the Peshwa was at liberty to proceed to the south for the purpose of resuming the campaign against Mysore, while his uncle was to be left in charge of the government at Poona. Ragoba, however, still entertained the idea of seizing the person of his nephew, an intention of which the latter was informed when at a short distance from the capital. The Peshwa immediately directed his troops to return by the high road to Poona, while he himself, accompanied by only one attendant, crossed the country, and arrived early the next morning at the palace of Ragoba, whose astonishment at the sudden appearance of his nephew was boundless. He was quite disarmed by the generous and open conduct of his nephew, and the arrival of the troops of the latter soon afterwards enabled him

him more easily to make arrangements for the conduct of government during his absence. Suheram Bapoo, who had been Ragoba's chief adviser, the Peshwa insisted should accompany the army; thus securing his separation from Ragoba and the advantage of his talents to himself. He left his mother and brother at the capital; while to Nana Furneeves was entrusted the management of affairs. Ragoba and his wife retired to their palace on the Godavery near Nassuck.

The continuation of this interesting paper was reserved for a future occasion; and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Colonel Briggs for this portion of it.

May 17th.—The general meeting of the Society held this day was made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding the general meetings of the Society on every Saturday, instead of on the first and third Saturdays in the month, as at present. The Right Honourable C. W. Williams Wynn, president, took the chair.

The President, in putting the resolution to the vote, stated as the reason for its being brought forward, that the Society was in possession of many valuable communications, which it would be impossible to lay before the meetings under the present arrangement, there being only two meetings remaining in the present session, exclusive of the present; and he observed that the proposed plan might be tried as a temporary expedient during the remainder of this session, and its future adoption or rejection would depend upon its effects with regard to the convenience of members. The motion being put from the chair and seconded, was then balloted for, and unanimously agreed to. The general meetings of the Society will consequently be held on every Saturday to the end of June, at the usual hour, 2 o'clock.

Amongst the donations reported at this meeting were the following:—

Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., V.P., presented the *Transactions of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg*, 14 vols. 4to. *Bailly's Works on Astronomy*, 5 vols. 4to. His own *Translation of the Penal Code of China*, and *Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary*, 2 vols. fol. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., presented a collection of *East-India official papers*. From Professor Berggren, was presented part of his *Abridged French and Arabic Dictionary*. From Sir W. Betham, his *Irish Antiquarian Researches*.

Thomas Hanson Peile, Esq., and John Christian Huttner, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

Professor Habicht, of Breslaw; the Rev. John Humbert, of Geneva; and Major Elout, the Netherlands resident at Rhio, were elected foreign members of the Society.

Captain James Low, of Penang, and Baboo Radhacant Deb, of Calcutta, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

The President laid before the meeting a communication which he had received from Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, being the report of a special meeting of the Literary Society of that presidency, held on the 5th of December 1827, at which Sir John, as president of that Society, brought forward the views of the Royal Asiatic Society with respect to a closer union of the two societies.* The secretary having read this communication, it was moved by Sir Alex. Johnston, and resolved unanimously, that the special thanks of the Society be given to Sir John Malcolm, for the prompt and zealous manner in which he had executed the wishes of this Society. Sir Alexander

* See p. 302.

Alexander further stated that a letter had been received from Sir John Malcolm, in which it was announced, that in order to mark the Society's respect for Abbas Mirza, the Prince Royal of Persia, his Royal Highness's diploma of election, as an honorary member of the Society, had been forwarded to Persia in charge of an officer.

Mr. Richard Clarke then read two letters which he had received from Ram Raz, a learned native of Madras, and head English master of the College of Fort St. George. These communications had reference to an essay on Hindu architecture, which Ram Raz is now preparing for this Society.

The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Clarke for this communication; and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 24th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.

Statement relative to Serampore, by J. Marshall, D.D. With Introductory Observations, by John Foster. 3s.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba, of Ispahan, in England. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

Researches in South Africa; illustrating the Civil, Moral, and Religious Condition of the Native Tribes; including Journals of the Author's Travels in the Interior. By the Rev. John Phillip, D.D., Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society at the Cape of Good Hope, &c. 2 vols. 8vo., with Engravings. 21s.

Asiatic Costumes; containing Forty coloured Plates. 12mo. 18s.

Fishes of Ceylon; a Selection of the most remarkable and interesting of the Fishes found on the Coasts of Ceylon, from Drawings made in the Southern Parts of that Island from the Living Specimens. By J. W. Bennett, Esq., F.H.S., and Member of the Literary and Agricultural Society of Ceylon, &c. No. 1., in royal 4to. price £1. 1s. (To be comprised in Six Numbers, and to be continued Monthly until finished.)

Part II. of *India*; or Facts submitted to illustrate the Character and Condition of the Native Inhabitants, &c. &c. By R. Rickards, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to 13th May 1828. Compiled by A. W. Mason, Geo. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 10s.

Instructions on French Pronunciation and on the Genders, in the Form of a French Vocabulary and Reader. By Marin de la Voye, of the East India Company's Military Seminary.

Journal of a Residence in the Sandwich Islands, during the Years 1823, 24, and 25, including Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; an Account of Lord Byron's Visit in H.M.S. Blonde; and a Description of the Ceremonies observed at the Interment of the late King and Queen in the Island of Oahu. By C. S. Stewart, late American Missionary at the Sandwich Islands. With an Introduction and occasional Notes by Wm. Ellis. 12mo. 8s.

The Harp of Judah; a Selection of Poems relative to the Conversion of the Jews, &c. 3s. 6d.

The Missionary Gazetteer. By the Rev. C. Williams. 12mo. 8s.

In the Press.

The Annals of Rajasthan, or Rajpootana, the Country of the Ancient Rajpoot Tribes of Western India. By Lieut. Col. Jas. Tod, M.R.A.S. In 2 vols. 4to., illustrated by an Original Map, Engravings, Fac-Similes, &c. &c.

Buddhism: illustrated from original Manuscripts of its Doctrine, Metaphysics, and Philosophy; accompanied by Forty-three Engravings, lithographed from the Cingalese Originals, demonstrative of their Scheme of the Universe, and the Personal Attributes of the Buddhoo; also Notices of the Planetary or Bali Incantations and the Demon Worship still existing in that Island. By Edward Upham, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, F.S.A. In one vol Imperial 4to.

BENGAL.

A History of the Boondelas. By Capt. W. R. Pogson, of the Bengal Army. 38 Rs.—(This work contains a Map of Bundelkhund and Ten Lithographic Views of various Forts, &c. in Bundelkhund.)

The Indigo Planter's Manual, or Guide to Purchases and Sales of Indigo, for the Season 1826-27. Compiled and arranged by Ezekiel Mushie, broker. 12 Rs. (To be continued annually.)

A Dictionary in Bengalee and English. By Tarachund Chukrubartee. 8vo.

First Love, a Poem; with Minor Pieces. By William Masters.

THE CONTINENT.

Dr. Wilhelm's Schott's Vorgeblich Übersetzung der Werke des Confucius aus der Ursprache, Eine Litterarische Betrugel; dargestellt von Wilhelm Lauterbach. Leipzig, 8vo.

Lettre de Tutundju-Oglou-Moustafa-Aga, véritable philosophe Turk, à M. Thaddée Bulgarin, &c. St. Petersburg, 8vo.

De Pried Egyptiorum Litteraturd. By Professor Kosegarten. Weimar, 4to.

Würdigung und Abfertigung der Klaprothaschen sogenannten Beleuchtung und Widerlegung seiner Forschungen im Gebiete der Geschichte der Völker Mittel-Asiens. By I. J. Schmidt. Leipzig, 8vo.

Odes d'un Jeune Grec, suivies de six chants de guerre écrits en vers Grecs, et traduits en prose Française par le même auteur. (Panagiotis Soutas). Paris, 8vo. "J'ai composé ces poésies dans les cafés d'Égine, sur les rivages de Salamine, dans les champs ensanglantés de Marathon."—*Préf.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

SILK TRADE.

(Ordered to be printed, 17th April 1828.)

AN Account shewing the Quantity of Raw Silk sold at the East-India Company's Sales, in each of the last Five Years ending 5th January 1828; distinguishing the quantity actually sold, the average Sale Price, and the Stock remaining in Warehouse unsold, after each Sale.

Sales.	Quantity Sold.		Average Sale Price per lb.		Quantity remain- ing in Warehouse Unsold after each Sale.
	Bales.	Lbs.	s.	d.	Bales.
2d S.S. 1822	2,024	284,162	19	1	4,581
1st M.S. 1823	2,281	310,936	16	9	6,974
2d M.S. 1823	2,109	289,619	16	1	9,506
1st S.S. 1823	1,750	249,217	15	9	8,792
2d S.S. 1823	3,220	429,314	14	9	6,034
M.S. 1824	3,112	422,407	15	1	10,520
1st S.S. 1824	3,129	417,341	18	1	7,409
2d S.S. 1824	2,751	388,226	23	10	5,002
M.S. 1825	3,676	481,058	17	8	7,428
1st S.S. 1825	3,178	423,686	16	7	5,226
2d S.S. 1825	1,591	185,394	14	8	7,397
M.S. 1826	2,286	291,284	13	9	13,518
1st S.S. 1826	4,823	648,055	14	1	8,856
2d S.S. 1826	4,369	588,414	16	6	4,426
M.S. 1827	4,000	520,913	16	9	8,569
1st S.S. 1827	4,246	556,374	17	3	5,624

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

(Ordered to be printed, 17th April 1828.)

Sugar.—Account of the Quantities of East-India unrefined Sugar imported into Great Britain, and exported from thence, and the Amount of Duty received on East-India Sugar imported, in the year ending 5th January 1828.

	Imported. cwts.	Exported. cwts.	Duty received. £.
Mauritius	204,343	46,480	229,281
East-India and China	175,522	64,078	171,777
	<u>379,865</u>	<u>111,558</u>	<u>401,058</u>

Coffee.—Account of the Quantities of East-India Coffee imported into Great Britain, and exported from thence, and the Amount of Duty received on East-India Coffee imported, in the Year ending 5th January 1828.

	Imported. lbs.	Exported. lbs.	Duty received. £.
Mauritius	279	—	—
East-India and China	5,872,102	4,655,104	33,301
	<u>5,872,381</u>	<u>4,655,104</u>	<u>33,301</u>

VARIETIES.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.*

A meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund was held on the 7th May, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, in Grafton Street, Bond Street.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was to have taken the chair: in his absence, through indisposition, H. R. H. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg presided.

There were present besides, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Cassilis, Viscount Melville, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M.P., Sir Edw. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., Admiral Sir C. Morice Pole, Bart., M.P., Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M.P., Sir J. W. Waller, Bart., Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt., G. Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P., Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence, Lieut. Col. Wm. Blackburne, &c. &c.

Sir Gore Ouseley, as chairman of the Oriental Translation committee, read the prospectus explanatory of the objects of the subscribers and committee, the names of the patrons and subscribers, and lists of the committee as originally selected by the Royal Asiatic Society, and as subsequently enlarged by the addition of the most eminent British orientalists in various parts of the world.

He then read a report of the proceedings of the committee from the date of its nomination to the present time, accompanied by a list of the translations that have been offered to it for publication.

The following works have been accepted, and some of them are in a forward state of preparation for the press.

Class I. *Theology, Ethics, and Ecclesiastical History.*

1. The Cural, a work on Ethics. Written by Tiruvalluven. Translated by Richard Clarke, Esq.

This ancient work, written in the purest style of Tamul poetry, possesses a very high reputation in the whole of Southern India.

2. The Annals of Elias, Metropolitan of Nisibis. Translated by the Rev. Josiah Forshall, A.M.

This Syriac chronicle contains chronological tables of the principal dynasties of the world—brief memoirs of the patriarchs of the Nestorian church—and notices of the most remarkable events in the East, from the birth of our Saviour to the beginning of the eleventh century.

3. Akhlak e Naseri of Naser ud Din of Tus in Bucharia. Translated by the Rev. H. G. Keene, A.M.

This Persian system of Ethics is an elaborate composition, formed on Greek models, and is very highly esteemed in Persia.

4. A Collation of the Syriac MSS. of the New Testament, both Nestorian and Jacobite, that are accessible in England. By the Rev. Professor Lee.

This collation will include the various readings of all the Syriac MSS. of the New Testament in the British Museum, and the libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, &c.

5. The Didascalia; or Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church. Translated by T. P. Platt, Esq. A.M.

This ancient Ethiopic work is unknown in Europe, and contains many very curious opinions.

6. The Bustan of Sadi. Translated by James Ross, Esq. A.M.

This is a much-admired Persian poem, consisting of tales, &c. illustrative of moral duties.

Class II. *History, Geography, and Travels.*

7. The Tareki Afghan. Translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.

This is a Persian history of the Afghans, who claim to be descended from the Jews. It will be accompanied by an account of the Afghan tribes.

8. The Travels of Evlia Effendi. Translated by Counsellor Von Hammer.

This work contains an account, in Turkish, of the travels of Evlia in all parts of the Turkish empire, and in Turkestan, &c. in the early part of the seventeenth century.

9. Naima's Annals. Translated by the Rev. Dr. Henderson.

This Turkish history comprises the period between 1622 and 1632; and includes accounts of the Turkish invasion of Germany, the sieges of Buda, Vienna, &c.

10. Ibn Khaldun's History of the Berbers. Translated by the Rev. Professor Lee.

This rare and valuable Arabic work contains an account of the origin, progress, and decline of the dynasties which governed the northern coast of Africa.

11. The great Geographical Work of Idrial. Translated by the Rev. G. C. Renouard, B.D.

This Arabic work was written, A.D. 1163, to explain a large silver globe made for Roger, King of Sicily; and is divided into the seven climates described by Ptolemy.

12. Makrisis Khitat; or, History and Statistics of Egypt. Translated by Abraham Salame.

This Arabic work includes accounts of the conquest of Egypt by the Caliphs, A.D. 640, of the cities, rivers, ancient and modern inhabitants of Egypt, &c.

13. Part of Mirkhond's Roset ul Suffa. Translated by David Shea, Esq.

The part of this Persian work selected for publication is that which contains the history of Persia, from Kalomurs to the death of Alexander the Great.

Class III. *Belles-Lettres.*

14. Meher va Mushteri. Translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.

This is a popular Persian poem, which celebrates the friendship and adventures of Meher and Mushteri, the sons of King Shapur and his grand vizier.

15. Hatim Tae. Translated by Duncan Forbes, Esq. A.M.

This is a popular Persian romance, which narrates the seven perilous adventures of Hatim, an Arab chief.

16. Ferhad va Shirin. Translated by James Mitchell, Esq.

This Persian poem contains the tale of Ferhad, a celebrated statuary, and Shirin, Princess of Persia. It also includes several curious legends relating to Adam, Mahommed, &c.

The report stated that the subscriptions amounted to £1,099 per annum.

Amongst the resolutions unanimously passed at this meeting was one of thanks to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, for the zealous and efficient manner in which his Royal Highness has promoted the establishment

5 L

* See a full account of this magnificent undertaking in our present volume, p. 183.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. 25. No. 150.

establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund; which was moved by Sir A. Johnston and seconded by Sir Gore Ouseley.

In the speech with which he prefaced the motion, Sir Alexander entered somewhat fully into the nature and views of this institution. He observed that its importance resulted from the objects it has in view, the circumstances which attended its formation, the time at which it was formed, the persons who compose it, and the moral and political effect which it is directly calculated to produce in India and England.

Its object, he stated, was to afford the people and government of England an accurate knowledge of the religion, laws, and character of the people of Asia, and thereby better qualify us for governing our immense Indian empire.

The circumstances which attended its formation Sir Alexander represented as follows: "Dr. Lee, the professor of oriental languages at Cambridge, one of the most distinguished oriental scholars in Europe, wrote to me a letter from Cambridge about twelve months ago, requesting me to take such means as I might think proper for carrying into effect a plan which he submitted for establishing a society, the object of which should be the translation into English of all the oriental works in Europe, or in any other part of the world, containing any information either new or interesting to the European public. As soon as I received this communication, after consulting with the members of the Royal Asiatic Society upon the subject, I went to Mr. Lindsay, the late chairman of the Directors, and having explained Dr. Lee's plan to him, I found that he was fully aware of the moral and political importance of the object, and that he would willingly exert himself as chairman in getting the Court of Directors to enter into it. I then communicated it to one of our most zealous, active, and efficient members, Col. Fitzclarence, who communicated it to the Duke of Clarence. His Royal Highness also, feeling the importance of it, urged the chairman of the Court of Directors to give it his warmest support; and the result of this communication was that the chairman moved the Court of Directors, and that they subscribed a hundred guineas towards the plan, and put down their name in their corporate capacity as subscribers for a hundred guineas a-year. I then, in order to get it the approbation of the head of the church, applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, thinking it would be of use to the cause of religion, put down his own name as a subscriber. Wishing to get the sanction and co-operation of the University of Oxford, I applied to Mr. Peel,

who took it up most zealously; and by him that University was induced to patronize it, and to promise us the assistance of the Clarendon press. Col. Fitzclarence then obtained the King's permission to put his name down as Patron of the Society, and thus sanctioned by the King, the head of the church, the head of the universities, and the East-India Company, the plan was circulated."

Sir Alexander proceeded to show that the present period was peculiarly favourable to the success of the plan, from the number of oriental MSS. now in the several kingdoms of Europe, and from the spirit of inquiry which had arisen at home and abroad. He adverted to the literary ardour which existed among the natives of India as strongly illustrated by the determination of the Raja of Sattara to erect four "Elphinstone professorships."

The persons who composed this Society, he observed, included the King, the presumptive heir to the throne, the heads of the different branches of the government, and of both Universities, the East-India Company, the governors of the three presidencies and Ceylon, &c. &c.

The moral and political effect of the institution, he was of opinion, must be most beneficially felt in England at the present moment, which approached the period when the subject of the East-India Company's charter would come under discussion, and when this country would be called upon to legislate for the people of India.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of this Society, at Chowringhee, January 2d, the Hon. Sir C. Grey, president, in the chair: it was resolved that the Physical Committee of the Society should be revived; that the objects of the committee be particularly the zoology, meteorology, mineralogy, and geology of Hindustan; that this committee meet at short intervals; that it unite to itself, as corresponding members, persons engaged or interested in its objects, although they may not be members of the Asiatic Society, and prepare for publication, separately, the results of its proceedings.

It was also resolved that Sir Edward Ryan be president, and Mr. Calder vice-president, and Captain Jenkins secretary, to the committee.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A special meeting of this Society was held at Bombay, the 5th December 1827; Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., president, in the chair.

The Hon. the President opened the proceedings

proceedings with an address, of which the following are extracts :

" Before proceeding to the principal object of the present meeting, I shall beg leave to occupy a small portion of your time, to take a concise view of the rise and progress of this and other societies instituted for a similar object—that of promoting the study of the literature, the antiquities, the arts, and sciences of the east.

" At the period our countrymen first visited these shores they were wholly occupied with far different objects, their opportunities were very limited, and, engaged as they were in hostilities, or in commercial competition with rival European states, they had not the leisure, even if they had the inclination, to prosecute the study of eastern literature. In the present state of that study among our countrymen, it is pleasing to refer to him who was the first to lay the foundation of our Indian empire, and to discover that he was the first to foster the love of this branch of knowledge. I allude to that eminent man, Lord Clive, of whom I can say with confidence, from being in possession of his private correspondence, that no man ever saw more clearly the great utility of obtaining an insight into the native languages, manners, and customs, than he did. I would not be supposed to assert, that he was himself an oriental scholar ; but his genius discerned the great benefit that the public would derive from the attainment of the languages by those who were to serve their country in this quarter of the world. We find that this was a never-failing recommendation to his favour and patronage. Among the many distinguished individuals whom the possession of this acquirement, joined to other qualifications, led him to promote, the name of Warren Hastings is pre-eminent. That great man, who joined taste and learning to the wisdom of the statesman, gave the first effectual impulse to his countrymen, who, from his example and encouragement, were led to obtain, not merely a colloquial, but a classical knowledge of the languages of India, and particularly the sacred one of the Hindus.

" He was fully sensible that such knowledge was not more essential to promote the objects of general literature and science, than to maintain and improve the political interests and reputation of his country. Entertaining such views, and adopting such measures, he well merited the honour he received and prized, of being the patron of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This Society, however, owed its immediate formation to Sir William Jones. That universal scholar was endowed with those rare talents which fitted him, beyond all other men,

to diffuse through Asia a spirit of philosophical inquiry and literary research. Both his writings and discourses displayed a grace and elegance which attracted all classes to the fane of knowledge, and it was his peculiar talent to strew with flowers even the rugged path of elementary learning ; but these rare qualities could not have enabled him to create such a society as that of Calcutta, which attained perhaps its greatest fame at its very birth, had he not found materials prepared to his hand, which required only his skill to give them shape and combination. Amongst those whom Warren Hastings had encouraged to attain a better knowledge of the religion, the literature, and the laws of the Hindus, through the medium of the Sanscrit, was Dr. Wilkins, who, happily for the cause of oriental literature, still lives, and is, notwithstanding his years, as ardent as in his youth in the pursuit of those objects, for the consideration of which we are assembled.

" The Society of Bombay was instituted twenty years subsequently to that of Calcutta. The field was more limited, but it had not been uncultivated. Mr. Duncan, who long presided over this settlement, was one of the original members of the Calcutta Society, and was not only a ripe scholar in almost all the languages of India, but the kind and encouraging patron of those who studied them. The consequence was, that here also the elements were prepared, but it required that they should be united before they could attain utility and strength. This desirable object was accomplished by Sir James Mackintosh, who, without the acquirements in oriental literature of Sir William Jones, had all his ardent love of knowledge, and had, beyond any man I ever knew, the happy talent of imparting that feeling to others. He came to India with a high and just character as an accomplished writer and orator ; and the kindness of his manner, combined with the justness of his views, singularly adapted him for the scene in which he was placed. The labours of an individual can effect little, but the genius that can stimulate and direct numbers can effect every thing : this was the talent of Sir James Mackintosh. Persons who come to this country in youth, and are altogether inexperienced regarding the literary world in England, are alarmed at the very idea of publishing that information which opportunities may have enabled them to collect. It was the labour of Sir James Mackintosh to remove this alarm and to satisfy such persons, that, however fastidious the readers and critics of England might be to writers who compiled from works open to every competitor for literary fame, they

they were always considerate and indulgent to those who furnished them with facts which they could receive from no other source. I am one, your late president is another, and I could mention many more, who owe much to the aid and encouragement he afforded us. I speak, therefore, with full knowledge and with gratitude of the founder of this Society, for such Sir James Mackintosh may be deemed. I also ascribe, in a great degree, the reputation it has acquired to the impulse he gave to its labours; and on all these grounds, I deem him entitled to rank among those eminent and able men, who have been distinguished by the success of their efforts in promoting the cause to which the labours of this Society are devoted.

"The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland is of recent foundation. It already boasts many names high in every branch of literature, and is honoured by the patronage of our gracious Sovereign; but the nature and objects of this institution are fully given in the preliminary discourse of Mr. Henry Colebrooke. The character and talents of this distinguished individual led to his constant employment in the highest and most laborious stations in India: but he nevertheless found time to make himself master of several of the eastern languages, and to surpass all others in the knowledge of Sanscrit; besides such attainments, and the publication of many valuable essays, Mr. Colebrooke became eminent in almost every branch of science, and possessed of such acquirements, when he returned to England he soon attained a high rank in the first literary and scientific societies of his native country. This rank and his reputation greatly promoted his efforts towards forming the Royal Asiatic Society: for, whilst all persons from India obeyed the summons of one accustomed to lead in such pursuits, learned and scientific men of the first eminence, with whom he was associated in England, accompanied him into the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was, by an unanimous vote, elected permanent director.

"The Royal Asiatic Society, thus founded, has already attained fame and rank among the literary societies of Europe. It is anxious to take every means that can promote those objects for which it was instituted, and is most sensible to the obligation we are under of adding to the triumphs of our country, in arts, in commerce, and in arms, by our superiority in oriental literature; but to effect this we have no slight contest to maintain. The study of the languages of the east was never prosecuted with more ardour than it is at present by the principal nations of Europe; I speak from

personal knowledge of this fact, as far as relates to France; I also know that, besides those that before existed, oriental professorships have been established in Germany and Russia, and every encouragement given to promote this favourite study; and, from what I have seen, I am satisfied that the most strenuous efforts on our part can alone give us a superiority in this generous struggle; and it would assuredly be no common disgrace to be conquered on a field, which may almost be said to be in our possession. This consideration, and a contemplation of many other benefits that would result from such a measure, have induced some of the leading members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain to desire an union with similar societies in India. I shall on this occasion speak of the opinions of those gentlemen, merely as they relate to the Literary Society of Bombay. A few days before I left London I was waited upon by a deputation from the council of the Royal Asiatic Society: they stated to me what they had in contemplation; their objects seemed most liberal and highly calculated to meet with the approbation of this Society, and, with your permission, I shall detail what passed at this conference to any committee that you may appoint to consider the subject, and to submit to a future meeting such a proposition as they may deem calculated to effect the object.

"By the study of the languages, and the improvement of their knowledge of the literature, the antiquities, the habits, the manners, and superstitions of the natives of India, public servants will advance, not only their utility, but their individual respectability. I have come to India as unembarrassed by claims of any private or personal nature as any man that ever held the station I now occupy, and I am forward to declare, that when an individual adds a progress in studies of the nature which I have mentioned, to competence in other respects, it will constitute a strong claim to my notice.

"I shall conclude by observing, that while I anxiously desire that the languages, habits, and manners of the inhabitants of India should be the object of our study, I deem it most essential that those by whom this knowledge is cultivated should not only preserve their European character, but that they should improve themselves in the learning and science of Europe. Among the links that bind us to our native country, there is none stronger than that of a community of knowledge and of pursuits. The nature of our habits and duties in this country often tends to alienate us from those of the society in England, and thereby to lessen our enjoyment when the happy time arrives that we are enabled
to

to return from whence we came. Nothing prevents this misfortune, for such it is, more than the prosecution of such studies as I have stated. A man returning from India, who has added to what he derived from a liberal education, a stock of information of the learning, the antiquities, and the history of the east, is welcomed into the first societies, both of England and of the continent of Europe; and I speak with confidence when I assert, that he will meet a reception that the possession of money cannot purchase, and, as far as the gratification of every honourable feeling is concerned, prove that knowledge is the best wealth."

On the conclusion of the address, the following resolutions were moved by the hon. the president.

1st. That this Society deems it extremely desirable, that measures should be adopted without delay for opening a communication with the "Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," and soliciting the formation of a connection with that body, in order to give greater efficiency to the literary and scientific pursuits of this Society, and in the hope of contributing by such an alliance to the common cause in which the two associations are engaged.

2d. That it be referred to the consideration of a special committee to report, for the information of the Society, on the best method of accomplishing such an union.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a special committee was appointed.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

The meeting of this Society, held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society on the 9th January, for the purpose of distributing rewards to the most successful cultivators of European vegetables, afforded highly satisfactory proofs of the good effects resulting from the measure. Above fifty native Malees attended with specimens of their garden-produce, which would not have been, in many instances, a discredit to Covent Garden. The potatoes, peas, cabbages, and cauliflowers were of the very best quality, and of uncommon size. Some of the turnips also were of extraordinary dimensions.

Most of the resident members of the Society were present, and expressed themselves fully satisfied with the exhibition, which was considered superior to that of last year. It was satisfactory also to find that the medals then distributed were carefully preserved by those to whom they were presented, who seem to value them not more for their intrinsic worth than as honorary distinctions.

CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON.

The following particulars of the death of Captain Clapperton, R.N., we have just received from the mouth of Richard Lander, his servant, who attended him in his last moments.

It was on the 13th of April 1827, at six o'clock in the morning, that this intrepid traveller breathed his last, at the city of Sockatoo, about fifteen days' journey from Timbuctoo. His illness lasted thirty-two days. The complaint by which he was lost to the world was dysentery. He appears to have been perfectly aware of his approaching fate, was quite resigned to it, and died in the arms of his servant, without a struggle. The captain was thirty-eight years of age.

It is consoling to know, that in the trying circumstances in which he was placed, oppressed by consuming illness in a foreign land, he did not lose sight of the value of the consolations of religion. Every Sunday morning he caused Lander to read to him the prayers used in the service of the church of England, and frequently occupied himself in other acts of devotion.

When the captain was no more, our informant washed the remains of his master, and wrapped a clean sheet round his body, which he subsequently enclosed in a blanket, and the whole in a piece of matting, coffins not being known in that country.

The body was then carried on the back of a camel and conveyed to a grave which had been prepared for its reception by Lander and some of the captain's black slaves, in a small garden in the village of Jaungany, five miles to the south-east of Sockatoo. The camel was led by one of the slaves. The remains were followed to their last resting-place by four others, and by the faithful domestic from whom we have obtained this account. On lowering the body into the grave, the union-jack was waved over it by Lander, and the burial service was then read by the same individual.

While he remained at Sockatoo the natives treated him with the greatest respect. During his last illness his wants were but imperfectly provided for, owing to the barbarous state of that society in which he was destined to close his career. Chicken-broth, and boiled milk and rice were the articles of sustenance which were supplied. Beer or wine was not to be obtained.

Major Laing was reported to have perished in December 1825. This is fully refuted, as a letter was received by his wife at Tripoli, dated February 1826, from a village but a short distance from Timbuctoo. In that letter the major apologized for its brevity, which, he added, was caused by a severe sabre-wound which

which he had received on the back of his right hand.

Lander also confirms the account that Mungo Park was lost on a reef of rocks which runs from the island of Busa (or Boussa), in the Niger. Park got on the reef, and was unable to get off. When the natives saw him they came down and fired on him and his party. Three black slaves and two white companions threw themselves, in despair, in each other's arms into the river, and perished. Captain Clapperton's servant also states that Park's son died at five days' journey in the interior from Accra, in January last. —*London Paper.*

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

B.C.
— Darius Hystaspes.

330. Alexander's conquests.
126. Seleucus.

A.D.
226. Arsacides.

632. Calad with Mahomedans invades India.

Ghaznavi Dynasty.

1000. Mahmood's twelve expeditions into India.
1028. Musaood enters India three times.
1053. Ibrahim.
1080. Byram.
1084. Khosroo.
— Khosroo II.

Gaurian Dynasty.

1184. Mohamed.
1206. Koottub, his general.
1235. Altumsh.
— Feroze.
— Sultana Rizia.
1250. Byram II.
— Musaood.
1256. Mahmood II.
1265. Balin, his vizir.
1289. Keikobad.

Second Gaurian Dynasty.

— Firoz first invades the Deccan.
1300. Alla plunders the Deccan.
1316. Mubarik.
— Khsero, conquered by
1323. Toghlelik, or Ghazi.
1330. Mohamed III. expedited to China.
1357. Firoz his nephew attends to internal policy; Alzi Isuber, Mahomed and Mahmood, Omrahs, grow powerful.
1396. Timur born at Saruarcand; invades India; killed in action with
1413. Khizer.
1420. Mubarik, his son, assassinated.
1446. Mahomed.
1480. Allah; throne of Delhi declining.
1525. Beloli, Secunder, Ibrahim.

Mogul Dynasty.

— Baber detronises Ibrahim.
1530. Humaioo, his son.

A.D.
1555. Akber succeeds at fourteen; Byram regent; empire extensive and flourishing.
1605. Khosroo or Jehangir.
1615. Sir Thos. Roe, ambassador to the Mogul at Ajmere.
1628. Shah Jehan; Deccanee war.
1658. Aurungzeb usurps the throne; war in the Deccan; Sivajee and political origin of the Mahrattas.
1707. Shah Aulum leaves Deccan affairs; Rajpoots break allegiance; the Sikhs commit depredations.
1712. Jehandar Shah, a weak prince.
1713. Feroksir, confined by his minister.
1720. Ruffih ul Dirjat.
— Ruffih ul Dowlah.
— Mahomed Shah; Nizam ul Mulk pays choute to the Mahrattas.
1735. Nadir Shah invades from Persia.
1745. Ali Mohamed Khan founds the Rohillah power in Cabul.
— Ahmed Abdallah invades the empire.
1747. Mahomed dies, also Nizam ul Mulk, at 104.
— Ahmed Shah.
1753. Aulumgir II.
1760. Shah Aulum II. a pensioner of English merchants.

Cal. Orient. Mag.

CHINESE COINS.

The only regularly stamped coin among the Chinese is the *taeen*, or cash, as it is called by Europeans, an extensive and interesting series of which may be obtained in Canton by the curious at a small expense. A perfect chronological series is of course impossible, but with a little trouble one of considerable antiquity may be obtained. The difficulties which are presented to the eager antiquary, in pursuit of ancient coins in Europe, are here less formidable, the small intrinsic value of the coin, and the immense number which are issued during the reign of each Chinese sovereign, render the facilities for procuring authentic specimens much greater than with us, where the emission has been more limited and the actual value of the coin greater. A large proportion of the cash in circulation here are Cochin-Chinese. They may be known by their being lighter and thinner, and composed of a whiter metal than the real Chinese cash. —*Canton Reg.*

MANUSCRIPT OF EDRISI.

It appears from a report of the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Paris, that a MS. copy complete of the geography of Edrisi, has been discovered by M. Amédée Jaubert in the royal library in that city. Edrisi wrote at Almeria about A.H. 734 or A.D. 1345. His work contains very curious details regarding the state

state of places at the period he wrote, but hitherto fragments only have been translated, and indeed only an abridgment of his work has hitherto been known. The present MS. contains a multitude of new readings as to names of places, which are extremely erroneous in the existing copies of Edrisi. M. Amédée Jaubert proposes to publish a translation. *—*Le Globe*.

BIJNEE.

Bijnee, the capital of the principality of that name, is situated twenty-five miles east from Goalpara, in Bengal; lat. $26^{\circ} 29' N.$, lon. $89^{\circ} 47' E.$ The fort or castle of Bijnee is defended by a brick wall, and is 320 cubits long by 160 broad, and in the form of a parallelogram. On the outside is a ditch and strong hedge of the prickly bamboo, and in each face there is a gate; but in 1809 there were not any doors by which the gate might be shut. The area is divided into an outer and inner apartment, in which the raja's females dwell. It is also surrounded by a brick wall, which includes a small brick house erected by a servant from Dacca; but up to the date above-mentioned the raja had never entered it, lest it should should fall and kill him. There are also a few small brick temples for household gods, and about one hundred thatched huts.

The town of Bijnee, where the raja resides, and from whence he derives his title, is described as a sort of neutral ground. To the English the raja says it belongs to Bootan, and to the Bootanners he represents it as British property: so that although he has a guard of Booteas, and some sepoys whom he probably represents as British, the officers of neither government interfere at Bijnee. Here (in 1809) he was accustomed to harbour lawless persons, especially a certain Mahomedan jemadar, whose men, under the name of Burkindaues (lightning-throwers), ravaged Assam, and made havoc in that unfortunate and besotted country.

The reigning raja in 1809 had a four-wheeled carriage constructed after the European fashion, and also a superb

palanquin, besides some glass furniture. He kept two male elephants for the accommodation of his deity, and four female ones on which he occasionally rode, but which were more frequently employed to catch wild ones for sale. His band of music consisted of two drums, one fife, and one hautboy of the native fashion. Besides other servants, he had fifty male and seventy female slaves. The detail of his manner of living may be given as conveying an idea of the mode of life and customs of a native prince unadulterated by European intercourse.

The raja was then (1809) thirty years of age, and had been taught to read and write the polite dialect of Bengal. He had only two wives and two concubines. He usually rose about noon, and occupied one hour in cleaning himself and smoking tobacco. At one o'clock his officers were admitted into a hut near the gate in the outer apartments, and received audience seated on the bare ground, while the raja sat on a low stool, and was rubbed with oil, which unction occupied an hour. He then prayed for a short time, after which he went to the interior to eat such food as his aunt, in whose affection he could confide, had prepared for him. This employed another hour, and was succeeded by a short nap, which occupied about the same space of time.

After this the Bijnee potentate was accustomed to emerge, and make his appearance in a large hut, where any pundit who happened to be at hand detailed to him the news and scandal of the day, or read some poetry to him in the vulgar tongue. At sunset he again prayed, and then the pundits, his officers, or any facetious person disposed to be pleasant, talked to him until midnight. After this he retired to the female apartments to eat and talk with them until daylight, for he had been so alarmed by the fate of his uncle and predecessor, that through the whole night he never ventured to sleep. Once a month he took the air in his carriage, or on an elephant, or horseback, or in a palanquin, but he never ventured beyond the bounds of his estate, nor had he ever been visited by any person of a rank approaching to his own.—*Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer*, 2d ed.

* See among the works enumerated in Class II., as translated for the Oriental Fund, in p. 801 ante.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Fort William, Oct. 5, 1827.—The regulation of the 3d of Aug. 1799, republished in G. O. of the 2d of Feb. 1811, respecting the mode of providing funds to defray the funeral expenses of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of European regiments of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service, having been found productive of inconvenience and confusion, is rescinded; and the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased, instead thereof, to direct that the pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers, &c. of the European artillery, cavalry, and infantry, who may die, shall be drawn up to the date of decease only, and that to meet the charges of interment, a sum equal to one month's pay of the deceased shall, in all cases, except that referred to in G. O. of 5th Aug. 1824, be drawn in the abstract of the troop or company as a specific item, under the head "additional charges," viz. funeral charges on account of serjeant or private A. B.

MILITARY PAYMASTERS.

Fort William, Nov. 9, 1827.—To place the interests of the state and of individuals as much as possible beyond the reach of contingencies, which unavoidably arise in the multifarious and complicated transactions of the pay and audit departments, especially in regard to the realization of retrenchments and to the adjustment of remissions on re-audit, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to resolve, that military paymasters shall not hereafter be permitted to charge the aggregate amount admitted to them on re-audit, nor to take credit for short drawings, without producing the requisite receipts from the parties concerned, in proof of actual payments having been made to them; and these receipts are, in all practicable cases, to be taken upon the back of the military auditor general's notifications of re-audit, which are furnished to individuals.

2. In cases when no previous recovery has been effected of the retrenchment which gave rise to the re-audit, paymasters are to specify the same upon making a corresponding charge to the state, which will, of course, cancel the credit previously afforded to it.

3. It is deemed inexpedient to disturb the system which now obtains, of pay-

masters affording credit in their accounts—current, quarterly, of all retrenchments made from their disbursements, whether these retrenchments be recovered or not.

4. With reference to sums which have been admitted upon re-audit, or as short drawings, paymasters are directed to render immediately to the accountant to the military department, statements of all monies now lying unclaimed in their respective treasuries on such account.

CERTIFICATES TO INDIVIDUALS RETURNING TO EUROPE.

Fort William, General Department, Nov. 29, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (Paras. 18 to 20) from a public general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 11th July 1827, be published for general information. Certificates of the nature alluded to by the Hon. Court, in the extract in question, will be granted to individuals proceeding to Europe, on their applying for the same to the secretary to government in the general department.

18. "Applications are from time to time made to us by parties who have returned from India, for leave to proceed again to that country, for the purpose either of following the pursuits in which they originally embarked, or of settling the affairs which have grown out of their former engagements.

19. "It frequently occurs that the parties in question are unable to produce any document, shewing that their conduct has been satisfactory to the authorities under whom they have resided.

20. "We therefore desire that you will take measures for announcing to all parties who are residing under your presidency, either with our permission or with that of your government, and who may return to Europe, that in the event of their making applications for permission to proceed again to India we shall require them to produce proof of their having conducted themselves to the satisfaction of your government."

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Nov. 30, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to order the following movements of corps, in addition to the relief ordered in G. O. of the 17th Oct. last:

13th N.I., from Jumaulpore to Dimpore, to march on the 15th Dec.

40th N.I., from Dinapore to Mynpoorie, when relieved by the 13th N.I.

3d Extra

3d Extra N.I., from Mynpoorie to Bhopalpoore, when relieved by a wing of the 2d Extra N.I. from Futtyghur, or by five companies from the troops at Cawnpoore, as soon after his Exc. leaves the latter station as practicable: these companies will return to their station on the arrival of the 40th N.I. at Mynpoorie.

2d Local Horse, from Khasgunge to Bareilly; to march so as to reach its destination on the 14th inst.

3d Local Horse, from Bareilly to Saugor, when relieved by the 2d Local Horse, so as to arrive at Futtyghur on or before the 23d inst.

6th Local Horse, from Saugor to Cawnpoore, when relieved by the 3d Local Horse.

The 24th N.I., on being relieved by the 3d Extra N.I., will march to Cawnpoore, as already ordered.

NEGLECT IN FORWARDING STAFF REPORTS.

Fort William, Dec. 7, 1827. — Averse as the Governor-general in Council is to expressing censure, it is impossible to refrain from animadverting on that disregard of established regulations which, in its consequences, throws obstructions in the way of complying, in due course, with the commands of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

2. Of this nature is the culpable negligence which, on this occasion, exposes to reproof the staff officers of divisions and stations, who have omitted, during the present season, to forward to the town major of Fort William a copy of the proceedings of committees on European invalids of the Hon. Company's service, as directed in G. O. under date the 17th Oct. 1823. Not one such copy for this year has yet been received by the town major, although about three months have elapsed since the proceedings of the several committees have, it is to be supposed, been closed.

3. The documents required by the order above cited are to be forwarded forthwith, and commanding officers are desired to call upon the remiss individuals of the staff to assign their reasons for having neglected to transmit those papers in due course. The explanations they may afford are to be laid before the adjutant general of the army, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, and eventual communication to government.

To obviate in future such inconveniences and delay as have on the present occasion been experienced, a report is invariably to be made to the adjutant general when the original proceedings of committees on European invalids of the Company's service are forwarded to him, that the copy required for the town major has been duly despatched.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. 25, No. 150.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CADETS.

Fort William, Dec. 14, 1827. — The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve that the appointment of Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets be annexed to that of Fort Adjutant of Fort William.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Dec. 14, 1827. — The posting of foot artillery officers to the horse artillery, and of medical officers to mounted corps, being in several respects analogous to the nomination of individuals generally to situations on the staff, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to render the rules regarding the time from which the latter are permitted to draw the allowances annexed to their appointments, applicable to the transfer of officers from the foot to the horse artillery, and of medical officers from any branch of the service to mounted corps. It is therefore directed that officers of the Hon. Company's service, of the classes above noticed, shall not in future, on their removal to corps in which higher rates of pay and allowances are drawn, be entitled to those superior rates and additional allowances until they actually join the regiment or brigade to which they have been transferred.

2. Whenever a surgeon or an assistant surgeon of the Hon. Company's service, attached to a brigade of horse artillery or regt. of light cavalry, shall be absent from his corps on general leave, his superior allowances of every kind connected with his appointment to a mounted corps are to cease from the date of his quitting it, and during his absence he will draw the pay and allowances granted to a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the infantry branch of the service under similar circumstances.

MAJ. GEN. SIR T. REYNELL.

Head-Quarters, Camp Tuckeah, Dec. 19, 1827. — The Commander-in-chief is pleased to permit Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B., serving on the general staff of the army in India, to return to England at his own request, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Brevet Major Meade, H.M.'s 88th regt.

The Commander-in-chief cannot allow this distinguished officer to retire from a command which he has exercised with so much advantage to the regiments of H.M.'s service, which have at different times been under his orders, without publicly testifying his unqualified approbation and deep sense of his merits. His Lordship has but lately performed a pleasing duty in bringing to the gracious notice of his Sovereign the services of Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell in the field, and he now feels it no less incumbent on him to testify his perfect satisfaction of the manner in

5 M

which

which the Major-general has conducted the less conspicuous, but not less important duties connected with his command in cantonments. The discipline and efficiency of that portion of H.M.'s troops which have been committed to his charge, are the strongest testimonials of the skill, zeal, and judgment, with which the Major-general has exercised his authority.

LIEUT. COL. TIDY.

Head-Quarters, Camp Nobulgunge, Dec. 20, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief cannot allow Lieut. Col. Tidy to relinquish the command of the dépôt of H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah, consequent on his being obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health, without expressing how fully sensible his Lordship is of the high state of discipline Lieut. Col. Tidy has maintained during the time he has held that command.

The great efficacy of the system he has pursued cannot be more strongly evinced than by the fact of his not having inflicted one sentence of corporal punishment on any of the numerous recruits who have at different periods been under his command.

The efficiency of that system is further manifested by the good understanding the lieutenant-colonel has established with the civil authorities, with whom he has been in immediate contact; and his Lordship cannot better consult the welfare of H.M.'s regiments in Bengal (interested as each corps must be in the good government of that dépôt) than by enjoining a strict adherence, in all its branches, to the regulations which have been so successfully pursued by Lieut. Col. Tidy.

LIEUT. COL. COM. A. McLEOD.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and in consideration of the importance of the command of the whole of the artillery, of the extent of force at Dum-Dum, and of the standing on the gradation list of the present commandant, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut. Col. Com. A. McLeod, C.B., of artillery, the designation of brigadier.

2. Brigadier McLeod, C.B., will continue to draw the allowances to which he is entitled as commandant of artillery, but without any addition consequent on his appointment as brigadier.

RETURNS OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having called for returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in the ministration of which persons in holy orders were not employed;

the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs, that officers commanding outposts and stations where chaplains do not reside, shall, at their earliest convenience, transmit to the secretary to the government in the general department, statements of the several marriages, baptisms, and burials, the rites and ceremonies of which have been performed by themselves or other military authorities at such outposts and stations respectively, drawn up as correctly, and commencing at as remote a period, as existing records will permit.

2. On all future occasions, when military officers may perform any of the recited ceremonies, they are to forward an official memorandum or certificate of the transaction, as each case occurs, to the secretary to the government in the general department, in order that the necessary information may be registered, and duly communicated to the Hon. Court.

ESCORTS AT GWALIOR, OODIPOOR, AND KOTAH.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council having resolved to discontinue the separate escorts at Gwalior, Oodipoor, and Kotah, and in their stead, as at Dিলهى, Indoor, and Lucknow, to substitute guards from the troops of the line, the infantry escorts now attached to the political functionaries at the courts above-mentioned are to be broken up, so soon as they can be relieved by detachments respectively from the Agra and Muttra frontier, and from the Meywar field force; the native officers and men composing the escort companies being drafted in such manner as may seem expedient to the Commander-in-chief into regular corps.

2. In pursuance of the resolution of government here announced, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to arrange for the early substitution, in place of the escort at Gwalior, of two companies with their European officers from the corps on the Agra and Muttra frontier; and, in place of the escorts at Oodipoor and Kotah, of two companies, one for each court, with their European officers from the troops at Neemuch. These detachments are to be relieved half-yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st of October; and full batta is permitted to be drawn for them, in consideration of any contingent expenses which they may incur during their tour of duty.

3. On the arrival of the relieving companies at their respective destinations, or as soon after as circumstances will admit, the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, at present composing the escorts in question, are to proceed to join the infantry regiments of the line, to which the Com-

Commander-in-chief shall have transferred them, and on the rolls of which they are to be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur for bringing them on the effective establishment. His Exc. is requested to assign to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers such rank in the corps to which they may be allotted as shall seem proper.

4. All men of the three escorts about to be reduced, who, on joining the regiments to which they may be transferred, shall be found in any respects inefficient soldiers, are to be reported to the Commander-in-chief, who will dispose of them at his discretion, and any individuals reluctant to enter the regular army, are to be permitted to take their discharge prior to the reduction of the escorts.

5. The people belonging to the public establishments of the escorts are to be discharged at the time the companies are finally broken up, unless any of them shall have been received from the corps of the line, or have particular claims on the service; in either case they will be provided for as may appear suitable to the Commander-in-chief.

6. The European commissioned officers in command of, or doing duty with, the Gwalior, Oodipoor, and Kotah escorts are, on the completion of the above arrangements, to join their respective regiments should no political employment operate in bar to their doing so.

7. The officers commanding the troops from which the escorts are now ordered to be furnished, will consider it to be their duty to meet the wishes of the resident, or political agent, for the uninterrupted employment of any regimental officer (who has served three years with his corps) to command a guard or escort, whilst his regiment may remain at the station giving the detachment.

8. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to secure a speedy adjustment of arrears, and the regular despatch of descriptive rolls, and pay and clothing certificates to the commanding officers of corps, for which drafts may be destined. His Exc. will also issue the necessary orders for the due disposal of the arms, ammunition, stores, &c., now with the escorts.

COURT-MARTIAL.

PWKTAH (A CAMP FOLLOWER).

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Nov. 28, 1827.

—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Moulmein, on the 18th day of Sept. 1827, of which Major Hilton, of H.M.'s 45th regt. of Foot, is president, Pwktah, camp-follower, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—Pwktah, a Talien, residing

within the limits of cantonments, confined on the following charges:

1st. For murder, in having, in conjunction with others, preconcerted, aided, and abetted in the attack on the military post at Kulwee, on the island of Palijoon, on the night of the 5th of July last, or early in the morning of the 6th of the same month, in which Havildar Shaik Ebram, of the 36th regt. N.I., was killed, and several privates of the same regiment were wounded.

2d. For robbery, in having, in conjunction with others, on the night of the 31st ult. or early in the morning of the 1st inst., attacked and stolen, or been accessory to the robbery of the house of Monshooay Moung, a Mahomedan, residing in that part of the military bazar commonly called Sarugong, gold, silver, clothes, &c. amounting in value to 1,400 Madras rupees and upwards, the property of the said Monshooay Moung and his family.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely considered the evidence against the prisoner, together with what he has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner, Pwktah, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, the prisoner, Pwktah, to suffer death, by being hung by the neck, at such time and place as the officer confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed,
COMMEMER, Gen., Com.-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 27. Mr. T. J. Turner, collector of Seharunpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay, sub-collector of Sirpoora.

Mr. R. Woodward, sub-collector and joint magistrate of Belah.

Mr. D. Home, assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. M. Read, ditto ditto, central provinces.

Mr. C. W. Truscott, assistant to commercial resident and opium agent at Benares, also assistant to deputy collector of customs at Ghaseepore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 28, 1827.—Infantry. Maj. G. P. Baker to be lieutenant-col. from 21st Dec. 1827, v. Lloyd invalided.

38th N.I. Capt. J. Fleming to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Aldous to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Turner to be lieutenant, from 21st Dec. 1827, in suc. to Baker prom.

Ens. E. de l'Etang, 68th N.I., to be sub-assist. in H.C.'s stud. v. Bracken dec.

Cadet F. E. Whalley admitted to infantry.—Cadet G. E. Hollings admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 30, 1827.—Adjts., Interprets, and

and Qu. Masts. of Artillery, posted to troops and companies. Lieut. and Adj. D. E. McKay, 1st brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj. F. Dashwood, 2d brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj. G. Pennington, 3d brigade, to 3d troop; Lieut. and Adj. J. Edwards, 1st bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. W. T. Garrett, 2d bat., to 3d comp.; Brev. Capt. and Adj. T. Sanders, 3d bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. R. Horsford, 4th bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. J. Turton, 5th bat., to 3d comp.; Lieut. and Adj. H. Clerk, 6th bat., to 1st comp.; Brev. Capt. and Acting Adj. T. D'Oyly, 7th bat., to 1st comp.; Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. S. Rotton, 6th bat., to 2d comp.; Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. H. Jarvis, to 2d comp. 7th bat.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. and Adj. W. Conway, 53d N.I., to act as station staff at Bareilly during absence of Brig. Maj. Hay; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Lieut. A. Park to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 29th N.I.; dated 2d Nov.

Lieut. E. T. Milner to act as adj. to right wing of 31st N.I. during its separation from head-quarters; dated 27th Oct.

Lieut. W. Stewart to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Sampson; dated 19th Nov.

Lieut. P. Hopkins to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Grant, on leave of absence; dated 24th Nov.

Lieut. G. Green to act as adj. of five companies of 48th N.I. whilst detached from head-quarters of regt.; dated 10th Nov.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. H. Halhed to act as adj. to 7th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Phillips, on leave; dated 2d Nov.

Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d Europ. regt. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Ripley; dated 1st Oct.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Wake to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 14th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Wemyss, on duty; dated 17th Nov.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. W. B. Gould to be adj. to 42d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Polwhele; dated 1st Nov. 1827.

Lieut. J. A. Barstow to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Smith.

Dec. 13.—3d Nusseree Bat. Lieut. A. Charlton, 6th Extra N.I., to be adj., v. Lawrence resigned.

Lieut. C. O'Hara, 4th L.C., to act as 2d in command during absence, on leave, of Capt. Speck.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. J. H. Low to act as adj. to 39th N.I.; dated 1st Dec.

Lieut. W. Grant, Interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., at his own request, permitted to resign that situation.

Dec. 15.—1st Lieut. W. M. Smith, of engineers, directed to join sappers and miners at Allyghur, and Assist. Surg. E. J. Agnew directed to join and to do duty with artillery regt. at Dum-Dum; both dated 20th Nov.

Surg. R. McDonald, of barrack master's department, Fort William, transferred to commissariat department.

Fort William, Dec. 28.—Cadet R. H. Durie admitted to infantry. His rank of ensign has been already assigned.

Capt. F. Palmer, 9th L.C., transferred to Pension establishment.

Cornet Averell Daniell, 3d L.C., having declined to take up his app. in H.C.'s service, struck off strength of army.

Capt. J. Stuart, assist. secretary, to be deputy secretary to government in military department, with official rank of major; and Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I., to be assistant secretary, in suc. to Maj. A. Lockett, Governor-general's agent at Bhurtpore.

Jan. 4, 1828.—Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. F. A. Miles to be 1st-lieut., from 1st Jan. 1828, v. Higgins dec.

9th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Sanderson to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Chas. Garrett to be lieut., from 28th Dec. 1827, in suc. to Palmer transf. to Pension estab.

Cadets T. D. Bainbridge and G. E. Herbert, of cavalry, promoted to rank of cornet.

Mr. G. Forbes admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

Lieut. J. O. Owen, 5th N.I.; Cornet J. D. Baring, 1st L.C.; and Cornet F. D. Bainbridge, of L.C.—permitted, at their own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist. Surg. J. Grant to officiate as apothecary to Hon. Comp., during absence of Surg. Muston, on furlough.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 18.—Lieut. F. Hunter to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 53d N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Wintour; dated 9th Nov.

Lieut. A. Bogle, 2d N.I., app. to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Dinapore div. from 5th Dec., during absence of Capt. Steel on general leave.

Dec. 19.—Lieut. Col. P. T. Cornyn removed from 53d to 34th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. W. East, from 24th to 53d ditto.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. P. Harris to act as adj. to left wing of 2d Extra N.I. during its separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of 2d in command of 6th Local Horse.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Corbet app. to 4th L.C.

Dec. 21.—Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. H. B. Smith, 37th N.I. (who has been reported by Committee of Examination "altogether incompetent to do duties of an interpreter"), removed from his situation.

Lieut. G. E. Westmacott, same regt. (who has been reported by Examiners "perfectly well qualified"), to be interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., v. Smith.

Interp. and Qu. Mast. to 29th N.I., Lieut. P. Brown (who has been found by Committee of Examination "not sufficiently qualified"), suspended from his situation.

Lieut. R. M. Miles, 5th N.I. (who has been reported by Committee of Examination "perfectly qualified" for duties of an interp.), directed to do duty with 29th N.I., and to officiate as interp. and quart. mast., v. Brown.

Lieut. Brown expected to qualify himself within six months, failing which he will be removed from his appointment.

Officer returned to duty from Europe.—Surg. John Sawers; arrived 25th Dec. 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 13, 1827.—To be *Crypts. by Brevet, in East-India only*. Lieuts. A. A. McCouchy, 16th L.D.; C. D. Allen, 6th F.; D. Humphrys, 13th F.; F. W. Stehelin, 15th F.; Jas. Grant, 14th F.; H. Clinton, 20th F.; M. Morphet, 48th F.; M. M'Pherson, 48th F.; J. Blackall, 48th F.—Dec. 17. E. Blair, 3d F.; H. D. Courtenay, 30th F.

Dec. 20.—Brev. Lieut. Col. Kelly to have command of depot of H. M.'s troops at Chinsurah.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 28. Lieut. Col. G. Becher, 10th L.C., on private affairs.—Maj. R. Martin, 10th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. Jehonaphat Cast. on ditto.—Lieut. D. Ogilvy, 15th N.I., for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. Com. Jas. Cock, 12th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Price, 11th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Kennett, 37th N.I., on ditto.—Maj. H. Cock, 23d N.I., on ditto.—Maj. H. F. Denty, 53d N.I., on ditto.—Ens. Craufurd Tait, of inf., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 4. Surg. W. P. Muston, apothecary to Hon. Comp., for twelve months, for health.

Cancelled.—Dec. 28. Ens. T. Ramsay, 23d N.I., to Singapore.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Dec. 13. Capt. Van Cortlandt, 48th regt., for health.—Capt. Hector, 59th regt., for health.—Capt. Creighton, 11th L.D., on private affairs.—Capt. Bertrand, 14th F., on ditto.—17. Ens. Dickson, 2d Royal, for health.—Lieut. Erskine,

Erskine, 48th regt., for health.—Capt. Fuller, 59th regt., for health.—Capt. Ellis, 4th L. Dr., on private affairs.

LAW.

The following is a copy of part of the charge to the Grand Jury of Calcutta, on the opening of the Criminal Sessions, December 3, by Sir Edward Ryan, one of the puisne justices.

“Although this is the first time I have had the honour of addressing you, I am sure it is quite unnecessary that I should attempt to point out to gentlemen of your knowledge and experience the duties which you are called upon to perform. Without detaining you then with any explanation of this nature, which I feel to be wholly unnecessary, I shall trouble you with a few observations upon the act of the 7th of the King to regulate the appointment of juries in the East Indies; and then proceed to point out such offences in the calendar, as either from the nature of the crime, or as respects the law as applicable to it, I think it necessary particularly to call your attention. This act of the 7th of the King arrived in India this time twelvemonth, and was the subject of a charge from the Chief Justice at that time. In January of this year the court framed and published its rules relating to juries; native Christians in consequence for the first time served on the grand and petty jury of that sessions, and have continued to do so down to the present time. At the last sessions, Hindoo natives were summoned for the first time.

“Many of the Hindoo natives, whose rank, superiority of caste, or property, exempt them, according to the rules of the court, from serving on any other than special juries, have applied to the court when summoned to be excused, on the ground of their not having a competent knowledge of the English language to understand the arguments or speeches of counsel, or the summing up of the judge; but the same persons have thought their knowledge of the language not so defective as to prevent (providing they were eligible) their acting as grand jurors, in which capacity they have expressed a desire and willingness to serve.

“The act of parliament, however, has provided that the grand jury, in all cases, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

“The willingness of such natives to serve on grand juries is a feeling which, for many reasons, it seems desirable to cultivate and encourage, and arises probably from a natural feeling of the dignity and importance they will derive amongst their own class from mixing with English gentlemen of the first respectability.

“Their belief in their competency to serve on grand juries, though not on

special or common juries, is not, I conceive without foundation. Such reasons will occur to the mind of every one acquainted with the respective duties of each species of jury why they may be better qualified to serve on the one than the other.

“For instance, they will be better able to understand the testimony of the witnesses, as the repetition of questions for that purpose would be little or no inconvenience in examinations before a grand jury. They would have an opportunity of receiving from English gentlemen summoned on the same jury (many of whom speak their own language) a sufficient explanation of the nature of the offence to be liable to apply the evidence to it.

“The investigation itself is much more simple, their duty being merely to inquire whether there is sufficient ground for putting the accused party on his trial before another jury.

“In finding the bill, it is sufficient if twelve out of the twenty-three (of which number the grand jury here always consists) concur: the imperfect knowledge of one or two could not be so prejudicial as where the jury must be unanimous.

“From considerations such as these, I cannot help expressing a hope, that whenever the operation of this jury bill is considered at home, it may be thought expedient to allow to Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects duly qualified, the privilege of serving on grand juries.

“It is unnecessary to point out to English gentlemen the great advantages of trial by jury; and I trust the time is not far distant when this institution may be thought applicable on a more extended scale to this country.

“The punchayet is a mode of trial in use among the Hindoos, and is somewhat analogous to our trial by jury; this has been recommended by the late and present Governor of Bombay, and by the late Governor of Madras.

“Before the establishment of the Recorder's Court at Madras, about thirty years ago, juries *de medietate linguæ*, composed one-half of Hindoos and the other half of Europeans, were in use. I am informed by those who have inquired into many of their decisions, that such juries are most competent for the duties they were called on to perform.

“As far back as 1783, a committee of the House of Commons reported ‘that the use of juries was neither impracticable nor dangerous in Bengal.’

“In December of the same year, Sir William Jones, in delivering his first charge to the grand jury of this place, stated ‘in the administration of penal justice a severe burthen is removed from our minds by the assistance of juries, and it is my ardent wish that the court had the same

same relief in civil, especially commercial causes, for the decision of which there cannot be a nobler tribunal than a jury of experienced men, assisted by the learning of a judge.'

"That trial by jury has not been adopted in civil cases in this court, has perhaps arisen from the great burthen that would have been cast upon the Europeans resident at Calcutta (limited as was the number liable to serve), if frequently called away from their occupation to act as jurors in this court. By the late act however, all Christians, of whatever denomination, resident within the limits of Calcutta, and not the subjects of any foreign state, are qualified to serve as grand or petty jurymen in criminal cases. This act has, therefore, admitted to the privilege of acting as jurymen a large class of the subjects of the crown resident here who were formerly excluded, and would, even supposing Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects not at present sufficiently conversant with the English language to take a part in the trial of civil causes, form such a large addition in point of number to persons competent to serve on juries, as to make the adoption of juries in civil cases no longer burthensome or onerous on those who would be called upon to serve.

"At this presidency, though the clerk of the crown, whose duty it is to inquire whether natives liable to serve have a competent knowledge of the English language, has returned several Hindoo natives as qualified, and who have been accordingly summoned, yet no native Hindoo has yet served in any jury in this court. At Madras, however, during the late sessions for the trial of criminal offences, several natives served on juries, and I am informed, from authority on which I can rely, that they were in every respect qualified for the duty imposed on them.

"At no very distant period I trust there will be found in this place a sufficient number of intelligent Hindoos, conversant not only with our language, but also in other respects qualified to become jurymen, both in civil and criminal cases.

"I think this expectation will not be considered unreasonable when the progress the natives are making in the knowledge of our language and institutions, through the medium of the Anglo-Indian College established in this place, is considered. That institution, first set on foot through the intervention of Sir Edward Hyde East in 1816, has since received the most liberal support from the government here. The establishment at present comprizes 11 teachers, and 450 pupils, instructed in the English language. Government allow annually, in aid of this institution, no less a sum than

19,780 rupees. They have a library consisting of the standard works of English literature and philosophical apparatus, to which the liberality of government has lately made considerable addition. You have probably, from your own inspection, ascertained the great progress the students have made in our language, and in the history of our laws and constitution, and will not, I am sure, think, after such inspection, that I am too sanguine in expecting that no very long period can elapse before there is a sufficient number of Hindoo natives qualified to serve on juries."

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIZATION.

The subject of colonization in India having engaged the attention of the Calcutta journalists in an unusual degree of late, the native part of the community seems to have participated in the interest which the topic inspired; and in the *John Bull* of January 7, there appears a long letter on this subject, which the editor of that paper states to be (as its internal evidence shews) "the *bonâ fide* production of a native pen." As this is a question in which native interests are greatly concerned, their sentiments should not be disregarded; and upon that ground, and also as an object of curiosity, we insert a copious abstract of this letter.

"Colonization, as it is understood, is a measure seldom adopted by governments, but when there arises a want of sustenance for the flux of an overgrowing population; they take the last expedient to transplant them from the place to a distant country, little occupied by the indigenous inhabitants or less cultivated: but it ought not to be supposed that it is necessary for civilization; the latter is of a different nature from the former: it is only to be effected by means of education and improvement. The former is to avoid the pressing demands of an overflowing population. The former the Indians would never require; but the latter they would earnestly pray for; and therefore it is a question, which ought to be considered, how far it is practicable, rather than to spend on the former, as much time, paper, pens, ink, ingenuity, breath, brains, tongue, and trouble, which, if it were devoted to any given subject, it would be an advantage to the speculators, and contribute in some measure to the improvement of the people."

After recommending that government should establish public seminaries for the instruction of the natives, and encourage translations from the literature of the west, the writer proceeds:

"The introduction of European colonists in India, under the present existing state

state of the country, would be a measure highly mischievous to those colonists, and to the people of the country in general. It ought to be properly understood, and, in justice to them, it must need be considered, how far it will contribute to support them, amidst a nation distinct from them in manners, customs, and habits of life; and what would be the resources left for those new comers, as all that was in India has been already absorbed, and all that is now existing is nominal.

"If commerce in India may be thought to be the resources, that may support the colonists in their wants and necessities, it must be properly known, that the commerce of India would not admit of further aggressions; it is rather declining, and we are sorry to observe, that in every year one or two merchants failing—it is not owing to their misconduct or extravagancy, but that the staple price is in several articles so far reduced, that many were unable to cover the loss sustained, and were in consequence ruined.

"The internal manufacture, which heretofore supported a number of people, has been lately destroyed by the import from Europe of the different sorts of cloths and articles for native uses; and those weavers and workmen, who had supported themselves by their profession, have now been obliged to seek employment. This has done a serious evil: on one hand, it has excited luxury, and on the other absorbed the means of support of many.

"Agriculture in India, which may be thought to afford those colonists the means of support, it is a vain expectation, without knowing the real state of the country. The grounds which are arable, and the productions which it yields, have not been able to supply even our wants, at the same cheap rate at which we before bought them; not a more distant period than twenty years when we usually purchased paddy, rice, oil, molasses, &c. at the cheapest rate, at a rupee, four maunds of paddy, eighteen seers of oil, and one rupee a maund for molasses; but every one who resides in India is aware at what rates those articles and others, &c. are now sold.

"The above is a representation of the state of the country in general; but I beg to say, in a few words, the miseries under which the half-castes invariably labour. There are number of the half-castes who reside at Bandel and Hoogley, many of whom have become players, fowlers, &c.; besides, they follow several meanest occupations; and I have seen, when a relation of mine went to Burisal to employ a half-caste as watchman in the way, and who in his return informed us that there resides in a village called Sibpore a number of half-castes who live by cultivation and employment, such as chowkedars, &c. This

has been the lot of those unhappy creatures, whose parents may be supposed to have settled in India and left their posterity behind them amidst foreigners in contempt and derision, who would have been more useful to society, and an honour to their family, were they sent to their native country."

The writer then adverts to the alleged benefit which has been derived to India from the establishment of European factories and indigo plantations in the interior; and to the arguments deduced therefrom in favour of colonization; and he, in reply, gives the following picture of the effect of indigo cultivation, and the character of the planters, which corresponds with the testimony of the late Bishop Heber.*

"That such an interference in the agriculture has occasioned great mischiefs, and is so far injurious, that every candid observer will acknowledge who knows or has seen the oppressions of the indigo planters. The usurpation by European indigo planters has been a great disappointment to the natives from the sources of enriching themselves, which after the revolution existed. However small may be estimated the quantity of ground which they occupy, being under-tenants to the natives, and that may be thought to be of no disappointment to the people: but to undeceive such observers, and to bring it to light, require much time and trouble, and therefore I shall conclude it with a few remarks, leaving the subject for further development. However insufficient are the portions of land on which the indigo seeds are sown, the disappointment is still too much, as it excludes us from an immense quantity of productions necessary for our consumption, and an interference in agriculture, while it affords us nothing for our use; and further, upon a comparative view, we may say, allowing at least 500 beegas of ground occupied by each factory, the productions of it, if it were paddy, may be computed at an average of 10 maunds a beega, the aggregate amount of grain will be 5,000 maunds; and reduce it into 50 seers for one man, it will yield for the consumption of 4,000 persons, and allowing at that rate of five factories in each district, or estimating at once, there will be in the aggregate about 225 indigo factories in this country; and computing, at that lowest rate, the quantity of productions will be 1,125,000 maunds, which will be sufficient for the consumption of about 900,000 natives, affording for the pasturage of an immense number of cows, buffaloes, &c. as also supplying for the other necessities of the Indians. On the other hand, at what cheapest rate would the rice, gums, mustard, &c. have been sold

at

at the Indian markets, and how easily would the natives maintain themselves, when many of whom, we observe, with great uneasiness, always starve. A more particular account of the oppressions and injuries which endanger the natives by the establishment of the indigo factories, will be exposed to the public as soon as leisure from other avocations will enable me to engage in it.

"And moreover, in representing the miseries of the country, it must not be omitted that the variegated sources of commerce have been already extorted by the European merchants residing in the country; they have become indigo factors, cloth dyers, silk mercers, cotton dealers—and also Europeans have become carpenters, builders, joiners, tailors, &c., besides some of whom are turned as vendor of several other articles of merchandises which form parts of the commerce in India; and perhaps nothing now remains for resumption, which the radicals and reformers may be supposed to reserve for the colonists whom they are anxious to invite to India; nor will they be blind to the miseries of the natives, when it is evident that the European merchants and residents have become the accumulators of Indian wealth, and the natives have turned their working tools and instruments to their happiness. It would more contribute to the glory of the radicals and reformers, were their endeavours turned to restore the natives to their native source of wealth and opulence, which have been extorted from them by the Britons.

"All the advantages that may be thought to result from the introduction of European colonies in India, or the happiness which the country may be conceived to afford to the colonists, the consequence will be mischievous to the natives, and a disappointment to the colonists themselves, when in expectation of happiness, they are to turn peasants and cultivators, and exposed amidst foreigners in contempt and derision."

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Town Hall on the 4th January. The report of the committee was read. It stated that the committee had received an application from the Rev. Dr. Price, at Ava, for a supply of Scriptures in the English language, for the use of a number of young Burmese noblemen whom he instructs in European science and the English language. "It must afford great satisfaction to all sincere Christians," they observe, "to hear that those who are likely in course of time to become men of influence in the Burmese empire are, in their early youth, imbued with a knowledge of the records of divine revelation, and may thus, by the

blessing of God, be brought to believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

Mr. Swan, one of the missionaries connected with Serampore College, has, since the separation between the Serampore Missionaries and the Baptist Missionary Society at home, seceded from the former. This occurrence has been the occasion of much controversy in the newspapers of the presidency, one of which (the *Hurkaru*) has published a letter containing a most indecent and disgraceful attack upon the character of Mr. Swan, which Dr. Carey and Mr. Marshman have denounced as totally foreign to their feelings and sentiments.

Mr. Swan, in a letter inserted in one of the papers, says:

"It seemed to me truly strange that the epithets *weak*, *pusillanimous*, *half-hearted*, should be applied to an individual, constrained, as I have certainly been, in spite of the severest struggles with my feelings, from the most imperative considerations of duty, to take such an important step. I am persuaded that, had I remained in the Serampore College, in its new circumstances, with my views, I should justly have deserved to have been thus stigmatized."

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Combermere arrived at Benares on the 26th November, and took up his residence at the house of Mr. Brooke, the agent of the Governor-general. On the 21st his Lordship reviewed the troops in brigade, and afterwards held a levee. On the following the Raja of Benares paid a visit to his Excellency, which was returned next day. On the 23d Lord Combermere left Benares for Mirzapore, where he reviewed the troops (the 49th regiment); he left on the 24th, and proceeded by dawk to Allahabad.

From the native papers we learn that his Excellency reached Lucknow on the 11th December, and was received at the suburbs by his Majesty the King of Oude. When the two trains met, his Majesty received his Lordship on his own elephant, and returned to the city, proceeding through the streets crowded with people, and all the houses were splendidly ornamented and enlivened by bands of musicians and singers. The *cortège* alighted at the Jilwa-khans, from whence his Majesty was conveyed in a litter, and his Excellency in a palanquin, to the Baberdehree, where his Majesty presented his Lordship with his miniature, richly set with diamonds. His Lordship dined with the King, and on the 15th breakfasted with his Majesty, and at night dined at the palace, and witnessed the singing and

and dancing of the court bands, and splendid illuminations and fireworks. On the 14th his Majesty dined with the Commander-in-chief. On the 15th his Lordship was entertained with the fights of elephants and other animals, and afterwards breakfasted with his Majesty, to whom he presented a curious book, and his own portrait; his Majesty, taking a sabre from his own side, girded it upon his Excellency. On the 16th his Excellency returned to his tents with the intention of marching to Furrukabad.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The Right Hon. the Governor General and Countess Amherst honoured this theatre with their presence on the 28th December. The entertainments were *Paul Pry* and *The Miller and his Men*. We subjoin a criticism on the first piece from the *Government Gazette*:—

The success of the performance of *Paul Pry* at Dum-Dum led, we suppose, to its repetition at this theatre, and attracted a more numerous audience than has been witnessed within its walls for some time past. We trust the good people were gratified, but, in our estimation, the piece was ill suited to the meridian of Calcutta, or to the acknowledged taste of its inhabitants.

The idea of an impertinent fellow, ever anxious to pry into the concerns of his neighbours, is by no means novel, and is to be found exhibited in several lights in the French and English drama. In those cases, however, the incidents are subordinate to the course of a regular plot, whilst in the farce the character is rendered diverting by multiplying ridiculous situations without much regard to the interest of the story. Descending also to the region of farce, the impertinences of the hero are less restrained by attention to consistency or probability, and his inquisitiveness is made more abrupt, microscopic, and grotesque. One or two lucky cant phrases have also been hit upon successfully, and a piece of inert matter, in the shape of an umbrella, has been rendered subservient to the general entertainment.

These ideas, once embodied, are capable of being endlessly extended, and *Paul Pry* may be placed in an indefinite number of ludicrous situations; whilst, as the chief wit of "I hope I don't intrude," and such expressions, lies in their repetition, the oftener they are repeated the more facetious they become. Accordingly it seems, that almost every theatre in England, winter or summer, large or small, has a *Paul Pry* of its own, the spurious progeny of the genuine hero of the Haymarket, who has never yet, we believe, put on a typographic dress, and been thus placed at the command of any but its first retainers.

Asiatic Journ. VOL. 25. No. 150.

We need not tell our dramatic friends, that there are various styles of acting at home, from the classical boards of Drury Lane or Covent Garden to the temporary booth at Bartholomew Fair (alas! now no more!) at which provision must be made, adapted to the tastes of their respective audiences. What is pronounced in the best *gout* at the former, is denounced as insipid at the latter; whilst the strong draughts administered at Astley's or Sadler's Wells, would stifle the more delicate organs of the visitors of the regular theatres. The *Paul Pry* partake of this distinction, and their humour is characterized by the place where they are performed, or the persons to whom they are addressed. The *Paul Pry* of the Haymarket, by Poole, is an elegant little composition; the plot good, and the characters well drawn. The *Paul Pry* of Friday night is a native, we believe, of the Olympic Circus, and we should hope, therefore, for the credit of our dramatic tastes, that he may be considered as something of an intruder at Chowringhee. The drama bears no resemblance whatever to the *Paul Pry* of the Haymarket, excepting in name and a few expressions, such as "I hope I don't intrude;" "Just dropped in;" "Well, if ever I do another kind thing again!" &c. In no other respect is this Olympic trumpery like the play in which Liston is so justly celebrated. The wit, indeed, is all practical; plot there is none, the attempts at character very unhappy, and the jokes very coarse, to say the least of them.

The house was exceedingly full, but the performance was considered dull, and many quitted the house before the curtain fell.

UNITARIAN MISSION.

A general meeting of the friends and supporters of Unitarian Christianity in Calcutta took place on Sunday, the 30th December; Theodore Dickens, Esq., in the chair.

A report from the Unitarian committee was read by Mr. Adam; it was of considerable length.

The design of the report was stated to be to communicate information to Unitarian Christians in different parts of the world, respecting what has been done, what is doing, and what is proposed to be done, for the promotion of Unitarian Christianity in India. The first endeavour of the committee after its institution was to secure foreign co-operation, in which, they state, they have succeeded to a considerable extent; both American and English Unitarians have contributed liberally to aid them in their labours. The first object accomplished by their united means was the employment of a Unitarian missionary; and another object, for the attainment

attainment of which a public subscription has been opened, is the erection of a chapel for English worship in Calcutta. The latter object was especially urged in the report as essential to give full efficiency to the mission. After detailing the proceedings and intentions of the committee for the diffusion of religion and knowledge by means of lectures to the natives, schools, tracts, &c. a summary view was given of the state of the funds, which were classed under three separate heads: the permanent fund, amounting to Sicca Rupees 25,000, the interest of which is applied to the support of a missionary; the chapel fund, having a cash balance of about Sicca Rupees 9,000 in its favour after the purchase of ground for 12,000 rupees, besides Calcutta subscriptions still remaining unpaid to the amount of 5,000 or 6,000 rupees; and the general fund, or fund for contingent expenses, which consists of annual, quarterly, and monthly subscriptions, and donations amounting to 160 rupees per month. Adverting to the defective organization of the committee, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances in which it had taken its origin, the gentlemen composing it recommended a more complete organization under a new and more comprehensive name, that of *The British Indian Unitarian Association*, and with that view proposed a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were agreed to.

Amongst the native members present were Ram Mohun Roy (who was labouring under severe indisposition), Durakanath Thakoor, and Tarachand Chukraburtee.

SIR C. METCALFE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A splendid entertainment, consisting of a ball and supper, was given by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Dec. 21, to the Right Hon. the Governor General and the Countess Amherst. The company amounted to about 600 persons, comprising all the rank, beauty, and fashion of Calcutta.

In the course of the evening, a group of visitors made their appearance in the proper costume of the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays, led on by *Prospero*, and the rear brought up by *Dogberry*. On reaching the gorgeous pavilion where the Governor General and his party were seated, *Prospero* delivered an appropriate address.

The several personages in the group then mixed in the dance, exhibiting sundry amusing anachronisms. *Falstaff* led out a fashionable beauty of the *ancien regime*. The Ghost of *Hamlet* too might be observed holding converse with *Titania*, until scared a little by the sudden appearance of *Bottom*, who just brayed his approbation on the scene and then vanished. *Shylock* also, for a moment, forgot his bond

and spoke to some lady whom he recognized; while *Henry VIII.* addressed *Lady Percy*, and *Anna Bullen* replied to some remark of *Dr. Caius*, who did not at all appear surprised to see *Oberon* treading on the toes of the vernacular *Dogberry*, or the haughty *Walsey* holding a long confab with a jolley carter.

MOALMEIN.

A correspondent in the *John Bull* thus writes from the new settlement of Moalmein, or as he spells it, Mulmehyne:

In the month of February Mulmehyne exhibited an unpromising scene of desolate confusion, and from its surrounding piles of dilapidated temples, and its pathless water, no one expected that even European ingenuity and industry could have already rendered it the delightful and picturesque spot that it may now be considered. The uniform construction of the houses and public buildings, the regular allotment of ground attached to each, are agreeably varied by the intersection of roads, which have been admirably formed with skill and judgment, and are now so extensive as to be capable of admitting the use of vehicles of any description. One of the principal roads is carried over an extensive range of high ground, and presents a commanding view of a most magnificent scenery. Martaban and the hills in its vicinity; the winding course of the river, interspersed with islands; and, again, the unobstructed view of the more distant landscape, completes a picture seldom excelled by oriental prospects.

INSURANCE OF LIVES IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

We do not wish to alarm our readers, but to convey a piece of information to them which may, perhaps, induce them to take care of themselves, and thus obviate the evil to which their attention is directed. On what data the calculation is made, we are not aware, but we observe, that under the most favourable circumstances, the chance of life in this country is regarded at home as nearly 100 per cent. worse than in England, at least up to the age of fifty, when the proportion rather improves. The following is the scale of premiums demanded by the Asylum Life Assurance Company, for the ages specified, on lives in England and India, the latter being restricted to the civil service.

Age.	Premium. England.	India.
21 per cent.	£1 13 10	... £3 13 7
30	2 3 5	... 4 5 1
40	2 19 4	... 5 7 3
50	4 4 1	... 7 3 10

We confess we should like to know the principles on which these rates are constructed, as we are very much disposed to question

question their accuracy, and to suspect that in the civil service of this country, except under peculiar circumstances, the average duration of life does not fall short of the period of existence in colder climates.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Oct. 22.

BENGALKE LITERATURE.

A work, which we doubt not will be found extremely useful, has just been published at the Baptist Mission Press, viz. a Dictionary of Bengalee and English, by Tarachand Chuckraburtee. We have the greater satisfaction in noticing this very creditable work, inasmuch as it may be reckoned the first fruits of the Hindoo college, our young lexicographer having been educated at that excellent institution.—*India Gaz.*, Dec. 31.

CONVERSIONS IN THE SOUTH OF INDIA.

The December number of the *Missionary Intelligence* has been published, and contains the conclusion of the account of the Tinnevely mission; in the preceding part of the account, the public was informed that most of the converts in that quarter had been made from idolatry, and that only a few, who were formerly Roman Catholics or of the old Tanjore mission, had joined them, and although the generality of these new Christians belong rather to a low than to a high caste, the missionaries very justly ask "when we see the rich and high despise or neglect the gracious message, and the poor and low receive and esteem it, shall we reject them because they are of a low caste?"

The following are some of the remarks made by Messrs. Rhenius and Schmid on the previous character and habits of the converts, and the effects of conversion on their after habits of life:

"They were all idolators and superstitious, devoted to the common gods of the Hindoos, and to other idols of their own making, which represent devils; impure in thought, word, and action.

"As to the effect which their conversion has had upon them we cannot of course speak very particularly as we are mostly at a distance from them. Our opinion of them rests therefore principally upon the testimony of others, though many of those things, we are going to mention have fallen under our own notice. First then, they have all rejected idolatry, and learn to worship God in spirit and in truth. They are desirous of being instructed in the wholesome truths of the Gospel, and men and women, and even children, assemble daily together for the purpose, especially on the Sabbath-day. A great many of them know the catechism by heart, and not a few have learnt also parts of the Scriptures by heart, such as the sermon on the

mount, &c. That they do this instead of joining in their former wild dances and idol worship, spending whole nights in revelling and obscene songs and actions, is certainly in their favour. A number of them were formerly devotees to idols, &c. they have left off all these things, they have delivered over to us their clubs, idolatrous clothes, &c. and sit now with the rest soberly listening to the word of God; learning to trust in the living God, and not in lying devices. They are getting more cleanly in their habits, and shew a more decent behaviour in every respect. At their marriage ceremonies they submit to the simple style required by Christian principles, discarding all the foolish and stupifying customs of the heathen on those occasions; a circumstance of no small importance when it is considered how tenacious the natives are of making a great show at marriages. The noise of quarrelling and fighting is hardly ever heard in their streets, and they learn to live together in peace and harmony. The cruel treatment and persecution of their heathen neighbours they learn more and more to bear with patience, and not to render evil for evil. Lying is much abated among them, and they learn to love truth and righteousness, and are ready to confess their faults. One congregation consists in part of Maravers; they have left off altogether their night expeditions for plunder and robbery, and live peaceably by the produce of their lands. Some of them have been baptized, who confessed on the occasion, that at first they had asked for Christian instruction from worldly motives, but that having since learnt the nature of Christianity, they were ready to abide by it any rate; they give us much pleasure: others have made the same confession. Even the heathen give the converts a good testimony, and observe a very favourable change in their character.

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Our readers will have some idea of the effective state to which the system of telegraphs has already been brought to on this side of India, although but very recently established, when we mention that in favourable weather, in eight minutes, a return has been made through a line of 400 miles to a communication from the presidency, or at the rate of 100 miles in the minute. The line of signals now reaches as far as Chunar, about 500 miles from Calcutta. In no other quarter of the world has a system of telegraphs been carried to such an extent.—*John Bull*, Jan. 7.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Lucknow.—His majesty (the new King of Oude) lately held an assembly of learned

learned and holy men at the Dil-aram. Elephants were sent to convey the principal, and an immense assemblage of philosophers, sheikhs, and dervishes were collected and entertained by the best musical performers. His majesty, after a long and interesting conversation with his guests, conferred upon ten of the sheikhs a pair of shawls each, and a coat and cap on twenty others, and sent a dress and five thousand rupees to Kutch Azim, who is reckoned amongst the sheikhs. On another occasion an order was issued to the Kotwal, stating, that although the preparations of spirituous liquor within ten coss of the capital was prohibited, yet it appeared that no notice was taken of this, and also that the Kotwal's people levied a tax upon the passports given to travellers, conduct which would be severely punished if not reformed. The shopkeepers of Nawaz Gunj brought the corpse of a man who poisoned himself with opium, in consequence of having been beaten by a trader, one Tara Chand, to whom he owed thirty rupees. The trader was ordered to be put in prison until the heirs of the deceased should consent to compromise the matter. Orders were issued to the Kotwal, that the duties on grain should be no more than those imposed by the Nawab Sadat Ali Khan, and whereas the people of the city, and the musical professors complained of the extortions and oppressions of the police, orders were issued, that in no case should more than the due penalty be enacted, and that no tax should be levied on public dancers and singers. Raja Itus Lal was apprised, that farming the intelligence department was unjust, and the news writers and hurkarus were to receive wages from the state.

Maharaja Runjit Singh.—His highness was at Lahore to the 23d of November, but his tents had been sent off towards Dina Nazar. On the 8th he visited the holy descendant of Nauak at the mausoleum of Jehangir, and presented him with 5,000 rupees. This venerable personage, however, complained that the teachers of the Sikh creed were no longer cherished in the country, and that every one that pleased plundered their villages, and insulted them with impunity. The maharaja replied, that the prosperity of the country was owing to their prayers, and that if any of their lands had been invaded they had only to demand assistance, and a body of horse should be sent immediately to clear their estates of all marauders. On the 19th hurkarus arrived from the camp of Prince Kharg Singh, with despatches from the prince and Mons. Allard, stating that in the last campaign, the zemindars of Pand Cherampur supplied Maulair Jemai's followers with grain, in punishment of which they had been driven

out of the place and their effects plundered. A camel courier was sent off to desire the army to move quickly to the Peshawer, where the Yusef Zeis were committing depredations.

Peshawer.—Advices of the 21st November report, that Sayed Ahmed and Sayed Mahomed, with 15,000 horse and foot had advanced to the stations of the Yusef Zeis, and were ravaging the districts of Peshawer. Akram Ali Khan, the foster brother of Purdil Khan, had raised a force in Deret Jungul and committed depredations. The Hakem of Peshawer had sent 5,000 horse against him, and had written to the Killader and to Dost Mahomed Khan, announcing the approach of Kharg Sing, and recommending them to be on the alert.

Maharaja Janaki Rao Sindhia.—On the 18th of November his highness set out to hunt lions at Baghburan where he arrived on the 20th. On the 21st the chase was commenced and a lion was started, but he got away after wounding several of the men on foot severely. On the following day, Raghu Rao with his troopers resumed the chase and started the animal, when Bustem Ali Khan, subadar, dismounted with some of his men, and came upon and killed the lion but not until four of the party were much lacerated. The maharaja bestowed rewards on the individuals who had distinguished themselves.—*Jami Jchan Numa.*

CHANGE OF MINISTRY AT OUDE.

Upon the accession of the reigning King of Oude, his majesty showed a marked attention to Moostamud-ud-Dowla, better known by the name of Hakeem Mehdee, who was disgraced by the late king and has lived in splendour at Futteyghur. After lavishing many honours upon him, making him presents in money and jewels to the amount of about a crore of rupees (according to the Oude court newsman) and visiting the Nawab, the king has formally reinstated him in his post of prime minister. He arrived at Lucknow on the 30th December; the ex-minister was about to be escorted out of the Oude territories by a military force.

DISTURBANCE AT GWALIOR.

We have not been able to collect any particulars as to the rumoured disturbance at Gwalior, nor have we learned how it originated or what end it had in view. It is stated, on the authority of private letters, that Captain Stubbs, who commands Scindiah's contingent, had lost an arm in the affray. If we can depend on the statement that the troops had been ordered to march towards Gwalior, we should infer that

that there was something more in the matter than a mere tumult or quarrel amongst Scindiah's own adherents within the fort.—*Cal. John Bull*, Jan. 3.

THE RACES.

The second December meeting took place on the 24th of that month. The Governor General and his family attended the race course. The sport was good. On the first day, Col. Gilbert's English mare Constance was beaten by Mr. Marjoribanks' Arab horse Twist. A serious accident occurred on the course, owing to the imprudent folly of a native lad in attempting to ride across it during a race. The two foremost horses, ridden by gentlemen, came against the lad with great violence and all fell; the former were thrown but not much hurt, but the unfortunate cause of the accident was severely injured.

BRUTE FIDELITY.

A writer in a Calcutta paper says:—I happened to call upon a lady of my acquaintance the other evening, when she informed me that a short time ago, while reclining on a couch in a room on the ground floor of her house reading, she felt something creeping slowly over her head; and as she was about to raise her arm for the purpose of scaring the intruder, which she concluded was a fly, a favourite little dog, which was attentively watching her, sprang upon the pillow of the couch, when the unwelcome visitor retired with a hissing sound: the lady leaped up in alarm, and was much surprised to discover creeping under the pillow a cobra capella snake, about three feet in length. The reptile made its escape into a rattan clothes-basket, from which it was shortly dislodged, and, I need not add, instantly destroyed.

MAJOR SNODGRASS'S "NARRATIVE OF THE BURMESE WAR."

The *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta (No. XIII.) contains some severe strictures upon the "Narrative of the Burmese War," published by Major (now Col.) Snodgrass last year, of which it says that "if any thing is expected from it beyond what the public despatches and newspapers can afford, disappointment will be experienced, since, as compared with these ordinary and everyday vehicles of intelligence, the volume is singularly defective in information." The writer, moreover, charges Major Snodgrass with omissions traceable to reasons, far from creditable to the Major as a candid and impartial recorder of events.

As persons resident in India are best competent to form an accurate judgment of the merits of such a work as this, and to correct the mistakes or misrepresentations of the writer, we shall give the substance of the remarks of the reviewer of

Major Snodgrass's Narrative, where he appears to have best established his charges against that writer.

The critic complains, in the first place, of the entire omission of the details of the military operations in Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan, in a work professing to be a "Narrative of the Burmese War." He then accuses him of bestowing inflated encomiums on the bravery of the enemy, who only displayed, however, a regardlessness of life as danger pressed upon him, "because taught by his own customs to give no quarter, and expecting as little." The critic then adverts to the effect of the example of the Burmese, in producing in the British soldier and sepoy what, in other circumstances, would have been deservedly called, he says, the most atrocious barbarity. He adds:—"We should feel happy, for the honour of the British name, if we could add, that any attempts were made to check the progress of this sanguinary spirit. But Major Snodgrass is silent on the part which Sir A. Campbell took on this occasion. Let us hope that the annals of the war, when they come from less poisoned and more impartial pens than his, will not tell a tale of orders not to spare a man, that, at this period, at least, of the war, would account for too much of the sanguinary and revolting encounters which Major Snodgrass would impute solely to the character and customs of the enemy."

In the affair of Kykloo, in which our troops were defeated, and which Major Snodgrass passes over in silence, the critic alleges that it was owing to no European troops being sent with Col. Smith, notwithstanding that officer requested they might be furnished him; and he considers that Major Snodgrass, being from his official situation enabled to assign the reason why none was sent, has forfeited his claim to the credit of a candid and impartial historian in withholding that information.

In relating the attempts of the Burmese to take possession of Rangoon, the accuracy of the Major's statements is disputed, "on more occasions than one;" namely, where he estimates the number of "invulnerables" as consisting of several thousands, instead of only one thousand. He then observes: "How far also Major Snodgrass allowed private feelings to interfere with his distribution of the praise due to the troops employed in the skirmishes and engagements he narrates, we cannot pretend to say: but when we find the names of distinguished officers never once mentioned in his work, and the body guard, which behaved so gallantly, spoken of as 'a troop of dragoons,' and in this manner, with many of his English readers, strip of the laurels they had so nobly earned, we must be permitted to entertain our suspicions: and

and having had access to know something of what took place behind the scenes, we feel the less hesitation in the expression of our suspicion, that Major Snodgrass has sacrificed the impartiality of the historian to the feelings of the partizan. The turgid and inflated style of our author, and the abusive epithets in which he abounds, when speaking of the Burmese, remind us of the language of several of Sir Archibald Campbell's own despatches; but they certainly were not like Major Snodgrass's book, altogether silent on the exploits of the body guard at Pagam, when under the command of a subadar major; they excited the admiration of the whole army, and were the subject of praise in a special general order. We also suspect much, that when Major Snodgrass lavishes his praise on 'the high bearing'—'undaunted spirit'—'calm indifference,' and 'cool determination' of the 'British troops,' he scarcely includes the sepoy soldiers and officers under the designation." And again, a little further on: "With those, indeed, who are ignorant of the real state of matters, he may succeed—not in raising British courage higher than it has stood in public estimation—but in impressing a belief on the public mind, that when Sir Archibald Campbell gained a battle over the Burmese, he added a page to the military annals of England, worthy of taking its place by the side of Waterloo itself. It is by such writers as Major Snodgrass that such men as Mr. Wynn, who certainly ought to know better, are misled to speak of Rangoon as a 'strong fort,' and to laud the bravery of ten thousand men, with a strong fleet, taking a place which a schooner of the H.C.'s Bombay marine, well armed and equipt, would have found little difficulty in destroying. Will our readers believe that when Major Snodgrass describes the attack on the position of the Shoe Dagon Pagoda, occupied by our troops, on the 30th August, and speaks of 'the compact body' of the enemy, 'rushing from the jungle'—the head of 'the advancing column' of the enemy—the 'bold and rapid advance of the dense multitude,' the tumult of 'the advancing mass'—the dreadful havoc among their 'crowded ranks'—we say, can our readers, on imagining to themselves the reality of the scene, of which the picture is here given from the glowing pencil of Snodgrass, refrain from a smile, when we tell them, that the whole Burmese body attacking our position on that occasion, consisted of ninety men! and the dreadful havoc was the death of one or two men!"

The writer then states other instances of inaccuracy and exaggeration in the book. The Major alleges one great cause of the sickness of the troops at Rangoon to have been their indulgence in limes and oranges, with which the jungles abounded;

whereas, the reviewer states, these fruits were in the greatest demand in the hospitals as antiscorbutics; that the commissariat paid largely to such people who would venture to collect them; and that these people were prevented by "another and higher authority," whilst the very oranges, for want of which our men were dying, were seen by an officer, on whose authority he relates the fact, packed up in chests and shipped off for Calcutta! He adds: "Major Snodgrass also forgets to mention the hard labour which fell to the lot of the pioneers, on our troops first landing at Rangoon, employed in digging into the bowels of the stupendous Shoe Dagon Prow, in search of treasure. The senior engineer, Capt. Mackintosh (Mads.), refused, it is said, to do this without a written order, which it seems could not be granted; but a Bengal engineer, we are informed, was found to undertake the work."

The statement of Major Snodgrass, that the Bengal division was stopped, Dec. 28, 1825, in its advance, on account of the Bengal commissariat (which the Major is supposed to have viewed, in common with higher authorities, with no friendly eye) having failed in its supply of beef for the Europeans; the reviewer asserts that the commissariat never did fail in its supply of beef, even for a single day; and he alleges, on the authority of the journal of an officer, that the real cause of the halt was the rapidity of the march over roads impracticable for wheeled carriages, whereby the commissariat carts were prevented from advancing, and the cattle were exhausted.

The omission of the names of several gallant officers, as well as the suppression of the services of the navy, are charged by the reviewer upon Major Snodgrass. In relating the attack on Kemmendingine, the gallant Major Yates is never once mentioned.

The reviewer charges Major Snodgrass with overlooking what was due to a strict regard to facts, as they occurred, in regard to the attack at Patanagoh. The former denies, on the credit of eye-witnesses, the alleged movements of the enemy, as related by the Major; and regards the opening of the artillery upon the Burmese boats, containing the wives and children of the garrison, as not only a blot on our humanity, but "a breach of faith worthy of the Burmese themselves."

He also charges the Major with exalting hyperbolically the character of the enemy: "It is evident, indeed," he says, "throughout the whole of Major Snodgrass's work, that he labours to impress his reader with a much higher notion of Burmese prowess and courage than can, with any justice, be ascribed to these warriors. Never since the commencement of our power in India, was a British army opposed

posed to an enemy less formidable in itself, or from which it had less to fear, on the score of bravery, discipline, or intrepidity; and the inflated language in which our author frequently allows himself to indulge, when speaking of the enemy, can only excite a smile among his fellow-soldiers, whose fate it was to encounter this formidable foe. It was certainly in the weakness of the English General, as unprovided for encountering their customs and climate, that the Burmese found their strength. In every thing else—in every thing of positive or substantive resources or prowess, the Burmese proved themselves, as they were esteemed by our troops, a miserable set of semi-barbarians. Cooped up in a stockade, and expecting, as they were accustomed to give, no quarter, they could occasionally resist individually to the last, and display the appearance of a desperate and resolute courage: but every thing requisite to constitute the soldier in the field was wanting in their character, and the slightest chance of escape was seized by them, even after our troops had entered their defences."

It is mortifying to read these allegations against the credit of a writer of Major Snodgrass's rank and station, and against his book, which, according to his own statement, is "without pretensions of any kind beyond that of accuracy in the details it may contain."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, holden the 1st Jan. 1828; George Warde, Esq., in the chair.

The managers having laid before the meeting the accounts of the past year, 1826-27, together with the statement of the Fund, extracted therefrom, which were passed and approved;

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition submitted by certain requisitionists, under date the 9th Nov. 1827, 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 May 1825." When it was moved by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Macnaghten, and resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in so far as concerns the Annuity Fund Institution, and the interests of the service at large, there is no objection to admitting to the benefits of the Fund, those who originally declined to subscribe to it; and that as there is reason to believe that the refusal, in some instances, originated in misconception of the nature and objects of the Institution, and of the benefits it offered,

resolved further, that the case of such non-subscribers be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Hon. Court, in the usual form, with a request that the indulgence of being admitted, on payment of arrears, from the 1st May 1825, with interest of six per cent. per annum, be extended to those now desiring to avail themselves of it."

The ballot then commenced for the election of five managers of the Fund for the ensuing year, and the votes having been taken, the following gentlemen were declared to have been duly chosen:—Messrs. A. Ross, Holt Mackenzie, H. T. Prinsep, E. Molony, and W. H. Macnaghten.

Unappropriated Funds.

	Interest.
Balance on 30th April 1826	1,63,704 9,822
Hon. Company's Donation of 1823-26	2,06,788 16,007
Interest on the Monthly Subscriptions of 1825-26	7,582 454
Subscriptions received in 1826-27	3,64,260 0
Fines received from three Annuity-tants	1,38,251 0
	<hr/> 9,40,587 26,384
	<hr/> 9,40,587
	<hr/> 9,66,871

Deduct:	
Establishment of the Fund	10,619
Value of three Annuities transferred to Appropriated Funds	2,90,700 3,01,319

Balance, 30th April 1827. Sa. Ra. .. 6,65,552

Appropriated Funds.

Balance on 30th April 1826	1,89,800 11,388
Value of three Annuity-tants from 1826-27	2,90,700 0
Unappropriated Funds	<hr/> 4,80,500 11,388
	<hr/> 4,80,500
	<hr/> 4,91,888

Deduct:	
Amount to be paid by the Hon. Court to three Annuity-tants of the year 1826-27	28,333
Balance, 30th April 1827. Sa. Ra. ..	4,63,555

Total Balance of the Funds. Sa. Ra. .. 11,29,107

G. WARDE, Chairman.

—Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 7.

RESCUE OF TWO MEN FROM A DESERT ISLAND.

The Calcutta Gov. Gazette of January 3 contains an interesting narrative of the sufferings and rescue of two men who had been left on the island of Amsterdam in the Southern Ocean, for fourteen months.

On the 4th of November 1827, the *Palmira* made the desert island of Amsterdam, or, as it is sometimes called, St. Paul; the two islands, situated in the same longitude, 77° 53' E., and in 37° 52' and 37° 0' S. latitude, being often described by either name, in different maps and charts. The island which the *Palmira* approached was the northernmost: and, passing to leeward, about five miles, a quantity of smoke was distinguishable on the north side, which induced the captain to run in as close as possible,—and, when within a mile

of the shore, two men were distinctly seen standing on a little eminence. A boat was lowered down, and Mr. Addison, the chief officer, proceeded to afford assistance. In less than an hour the boat returned with the two strangers. Their appearance was truly squalid and miserable; they had long beards; their old ragged clothes were patched with seal skins with the fur on. The bristly hide of a wild hog, fastened together, served for the breeches of one of them; their shoes were also made of hog's skin, of the form called moccasin, which consists of a circular piece with the hair outside, and when the foot is placed in the middle of it, a cord, rove through the edges, draws the leather together round the ankle and instep. The name of one was James Paine, about 22 years of age, and of the other, Robert Proudfoot, about 40, both sailors, and natives of Edinburgh. They had been fourteen months on the island.

It appeared, from their own account, that they joined the *Governor Hunter*, belonging to Van Diemen's Land, at the Isle of France; and in September 1826 they arrived off the northernmost island. It is customary for these ships to land a number of their crew at the different islands, where seals and sea-lions are procurable, and to take them up again a few months afterwards, with the oil and skins they may have been able to obtain. Accordingly a boat was sent off from the schooner, with provisions and other articles, including salt for curing the seal skins. Paine and Proudfoot were landed at a convenient point, where two huts were discovered roofed with grass, the habitations doubtless of some former adventurers. The boat returned to the schooner, but after getting on board, a small breeze sprung up, the vessel was driven to leeward, and nothing more was seen or heard of her at the island. The two sufferers were thus left to themselves, and, in the morning, examining their resources, they found that almost all the salt had been destroyed by the surf; and that neither of them had even a knife. Their only clothing was on their backs. They husbanded their provisions with great care, having made them last five months. After that they were thrown entirely on their own ingenuity and exertions for every meal.

To keep an account of time, they notched the stave of a cask every morning, but they had committed an error of two days, their calculation bringing the date up to the 2d of November instead of the 4th, when the *Palmyra* arrived at the island.

They found on the rocks at different times a needle, an old knife, and a spike-nail; with the latter they made a hook, and a piece of coir rope supplied them with a line, with this they contrived to catch fish, but there being no barb at the point of the

hook, they had often the misfortune to lose their prey; the only kind of fish they could obtain was, what the sailors call the trumpeter, and the only shell-fish limpets. They were frequently much distressed for want of fresh water. The rocky surface of the ground not being covered with more than two or three feet of earth, digging for a spring was out of the question, even if they had the means. They had, therefore, to search for pools of rain water, and sometimes they went several miles to quench their thirst. The island was well furnished with wild hogs, but they could not catch above five; these they ran down and felled with a stick only two or three inches in diameter. "You must have run very fast for your dinner!" said the captain. "Certainly, we ran fast for a dinner," was the reply, "but the pig had to run for his life!" The flesh of the wild hog was very dry and hard, without fat. Once they caught a few young ones; these of course afforded them a sumptuous banquet.

They attempted to make a bow and arrows, but the branches of underwood and the shoots of stunted trees were found too brittle for the purpose. They could only subsist indeed from hand to mouth, as the salt failed them, which prevented their laying up a stock of fish, and for many months they were accustomed to eat their casually procured victuals without any salt at all. On more occasions than one they were three days without an opportunity of obtaining a morsel of food.

They had a tinder-box when they landed, but the tinder was soon expended, and there was nothing to be found of a vegetable nature dry enough to supply its place. Keeping up the fire in the hut, therefore, during the latter part of their residence, became a subject of most painful anxiety, especially in the night, for if it happened to go out there was no chance of lighting it again, and the preservation of the "vestal flame," seems to have been the only, at least the chief, cause of quarrelling, or difference between them. The youngest was a heavy sleeper, so that upon Proudfoot more frequently fell the imperative and indispensable duty of watching, and if they went together any distance from the hut it was usual with them to heap the fire with peat and moss; and, sometimes, for better security, they carried a piece of ignited peat along with them.

One day they succeeded in ascending to the highest peak, where they discovered the crater of a volcano more than a hundred yards in diameter and so deep that no bottom could be seen.

When the *Palmyra* was first seen, Paine was sanguine enough to anticipate their deliverance, and offered a wager that his notion was right; Proudfoot, less confident

dent than his young companion, derided the idea, but seeing the vessel come nearer they both rushed down from the height upon which they stood, and instantly lighted as large a fire as they could to give intimation of the presence of human beings on the spot. Nearing the island the ship hoisted her colours, and then their happiness was complete, for they then felt certain of their sufferings being at an end. The surf on the lee side of the island was very high, and threatened destruction to the boat. Mr. Addison hailed the men, and the moment his voice was heard, Paine said to his companion, "I am sure that is my old chief mate;" and so it was, for three or four years before they had belonged to the same ship, the *Regalia*, and had been at Macquarrie island together. As the surf ran so high it was fortunate that they had left a sufficient length of coir-rope to throw into the boat and hold on by, which enabled them to get on board without much difficulty.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Dec. 28. *Jane*, Jamieson, from London.—30. *Calcutta*, Mollen, from Stockholm, and *Edipe*, Lefort, from Havre de Grace.—Jan. 1. *Ernaad*, Corstorphin, from Rangoon, and *Leda*, Northwood, from New South Wales.—6. *McCauley*, Aiken, from Madras.—9. *Arcthusa*, Haly, from Bombay; and *Orient*, White, from London.—18. *Mary Ann*, Baucant, from London.—17. *Venetia*, Mahmsley, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 29. *Childs Harold*, West, for London, and *L'Asie*, Ducros, for Bordeaux.—31. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, for Bordeaux.—Jan. 1. *Welcome*, Buchanan, for Liverpool; and *Cartha*, Lindsay, for Bombay.—2. Steam-vessel *Enterprize*, Johnstone, for Malmeln; *Marquis of Lansdown*, Noyes, for Penang, Singapore, and Batavia; and *Lady of the Lake*, Nicholas, for Colombo.—3. *Colonel Newall*, Davot, for Madras; and *Clyde*, Munro, for Madras and London.—5. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.—6. *Kingston*, Bowen, for London; and *General Foy*, Videt, for Bordeaux.—9. *La Laure*, Charlius, for Bordeaux.—16. *Minerva*, Probyn, for London (with treasure).

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Ford Angelo, 7th L.C., of a son.

Nov. 26. At Sulkea, the lady of G. Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 3. The lady of Chas. Stuart, Esq., of a son.

11. At Secora, the lady of Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Meerut, the lady of John Vincent, Esq., 18th Queen's Lancers, of a son.

20. The lady of R. Allport, Esq., of a son.—Mrs. C. Gardener, of a daughter.

24. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. John McLean, indigo planter, of a son.

29. The wife of Mr. E. Webb, of the government lithographic press, of a son.—Mrs. T. Hunter, of a son.

Jan. 1. Mrs. G. E. Mann, of a son.

3. Mrs. John Schorn, of a son.

6. The lady of Major Swinhoe, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. At Chandernagore, Mr. R. Lloyd, to Mrs. Laura D'Arnelme.

Dec. 9. In the great gaol of Calcutta, Mr. G. *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. 25. No. 150.

Wilson, professor of dancing, to Mrs. Wall, of the Chowringhee boards.

10. At Chandernagore, F. D. Bogaardt, Esq., his Netherland Majesty's civil service, to Diana Levenia, youngest daughter of the late Col. T. T. Basset, H.C.'s service.

14. Mr. C. Scott, jun., to Miss M. A. Graham.

15. Mr. John Low, to Miss Ann Ambrose.

24. Mr. R. Mabert, to Miss M. Noble.

26. At Chandernagore, Mr. F. Perrier, indigo planter, to Miss A. C. Le Blond.

— Mr. Jas. Reilly, to Miss M. Maxwell.

27. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, J. S. Reed, Esq., to Miss Margaret Fraser.

28. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, D. McLeod, Esq., to Miss S. M. Adams.

29. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, H. W. Copp, Esq., to Maria, daughter of the late R. Stanton, Esq., surgeon on the Bengal establishment.

— At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Mr. John Binny, to Miss Angelica Emmer.

31. Mrs. A. H. M. Wright, to Miss H. Fritz.

Jan. 1. In Wellesley Place, James Ronald, Esq., assist. surg. H. C.'s service, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late John Mac Nair, Esq., of Glasgow.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, James Shillingford, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Elizabeth Wells, of Camberwell.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. Mrs. Anne Wilson, aged 52.

6. Miss Lucy Mackenzie, aged 28.

— Mr. L. J. Gomes, aged 23.

— Ann Eliza, wife of Mr. J. Lief Muffin, aged 18.

10. Mr. Domingo Gaspar, a native of Manila, aged 30.

11. Mr. James Thompson, late a branch pilot in the H.C.'s marine, aged 56.

— Henry, son of N. L. Briant, Esq., aged 6 years.

19. Mrs. Ann Hearnas.

21. At Meerut, Lieut. T. K. Skipton, 10th L.C., whose death was occasioned by his horse falling on him.

26. Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, aged 68.

— John, son of Mr. C. Gregory, aged 10 years.

28. Mrs. Eliza Jane Wilkinson, aged 69.

29. Mrs. Maria Marshall, aged 28.

Jan. 1. At Chowringhee, Lieut. C. Wiggins, late of the horse artillery on this establishment, aged 26.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REWARD TO A NATIVE OFFICER.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—In consideration of the long and faithful service of Subadar Mahomed Surwar, formerly of the 1st regt. of L.C., the government were pleased, under date the 20th June 1809, to present him with a palankeen, and an allowance of 70 rupees per mensem, for the maintenance of that equipage, as a mark of their approbation of his services, and further to reward them by directing that the amount of his pay should be continued as a pension for life to his nearest heir on his decease.

Subadar Major Mahomed Surwar, having continued to serve the Hon. Company with the same zeal and fidelity up to the present period, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased as a further mark of his approbation of the services of the subadar major extending to forty-seven years, to resolve that he be pensioned on the full

pay and staff allowance of his rank, and that he be presented with a horse and horse allowance of 42 rupees per mensem.

NON-COMMISSIONED MEDICAL SERVANTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a non-commissioned medical servant is placed in an independent medical charge, he shall receive only half the rate of allowance for medical supply to which a commissioned medical officer is entitled.

The following is the relative rank of non-commissioned medical servants, under the new designations, which were published in G.O., dated the 27th of April last.

Former Designation.	New Designation.
Sub-Assist. Surg.,	Apothecary.
Apothecary,	Second ditto.
First Dresser,	Assistant ditto.
Medical Pupil,	Med. Apprentice.
First Dresser,	Nat. First Dresser.
Second Dresser,	Nat. Second ditto.
	Nat. Med. Pupil.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the new rate of pay and allowance for non-commissioned medical servants, which was authorised by G.O., dated the 27th of April, shall have effect from the 1st of May last.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25, 1827.—Much impediment to the ends of justice having arisen from the prosecution, in trials by general courts-martial, being conducted by a private prosecutor, frequently unacquainted with the law of evidence and the mode of examining witnesses; his Excellency the Commander-in-chief finds it expedient to direct as a general rule in this army, and more especially upon all trials for the cognizance of a breach of the public military law, that the prosecution shall, according to the provision of the Articles of War, (Sec. XIV. Art. IV.) be sustained by the Judge Advocate; who must be supposed from his professional experience and acquirements to be better qualified for the task.

In cases of individual injury, where particular circumstances may render it advisable that the conduct of the prosecution remain with the complainant, then the same are to be previously submitted for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief, in order that his sanction may be obtained to the arrangement.

Oct. 30.—Recent instances having occurred of interpreters attached to Native Courts-martial being relieved during a trial, this practice is prohibited as irregular. The record of the proceedings of such courts is rendered valid alone by the signature of the interpreter, who must therefore only be relieved, during the pro-

ceedings on any trial on which he is sworn, by certified indisposition, in which event, his signature must be required to the record of such portion of the proceedings as may have been conducted during his attendance, and in like manner the signature of his successor to the remainder.

The proceedings of General Courts-martial are invariably to be transmitted by the Judge Advocate General, or persons officiating as such, direct to the Judge Advocate General of the army, who will lay them before the Commander-in-chief.

Nov. 13.—Instances having occurred of the undue infliction of solitary confinement, by the award of minor Courts-martial, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that six weeks be considered the greatest period, for which such punishment can be inflicted by the sentence of any European Court-martial inferior to a general one.

Nov. 30.—Several instances having recently been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief, of sentences of Courts-martial inferior to general, passed in direct opposition to the evidence before the court, and nevertheless confirmed and carried into execution, his Excellency feels himself called upon to intimate to commanding officers, that he will hereafter hold them strictly responsible for the confirmation of such illegal proceedings; that it is their especial duty to send back for revision all trials whereon the finding or sentence may be evidently contrary to the evidence adduced, and that in cases of unjust conviction particularly, he expects them to stand between the prisoner and the ill consequence of that want of information as to the commonest principles of the law of evidence, which too frequently prevails in such courts, especially when composed of native officers, who too frequently receive insufficient information from the officer conducting the proceedings.

Whenever soldiers are brought to trial not under the provisions of Article IV. Section XXI. of the European, or of Article VI. Section XII. of the Native Articles of War, and for offences not specified in any other of them, it is requisite that the same should be declared in the charge to be "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Dec. 8.—The hour of adjournment, as well as that of assembly each day, is invariably to be entered upon the record of the proceedings of Courts-martial; and in the event of adjournment at an hour earlier than usual, the cause thereof is to be explicitly stated.

Dec. 21.—Commanding officers of stations and corps are cautioned against bringing to trial, before military courts, persons who are not amenable to military law; as they may thereby subject themselves

selves to all the inconveniences of a prosecution in the civil courts, for authorizing that which is illegal.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 22, 1827.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council deems it expedient to establish the following regulations regarding the allowances of general officers on the staff.

2. That in all future cases of absence on furlough, or sick certificate of general officers on the staff, the present regulations regarding their allowances shall continue in force, provided the absence does not exceed three months, and is not beyond the limits of the authority of this government.

3. That in all other cases of the absence of general officers on the staff on furlough or sick certificate, the next senior officer shall exercise both the division and his own (station) commands, receiving the allowances laid down in G. O. 3d Dec. 1824, paragraph 20; and that a deduction be made from the allowances of the absent general officer, equal to the additional allowance payable to the officer exercising the temporary command.

4. The above rules will be, in all respects, applicable to the cases of officers under the rank of Major-general when placed on the staff, and in receipt of general officers' allowances.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 24, 1827.—All recruiting for regiments of light cavalry and native infantry, including the rifle corps, extra regiments, and Seringapatam local battalion, is to cease until further orders, and any detached recruiting parties from these corps will immediately join their respective head-quarters.

Recruit and pensioned boys attached to cavalry and infantry regiments, are notwithstanding this order to be transferred to the ranks agreeable to the G. O. by Gov. of the 23d Feb. 1819, when they have attained the proper age and height, and are in all respects fit to carry arms.

The promotion in native infantry regiments of commissioned, non-commissioned officers, naiques, and drummers, is to cease till further orders, and all casualties in those ranks are to be reported to the adjutant general's office, that the supernumerary of each rank may be disposed of.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31, 1827.—The Commander-in-chief, with reference to the general orders of the 8th Dec. 1823, 12th Dec. 1826, and 30th Nov. 1827, directs a strict observance of all regulations upon the subject of dress, and to require that the dress, full dress, and undress may be

punctually appropriated to the occasions specified.

The only exceptions which the Commander-in-chief can admit of in the costumes of officers laid down by regulation, and published to the army, is, that in consideration of the climate, officers of the staff, of artillery, cavalry, and infantry are permitted (except when dressed for duty or parade) to wear white trowsers in dress and undress throughout the year.

When taking exercise before 8 o'clock in the morning, officers are permitted to wear a shell jacket (as established), with forage cap or round hat, *without sword or sash*; but though the same jacket is allowed throughout the day when not on public duty, at review or other occasions of ceremony or dress, it must be invariably accompanied with the regulation hat or cap, sash and sword. This order is not meant however to prevent officers, *when engaged in field sports*, from wearing a dress or hat more suitable to the purpose, but on every other occasion the staff and commanding officers of corps are called upon to take notice of any officer who may make his appearance out of quarters in an unauthorized dress, and for the strict execution in every respect of this order.

The costume in which officers are to appear on particular occasions is regulated by the general order on dress; and to ensure a uniformity, and avoid mistakes; it will always be notified in orders or memoranda previous to a review or inspection or other dress occasion, the order in which staff and regimental officers are to appear.

Regimental officers are permitted to attend public entertainments of ceremony, in review order "dress," and at all such balls, or even dress occasions, the dress coat must be invariably worn by staff officers; but instead of pantaloons and Hessian boots, or silk stockings, and shoes, the white overall with Wellington boots, or loose trowsers and shoes, may be worn on occasions of ceremony, but the sash is on all occasions to be worn *with boots and never with shoes*.

Officers of departments and commanding officers of corps will regulate the particulars of dress respectively, so as that all may be uniform and departmentally and regimentally appointed.

As breeches with silk stockings have been dispensed with by his Majesty on all dress occasions, but at his Majesty's drawing room for the reception of ladies, they are also dispensed with in this army.

Officers in mourning are to wear the crape invariably *above the elbow on the left arm*.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN HULL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 15,

15, 1827.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-martial, held at Masulipatam, on the 5th day of Dec. 1827, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B. and K.C.T. Commander-in-chief, are published to the army.

Charge.—Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, of the 1st European Regt., placed in confinement by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on the following charge :

“ For manslaughter, in having at Masulipatam, at or about four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 12th of Oct. 1827, struck with the thick end of a billiard cue, or other weapon, Lieut. Samuel Marshall, of the 1st European Regt., a blow on the head, whereof the said Lieut. Marshall died, at about half-past one o'clock on the following morning.

(Signed) “ T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.”

“ Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George,
26th Nov. 1827.”

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,—

That he is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, Ensign Thomas Hillman Hull, of the 1st European Regt., to be imprisoned for the space of twelve months (calendar), from such time, and at such place, as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) D. C. SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. 38th N. I., and President.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut.-Gen., and Com. in-chief.

The officer commanding at Masulipatam will give directions for forwarding the prisoner, under proper escort, to the common gaol of Madras, on receipt of this order; and his sentence will commence from the date of his reception there.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4. T. Gahagan, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

C. A. Thompson, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate at Cuddapah.

A. Maclean, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

John Horsley, Esq., additional ditto ditto of Canara.

J. S. Lushington, Esq., government agent at durbar of his Highness the Nuwaub of the Carnatic.

H. Morris, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

H. Montgomery, Esq., ditto ditto of Nellore.

H. V. Conolly, Esq., ditto ditto of Bellary.
8. Capt. Wm. Marjoribanks, master attendant at Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 21, 1827.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole app. to do duty under surg. of 1st brigade horse artillery.

Dec. 28.—8th N.I. Sen. Lieut. F. B. Lucas to be capt., and Sen. Ens. John Grimes to be lieut., v. Hole invalided; dated 15th Dec. 1827.

25th N.I. Sen. Ens. C. H. Warren to be lieut., v. Smith resigned; dated 22d Dec. 1827.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 51st N.I., permitted to resign command of Vellore in compliance with his request.

8th N.I. Lieut. T. L. Rippon to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Lucas prom.—Lieut. G. D. Blaquiere to be adj., v. Rippon.

Surg. J. Underwood to be cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Mackenzie permitted to return to Europe.

Surg. C. Desormeaux to be garrison surgeon of Vizagapatam, v. Underwood.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Sherman to be deputy medical storekeeper at Jaulnah.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 17.—Ens. T. L. Patch (recently prom.) app. to do duty with 16th N.I.

Dec. 22.—2d Lieut. C. J. Cooke, of artil., posted to 3d bat.

Dec. 24.—Removals. Lieut. Col. Com. M. N. Pereira, from 37th N.I. to 34th or C. L. I.; Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Greenhill, from 34th or C. L. I. to 37th N.I.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, from 37th to 38th N.I.; Lieut. Col. D. C. Smith, from 38th to 37th N.I.

Capt. P. S. Hole (recently transf. to invalid estab.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Removals of Surgeons. W. Mackenzie, from 3d bat. artil. to 9th N.I.; J. Underwood, from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 3d bat. artil.; C. Desormeaux, from 9th N.I. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Ens. C. Sherard posted to 8th N.I., to complete estab.

Ens. Edm. Goodenough posted to 29th N.I. to complete estab.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. T. Powell posted to 10th N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1828.—Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to act as assist. qu. master, to troops in Dooab, during absence of Capt. O'Donoghue on sick certificate at Bombay.

3d L.C. Lieut. E. A. Langley to be adj., v. Arbuthnot permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. T. Pollock, 23d N.I., permitted to resign command of Nagpore subsidiary force.

Lieut. B. Stapylton, 7th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Cadet P. B. Young admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 8.—7th N.I. Sen. Ens. John Nixon to be lieut., v. Stapylton resigned; date 9th Jan. 1828.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of H. M.'s 13th L. Drago.

Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, H.M.'s service (having been nominated temporarily to staff of army of Fort St. George) app. to command southern division of army.

Lieut. Col. R. Armstrong, H.M.'s royal regt., to have command of southern division of army during absence of Maj. Gen. Campbell.

Col. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of artillery, app. to staff of Fort St. George, v. Leith, and to command northern division of army.

Lieut. Col. E. Boardman, 45th N.I., to command Trichinopoly.

Lieut. Col. J. Brodie, 9th N.I., to command Vellore, v. Fair permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Pearne, of artillery, to be acting

acting commandant of artillery, with a seat at Military Board, v. Sinclair.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. W. Ramsey to be adj., v. Cunningham resigned.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 22. Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 51st N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Gregory, 3d L.C., for health.—Surg. W. Mackenzie, for health.—Veterinary Surg. John Phillipson, for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. T. Pollok, 22d N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. Moor, 28th N.I.—Lieut. Col. A. Balmain, 30th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. W. Pew, 40th N.I., for health (via Calcutta).—Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Pace, 30th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. L. Rudd, 37th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. O. McNabb, 30th N.I., for health.—8. Capt. John Wallace, 46th N.I.

To Sea.—Dec. 22. Capt. W. Thompson, 17th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Jan. 8. Ens. H. S. O. Smith, 42d N.I., for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

We are glad to find the Neilgherries are about to be made useful. We believe our readers are aware that it is the intention of government to erect habitations there for the benefit of invalids: this will occasion a great saving to men in office in India; it will in many cases prevent the necessity of a voyage to England, and our honourable masters will likewise gain by the arrangement, as they will continue to benefit by the services of those who resort to the hills instead of going home. The rents, which will be gladly paid for comfortable residences in that delightful climate, will doubtless compensate the Company most amply for any expense that may be laid out in building and furnishing houses there.—*Mad. Cour.* Jan. 8.

RANGOON.

Recent accounts from Rangoon describe the state of that town to be most deplorable. All trade was at a stand, and the governor was exacting all he could get to assist his government in raising the 12½ lacs, which, according to the treaty, are now due to the Company.

The country is described as so poor, that it is much doubted if this instalment can be raised, and there will yet remain 25 lacs more to be paid within this year. The King and Queen will not advance any portion of the tribute from their coffers, so that the whole is drawn from the unhappy inhabitants of the lower country.

A select force of 1,000 men arrived at Kemmendine on the 1st ultimo from Ava. It was then given out that they had come to relieve the troops then in Rangoon, but it was generally supposed that the warlike chief of Martaban had given great dissatisfaction to the court of Ava, and that he was the object of the expedition.

Should this chieftain oppose force to force, there can be little doubt that the Burmese will soon destroy him. Their army in Pegue is said to be well supplied

with muskets and bayonets, which we imagine they must have taken during the war. They have about thirty iron and brass guns at Rangoon, and an immense quantity of swivels and gingals, and they are daily improving in discipline.—*Mad. Cour.*, Dec. 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions for the crews of the ships wrecked during the late storm, amounted, on the 16th Jan., to 12,481 rupees.

The subscription for erecting a statue in honour of the late Sir Thomas Munro, amounted, on the same day, to 100,528 rupees.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 9. H.M.S. *Cyrena*, from Penang; and *Fort William*, Neish, from China and Penang.—11. *La Belle Alliance*, Hunter, from London and Cape of Good Hope; and H.M.S. *Hind*, Furneaux, from Penang.—14. *Lord Metville*, Brown, from Calcutta.—15. *Clyde*, Munro, from Calcutta; and *Clarissa*, Partarriau, from Bordeaux, Bombay, and Ceylon.—16. *Childs Harold*, West, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Jan. 10. *Catherine*, Hudson, for Trincomallee.—11. *La Gironde*, Causade, for Aleppo.—17. *Protector*, Waugh, for London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Hope Smith, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Geo. Wright, of a daughter.
31. At Vellore, Mrs. Macleod, lady of Capt. W. Macleod, 35th N.I., of a daughter.
Jan. 1. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. Smith, 31st or Trichinopoly L.I., of a son.
3. At Arnee, the lady of Lieut. and Paym. W. Cotton, 10th M.N.I., of a daughter.
7. The lady of T. M. Lane, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 9. At St. Mary's Church, Allan Stewart, Esq., Capt. H.M.'s 89th regt., to Rebecca Amella, daughter of H. N. Watson, Esq., of Charlton House, near Dover, Kent.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. At Cannanore, Cornelia, youngest daughter of Capt. Barbauld, H.M.'s 54th regt.
30. At Pondicherry, Madame Pascale Camus, aged 85.
Jan. 4. Charles Henry, only son of C. H. Clay, Esq., aged 3 years.
8. Louisa, third daughter of Capt. Paske, of artillery, aged 2 years.
16. The Rev. John Gordon, missionary, aged 49.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICIATING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1827.—A considerable number of assistant surgeons on the regular establishment having arrived from Europe in the present season, the Governor

Governor in Council is enabled to dispense with the services of the gentlemen who have been temporarily engaged on the Medical Establishment, and he is accordingly pleased to fix the 31st Dec. next as the date from which all officiating assistant surgeons shall cease to be borne on the public establishment.

WIDOWS OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 11, 1827.—With reference to the G. O. dated 25th Jan. last which prescribes that widows of European soldiers be not excluded from the benefits of Lord Clive's fund on account of their being of Indian birth or parentage, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that it be understood that widows of unmixed native extraction are not admissible to pensions from that institution.

TEA AND SUGAR TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1827.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to notify, in reference to G. O. of 31st May last, that the rates at which the Commissariat is at present enabled to supply the European troops with tea and sugar will allow the same to be charged to the men at the rate of eighteen reas the ration at Bombay, and nineteen reas at out stations, supposing the daily ration to be fixed at half an ounce of green tea and one ounce and a half of sugar. In case of any fluctuation in the prices of these articles the same will be announced accordingly.

The Governor in Council at the same time notifies that it is optional with commanding officers of regiments to obtain these supplies through the Commissariat or by their own means as heretofore, being careful, however, to give timely notice to the Commissariat of any intended change in the mode of supply.

OFFICIATING PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 20, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on all applications for permission for officers to conduct the pay department of His Majesty's troops, the regimental paymaster or committee of paymastership on whose account such officer is to officiate, transmit with the application a written declaration in duplicate, signed in the one case by the paymaster, or in the other by each of the officers composing the committee, stating that they hold themselves responsible for the acts of the officer who undertakes to perform the duties; and if the permission be granted, a notification to that effect from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief to the office of audit accompanied by the written obligation above-mentioned, will be the military auditor general's authority for recognizing

the acting paymaster and passing his allowances.

REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the G. O. dated 20th May 1825, which directs that no officer from whom security is required shall be permitted to draw his official allowance until such security be furnished, is not intended to apply to king's regimental paymasters, but only to officers who receive a specific salary in addition to their pay and allowances.

SALARIES OF DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 25th April, 1827.

[74 and 76. The addition of 75 Rs. per mensem to the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocate General advised.]

"32. We see no occasion for augmenting the salaries of the Deputy Judge Advocates at your presidency, which are already higher than those at Madras, and we direct that the additional seventy-five rupees a month be refunded according to the notification made to you in our letter in this department dated 14th July 1815."

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 31, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved to relieve the Commissary General of the details at the presidency office, and to place him precisely on the same footing with the Assistant Commissary General at the presidency as he stands with those at the other stations of the army, is pleased to make the following arrangements in the commissariat department, to have effect from the first proximo.

The first assistant attached to the Surat division to be transferred to the presidency division.

The second assistant attached to the Cutch subsidiary force to be transferred to the Surat division of the army including the Northern districts of Guzerat, comprising the stations of Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad.

The third assistant at Rajcote to be attached to the Cutch subsidiary force.

The duties at Rajcote in Kattiwar, which station belongs to the Baroda subsidiary force, to be added to the duties of the second assistant attached to that force.

The Commissary General will lose no time in carrying the above arrangement into effect, reporting to the Military Board when completed.

REQUISITIONS OF CIVIL OFFICERS FOR MILITARY AID.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1827.—The following G. O. dated the 16th instant, circulated from the Judicial Department, is now published for the information of all military authorities.

General Order by Government.

Although by Regulation XXII. of 1827, Section xlv. civil officers at out-stations are authorized to make requisitions on the military authorities of the place for military aid, in prosecution of public purposes, among which the preservation of the public peace is included under Regulation XII. of 1827, Section xxxi., Clause 4th, still it is by no means the intention of the Governor in Council that civil officers should have any control over the military establishment beyond that which may be absolutely necessary; with this view, therefore, the following rules have been resolved on by Government.

1st. No civil officer shall make a requisition for troops until he has requested and obtained the sanction of Government for the measure, unless it be apparent that the delay requisite for that purpose will prove detrimental to the public interests, which he will then certify in the requisition, he will also in that case immediately report the requisition to Government.

2d. When a requisition is made without the previous sanction of Government, the officer commanding the division may decline compliance with it, on charging himself with the responsibility.

3d. Requisitions must always be made to the officer commanding the division by the civil officer permanently or temporarily at the head of the department.

4th. When requisitions are made, all the information of the service required to be performed must be given by the civil officer to the commanding officer, who is alone charged with the duty of fixing the force required, and the mode of employing it, for the purpose of performing the service described.

NEW CORPS OF GOLUNDAUZE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 30, 1827.—The following extract, paragraphs 2d and 3d, of a letter from the hon. Court of Directors, dated the 10th of April last, is published for the information of the army.

"Para. 2d. We have had before us paras. 67 and 68 of your letter of 19th Sept. 1825 and paras. 16 and 18 of your letter dated 7th June 1826, and being of opinion that a corps of Golundauze is required for the service of your presidency, we authorize you to raise a battalion of Golundauze of eight companies of the following strength:—

1 Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant;

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Lieutenant Colonel; | } Per Company, |
| 1 Major; | |
| 6 Captains; | |
| 10 Lieutenants; | |
| 5 2d Lieutenants; | |
| 1 Subadar; | |
| 2 Jemadars; | |
| 6 Havildars; | |
| 6 Naiques; | |
| 70 Privates; | |

being the establishment allowed for the corps of Golundauze at Madras.

"3d. The battalion of Golundauze of six companies raised by you in 1826 will form the basis of the new corps, and the commissions then granted to the Native officers will continue in force; but we positively direct that all promotions or commissions granted to European officers on that occasion be declared null and void. The new commissions and promotions are to bear date from the day on which the formation of the new corps shall be published to the army in G. O., which date is to correspond with the date of the commissions to be issued to officers of the Bengal establishment under the operation of orders which we have issued to that Government; you will receive due notice from the Governor General in Council of the date which they may have fixed."

In conformity to the preceding orders from the hon. Court of Directors, the rank assigned to the Artillery officers who were promoted by the formation of the Golundauze battalion on the 6th of March 1826, is cancelled, and commissions are assigned to the Artillery officers now promoted from the 28th of Sept. last, the date from which the augmentation under the Bengal establishment has had effect.

ALLOWANCES TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 17, 1827.—The hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased in the general department, to prohibit in future the payment of the allowance of Rs. 4 per diem, hitherto made from the civil department to Infantry officers acting as executive engineers for superintending the erection or repairing of civil buildings in addition to the allowance authorized by G. O. of the 29th June 1820, for similar duties in the military department; unless there be a separate executive engineer for each department and such Infantry officer be acting for both.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Little, Esq., to be sheriff for ensuing year, in suc. to D. Seton, Esq.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 24. Mr. GREGOR Grant to be first senior assiet. judge and criminal judge of Surat.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1827.—1st Gr. N.I. Lieut. J. Harvey to be adj., v. Clibborn prom. to a comp.; dated 19th Oct. 1827.

10th N.I. Lieut. J. D. Browne to be adj., v. Peyton dec. and Lieut. H. Aston to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Browne; both dated 15th Oct. 1827.—Ens. T. Jackson to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee during absence of Lieut. Aston, at sea on sick certificate.

Nov. 27.—*Temporary Arrangements confirmed.* Lieut. Col. M. Riddell, 7th Madras L.C., to command 1st infantry brigade of Doab field force on departure of Lieut. Col. Frederick to Bombay.—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill to assume temporary command of Guicawar subd. force, and Maj. Gibbon that of brigade at Baroda, on departure of Lieut. Col. Sandwith to presidency.—Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., to take charge of departments of assist. adj. gen. and assist. qu. mast. gen., Guicawar subd. force, during absence of Capt. Roe.

5th N.I. Ens. W. T. C. Scriven to be lieut., v. Unwin dec.; dated 16th Nov. 1827.

10th N.I. Lieut. D. Liddell to be capt., and Ens. T. Jackson to be lieut., in suc. to Pouget discharged the service by sentence of a general court-martial; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Capt. C. Waddington to be civil engineer at presidency.

Lieut. C. W. Grant to be executive engineer at Broach and Kalra.

Lieut. T. Turner to be acting executive engineer in Cutch and Kattywar, with allowances of an assistant only until he has passed an examination in native language.

Nov. 29.—8th N.I. Lieut. J. Neville to be capt., and Ens. H. C. Morse to be lieut. in suc. to Newton dec.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., to be a brigade major for forces, v. Newton dec.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Lieut. G. St. B. Brown, 7th N.I., to be fort adj. at Surat, v. Mant; dated ditto.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 7th N.I., placed at disposal of resident of Hyderabad.

Cadet Alex. Tweedale admitted to cavalry.—Cadet S. Wyatt admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. Athill to be assistant to chief engineer, v. Capt. Jervis who resigns that appointment.

Dec. 3.—*Temporary appointments confirmed.* Maj. G. Tweedy, 8th regt., to exercise command of brigade at Deesa so long as command of Guicawar subd. force may devolve upon Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill.—Capt. R. H. Gillum to act as assist. adj. gen. with Guicawar subd. force, during absence of Capt. Leighton on sick certificate.—Lieut. R. McKenzie, 1st L.C., to act as adj. to right wing at Kalra.—Lieut. H. Stockley to act as qu. mast. to 7th N.I.

Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st L.C., to act as brigade major on northern districts of Guzerat from date of departure of Capt. Gillum to join Guicawar subd. force.

Lieut. C. Prescott, 5th N.I., to act as paymaster to Baroda subd. force during absence of Capt. Meldrum.

Dec. 4.—Ens. T. R. Stewart transf., at his own request, from 10th to 8th N.I.

23d N.I. Ens. F. H. Browne to be lieut., v. Ramsay dec.; Lieut. P. T. French to be adj., v. Ramsay dec.; and Lieut. C. H. Browne to be acting qu. mast., v. French; all dated 26th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. the Hon. A. O. Murray, 2d L.C., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Com-in-chief, v. Knox, from 1st Dec.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. R. Deschamps to be lieut. col., v. Hickey dec.; dated 17th Oct. 1827.—Sen. Maj. T. Morgan to be lieut. col., v. Meall retired; dated 2d Dec. 1827.

7th N.I. Capt. D. Wilson to be maj., Lieut. T. C. Parr to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Hibbert to be lieut., in suc. to Morgan prom.; all dated 2d Dec. 1827.

23d N.I. Capt. M. E. Bagnold to be maj., and Lieut. H. Lyons to be capt., in suc. to Deschamps

prom.; dated 17th Oct. 1827.—Ens. T. Stock to be lieut., v. E. P. Ramsay dec.; dated 26th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 8.—Cadets W. A. St. Clair and J. N. Rooke admitted to artillery, and prom. to 3d lieuts.—Mr. John Ross admitted an assist. surg.—Mr. Edw. Owens admitted a veterinary surg.

Capt. W. Henderson to be paymaster at presidency, v. Dunsterville app. agent for clothing the army.

Capt. G. Moore to be paymaster in Poona division of army.

Capt. J. Ranken, 23d N.I., to be paymaster in Surat division of army.

Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., to be acting paymaster to Surat division of army during Capt. Rankin's absence with his regt.

Dec. 10.—7th N.I. Lieut. T. D. Fallon to be adj., v. Parr prom.; dated 2d Dec. 1827.

8th N.I. Lieut. C. Richards to be adj., v. Neville prom.; dated 18th Nov. 1827.

Dec. 17.—Assist. Surg. D. Fallon to have medical charge of detachment of invalids at Panwell, and to attend all applications for medical assistance from persons in H.M.'s or H.C.'s service passing that station.

Temporary arrangements confirmed. Lieut. Col. G. Litchfield, 2d L.C., to assume temporary command of Malwa field force on departure of Lieut. Col. Salter to join Guicawar subd. force.—Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 1st Europ. regt., to command 1st infantry brigade of Doab field force from 26th Nov.—Capt. R. W. Gillum to command in northern districts of Guzerat on departure therefrom of Lieut. Col. P. Delamotte proceeding to presidency on sick certificate.—Capt. G. Moor, 18th N.I., to act as brigade major at head-quarters of Surat div. of army from 18th Nov., until relieved by officer nominated to the duty.—Lieut. F. Cross, H.M.'s 20th F., to act as brigade major to field detachment of Bombay troops serving with Doab force.—Lieut. W. Purves to act as adj. to 9th N.I. from 27th Nov., until Lieut. Shaw may be relieved from charge of regt.—Lieut. C. W. Wean to act as adj. to 18th N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. Spence to presidency on sick certificate.—Lieut. S. Landon, 10th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 3d N.I. until an officer of latter may be available for the duty.—Lieut. W. Lang to act as adj., and Lieut. J. Holland as interp. and qu. mast. to 21st N.I. during absence of Lieut. Ennis on duty at Surat.—Lieut. J. T. Forster, qu. mast. of marine bat., to officiate as interp. to 7th N.I. until further orders.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. Durantoy, 49th Madras N.I., to take charge of European and native details at Belgaum; dated 4th Sept.

Surg. Jas. Dow to be garr. surg. of Surat, in suc. to Surg. Paton proceeding on furlough.

Jan. 7, 1828.—Assist. Surg. Forest, H.M.'s 20th regt., to have charge of field detachment hospital at Sattara.

Temporary arrangements confirmed. Maj. G. Tweedy, 8th N.I., to assume temporary command of Guicawar subd. force.—Capt. J. Clerk, 23d N.I., to command northern districts of Guzerat on departure of Capt. Gillum to join Guicawar subd. force.—Lieut. F. Durack, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to five native companies of light bat. while proceeding from Doab field force to rejoin Poona div. of army, and Lieut. F. Meldrum, Queen's Royals, to act as qu. mast. to remaining portion of bat. on departure of Lieut. Woodburn, from 11th Dec. 1827.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as qu. mast. to 4th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Thornbury on duty at Vingoria.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens to act as adj. to 20th N.I. until arrival of Lieut. Prior.—Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to act as adj. to details of 25th N.I. left at Sattara, from 14th Dec. 1827.

Returned to duty from Europe. Lieut. C. H. Wells, 26th N.I.; arrived 22d Nov.—Lieut. C. A. Woodhouse, 3d L.C., and Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th L.C.; arrived 4th Dec.

MAINE APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4.—Capt. Walker to succeed Capt. Hardy as capt. of Masson dock, on his departure for England.—Capt. Grant to take charge of appointment after Capt. Hardy's departure until arrival of Capt. Walker.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 28. Lieut. Col. Brown, for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Turnbull, Madras estab., for health.—Dec. 5. Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., for health (already at Cape of Good Hope).—17. Capt. S. Long, 9th N.I.—Surg. A. Paton, garr. surg. at Surat.—19. Ens. R. Lewis, 22d N.I., on private affairs.—Jan. 3. Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., for health.—Surg. W. Taylor, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. C. Drake, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. W. Thompson, 17th Madras N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. L. Liddell, for health.—Capt. J. Addison, invalid bat., for health.—4. Lieut. S. Slight, of engineers, for health.—Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 3d L.C., for health.—Maj. G. Noble, 21st N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 2. Lieut. G. Le G. Jacob, 2d Gr. N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 23. Lieut. R. G. King, 3d N.I., for nine months, for health.—Dec. 18. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., for one year, for health.

To the Neelgherry Hills.—Nov. 28. Capt. T. Leighton, assist. adj. gen. Gulcowar subd. force, for six months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MHOW RACES.

On the last day of the Mhow races, 5th Dec. a "whim purse," as it is called in the Bombay papers, was run for between a bullock and a tattoo, which terminated according to the following official report—

Ragoo's... Duu Bullock..... 1

Baggajee's.... Tattoo Motee 2

This race created great amusement, and expectation was on tiptoe to see how it would turn out:—the bullock was in high galloping order, and came to the scratch looking very like a winner. The tattoo was of the true fighting cast, with short hair and long teeth, and his tail in notches. At starting the bullock made a jump for the lead, and by just grazing the tattoo's side with his horn, somewhat accelerated his pace; but the bullock galloped in high style, his tail proving of great assistance to the rider of the tattoo, who knowingly availed himself of it for some yards; then disdaining any further aid, he dropped the bullock's tail, and won by a head.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S STATUE.

The subscription to the statue of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone to be erected in Bombay, and to the service of plate to be presented to him in England, amounted on the 12th Jan. to 81,000 rupees.

FETE AT PARELL HOUSE.

Tuesday last being New Year's Day, the Hon. the Governor entertained the society of this settlement at Parell House. The fete was on the usual scale, but the attendance of ladies was less numerous than on some former occasions. This may be ascribed in a great measure to the absence of many families on little tours, to which the present coolness of the weather and relaxation from business particularly invite them. There was, however, at Government House, a very large assemblage of the gentlemen of the services, the mer-

chants, the bar, &c. The Hon. the Chief Justice, with Lady West, and His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, were likewise present.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 5.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 13. *Gipsy*, Quick, from Liverpool; and *Senastria*, Bouchier, from London.—15. *Helen*, Langly, from China.—16. *Britannia*, Ferris, from London; and *Lord Castlereagh*, Hogg, from China.—19. *John Bannerman*, White, from China; and *Glorioso*, Craw, from Bussorah.—20. *Duke of Bedford*, Parsons, from Muscat, and *Malvina*, M'Dermott, from Bushire.—24. *L'Esclane*, Autjeame, from Bourbon.—25. *Earl Kellie*, Smith, from Calcutta.—28. *Asia Felix*, Jellicoe, from Calcutta.—Jan. 2. *Princess of Wales*, Bradford, from Calcutta.—3. *Anne*, Allen, from China.—4. *Loxley Family*, Lewis, from China.—13. *Grecian*, Allen, from Bengal.

Departures.

Dec. 17. *Good Success*, Durant, and *Hannah*, Martin, both for China.—19. American brig *Reaper*, Chapman, for Muscat.—25. *Malvina*, Murray, for London.—29. *Virginia*, Carnavant, for Malabar, Bourbon, and Marseilles.—Jan. 1. *Caledonia*, Whyte, for China.—3. *Bark Malvina*, M'Dermott, for Madras.—4. *Skylark*, Symes, for Ceylon.—6. *Recovery*, Chapman, for London.—15. *St. David*, Richardson, for London.—16. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. At Gwalior, the lady of Major Josiah Stewart, political resident, of a daughter.

8. At Rutngherry, the lady of Lieut. McGillivray, executive engineer of the Southern Can., of a daughter.

Jan. 3. The lady of Lieut. Moreaby, deputy marine storekeeper, of a son.

5. At Matongha, Mrs. Archer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. Mr. R. King, to Miss E. Bird.

22. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. G. B. Smith, head clerk in the adjutant general's office, to Miss E. Tyndall.

Jan. 1. Mr. H. Cressleman, Marshal Bombay Gaol, to Miss C. Johnson.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. At Asseerghuth, Lieut. E. P. Ramsay, adj. of the 23d N.I.

27. At Nusserabad, Lieut. J. C. Drummond, 19th Bombay N.I., aged 21, fourth son of Admiral and Lady Charlotte Drummond, of Megginch Castle, Perthshire.

—Drowned off the coast of Bancoote, Mrs. Lewis, wife of R. Lewis, Esq., Bombay N.I.—also their infant child.

Dec. 5. Of fever, Mr. James Grant, free mariner, aged 15.

8. Colin Chas. Forbes, third son of Colin Robertson, Esq., of York Place, London, in his 22d year.

—Mr. G. Bilton, mechanist, of the new mint, aged 26.

9. In the fort, C. J. J. Robertson, Esq., of Calcutta.

Jan. 5. Catherine, wife of Mr. Conductor H. F. Dilly, of the depot of instruction at Matongha, aged 28.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. Herapet Ter Gabriel, Esq., Armenian merchant of this island, aged 32.

15. Mrs. Heylin, wife of Mr. Henry Heylin, aged 21.

Nov. 3. Clara Frances, wife of E. T. Downes, Esq., of Kishnagur, assist. surg. of the H.C.'s service.

Singapore.

SEIZURE OF THE CARIMONS.

A considerable sensation appears to have been excited here by the proceedings of the *Rajah Muda of Rhio*, who, in conjunction with the Dutch Resident of that settlement, but ostensibly on his own account, has taken forcible possession of the Carimons, by an armament, in which was an European detachment, under the command of Major Elout, the said resident.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 9. John Patullo, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Dr. Jas. Hare, late of Calcutta.

Malacca.

On the 1st Nov. a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this settlement was held at the Court House, to take into consideration the Governor's communication that the existence of the Orphan Chamber is in opposition to that clause of the charter of justice, which provides for the administration to the estates of persons dying intestate. It appeared that its dissolution would be attended with ruinous consequences to the inhabitants, and that to call in the bonds held under the Chamber for money lent out, would be attended with much delay and trouble, or with utter ruin to many industrious individuals. Independent of this, the great utility of the Chamber was brought to view, by which it appeared that the Chamber served as a sort of bank to the inhabitants in general; that the surplus money of the Chamber, (until the late plundering of it by the Dutch government) had been applied to useful public purposes, *viz.* supporting the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy; feeding the poor; repairing the roads; supporting schools, &c.; and that the surplus fund might again be applied to similar purposes when it became any way sufficient. Upon such and other grounds it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Governor, to interfere in behalf of the Chamber, to have it formed into a body politic, independent of the Court, with the same privileges as hitherto enjoyed, but under certain alterations and regulations which would tend to its improvement.

China.

DEATHS.

Dec. 23. At Macao, Sir Wm. Fraser, Bart., president of the Select Committee of the Hon. East-India Company's establishment at Canton.

Lately. J. G. Ellis, Esq., of the Bengal military service, in his 30th year, fourth son of the late Colonel Ellis, 25th Dragoons.

Netherlands India.

STATE OF JAVA.

Batavian papers and letters to the beginning of January, contain abundant proofs that the insurrection is rather extended than diminished; although some of the Pangerangs had submitted, *Diepo Negoro* is at the head of a considerable force, and moves about with little molestation from the Dutch troops. The reinforcements from the Netherlands had not arrived.

The old Sultan of Djocokarta, who was restored by the Netherlands Government in 1826, died on the 2d of January. In consequence of his decease, the young Sultan has been placed under the guardianship of Pangerang Mangko Kosoemo.

DUTIES AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

Amsterdam, April 22.—The king of the Netherlands has declared the port of Rhio to be a free port after the 1st of January 1829, for the importation and exportation of all goods, free from tolls, duties, &c. They are to be declared under the form of a bill of lading, excepting only munitions of war, which are to be left at the disposal of the Dutch governor and council of the port.

Brussels, May 17.—By a decree of his Majesty, dated April 25, the export duties on coffee in our East-India possessions will be henceforth levied as follows:—Exported by national ships from the Netherlands, 2 florins per picol; by national ships from foreign ports, 2 florins 50 cents. per picol. By foreign ships for ports of the Netherlands, 4 florins per picol; by foreign ships for foreign ports, 5 florins.

These regulations are to take effect in the several ports of our East-India colonies 15 days after their publication. Foreign vessels clearing out for one of the ports of the Netherlands are to pay, besides the duty of 4 florins, the surplus of one florin per picol, which surplus will be repaid as soon as the cargo is discharged in one of the ports of the Netherlands.

DEATH.

Oct. 2. At Batavia, Gavorke Manuk, Esq., an Armenian merchant of that place, aged 60.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Halloran, of a daughter.

28. At Dobrold, the lady of D. Ramsay, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 8. At Sydney, Mrs. Duncomb, of a son.

25. At

23. At Minchinbury, the wife of H. Howey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. At Sydney, Miss Stephen, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, to Capt. Robison, of the New South Wales Corps.

29. In Sutton Forest, district of Argyle, James Atkinson, Esq., J. P. of Oldburn, to Miss C. Waring.

Oct. 1. At Sydney, W. Shalrp, Esq., clerk in the Colonial Office, and son of Maj. Shalrp, h. p. 29th Foot, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Milson, North Shore.

6. At Sydney, Mr. John Paul, to Miss Mary Bowen.

16. At Sydney, Mr. Badgery, of the South Creek, to Miss Dixon, niece of John Dixon, Esq., of the steam-engine, Sydney.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. At Sydney, Mr. John Nobbs, of Upper Pitt Street.

Lately. Mr. Pennington, formerly superintendent of the establishment at Port Stephens.

Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. The lady of W. S. Saunders, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 20. At Bourbon, the wife of Capt. H. W. Beyts, of the grab bark *Shah Byramgore*, of a daughter.

Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH.

Dec. 17. At Graham's Town, J. M. Cameron, Esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 55th Foot, aged 42.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1828.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Ra. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 25 3 Prem.
Disc. 0 3	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 5,300—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Jan. 16, 1828.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra. 26½ Prem.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 108½ Madras Ra. per

100 Sa. Ra. 26½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra. 1 Disc.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants

and Brokers in buying and selling Public

Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ra. per

100 Sa. Ra. 1 Disc.

Bombay, Jan. 12, 1828.

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 Ra.

Canton, Dec. 4, 1827.

Exchange on England, six months, 4s. to 4s. 2d.

Ditto on Bengal, 30 days, 200 to 202.

Ditto on Bombay, 30 days, 210 to 213.

Sysee Silver, prem. per cent. 5s. 2d.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, 28th May, 1828.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 2d of April last, granting to Major George Cunningham, of the Bengal retired list, an allowance of 200l. per annum, in addition to his present pay and allowance of 130l. per annum, on the grounds therein stated.

(Owing to the late period of the month, we must reserve a full report of the debate for our next number.)

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) having stated the purpose for which the Court had been summoned, the resolution of the Court of Directors was read, from which it appeared, that in 1816, Major (then

Captain) Cunningham had greatly signalized himself in quelling a dangerous mutiny at Bareilly. In the course of an action with the insurgents, his horse was shot under him, and he fell on the hilt of his sword, by which he was severely wounded. He then proceeded to sea, for the benefit of his health, and returned to India in 1818; but his health still continuing in a bad state, he was obliged again to go to sea. In 1819 he arrived in England, and in 1822 he represented to the Court of Directors the state of bodily suffering under which he laboured, and alluded also to the fact that he had lost his private property by the failure of a house of agency. In January, 1823, he was permitted to retire on his half-pay of 173l. 7s. 6d. per annum. A pension of 100l. was subsequently granted to him; and

and an addition of 30*l.* was afterwards made to that pension. The Court of Directors now recommend an additional pension of 200*l.* per annum, on the grounds of the important services rendered by Major Cunningham at Barcelly, in 1816, and the injury which he had received at that critical period, by which his health had been greatly impaired.

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the Court approve of the said resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court."

After a few remarks by Captain Maxwell, Mr. Trant, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Gahagan, and General Thornton, the resolution was agreed to.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court, that it was made further special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the draught of a bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A bill to consolidate and amend several acts for the further improvement of the port of London, by making docks and other works at Blackwall, for the accommodation of East-India shipping."

In answer to a question by Mr. Rigby,

The *Chairman* said, that this bill was brought in by the East-India Dock Company, in consequence of the compulsory clauses in the old bill having expired. By these clauses the Company were bound for a certain number of years to send their ships to the East-India docks, but that obligation being at an end, they might now send their ships where they pleased, with the exception of their large China ships, which could go nowhere else, the

gates of the other docks not being sufficiently large to admit them.

Mr. Gahagan made some observations in regard to certain papers relative to the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts, of Madras.

CAPTAIN PRESCOTT'S CASE.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had felt it to be their duty, in reference to the proceedings which had taken place in the Court of King's Bench against certain parties, to lay before the proprietors the whole of the papers relative to the case of Mr. E. D. Bach, and also to the case of Cadet Bailey, of the Madras service, who had been recalled, as his appointment appeared to have been improperly obtained.

Captain Prescott said, he had only to request that the proprietors would examine those papers; and if they found any cause to blame his conduct, he did not wish to cloak himself from their censure, because he sat behind the bar. (*Hear!*) He had been, in the first place, tried by a jury of his country, and honourably acquitted; but unless his acquittal came also from the proprietors, he did not wish to keep his seat. (*Hear!*)

A conversation ensued, in which the Hon. H. Lindsay, Capt. Prescott, and Mr. Carruthers took part; after which,

The Hon. H. Lindsay moved that all the papers which had been laid before the Court, on the subject of the case of Mr. J. D. Bach, and of Cadet Bailey, be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The motion, which was seconded by Captain Prescott, was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 16.

Real Property in India.—Mr. Fergusson brought in a bill 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, and the liability of such property as assets (in the hands of executors and administrators) to the payment of the debts of deceased persons; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 2d June.

May 22.

Trial by Jury in India.—Mr. Hume presented a petition from the Native Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, at Bombay, expressing their gratitude for the bill which two years ago gave them the right to sit on juries; but lamenting that the bill cast a stigma on them, by enacting

that they should be excluded from grand juries and from all juries by which Christians were to be tried for capital offences. The clause which enacted this had been passed against his (Mr. Hume's) wishes, and against the wishes of many persons of authority who possessed local knowledge of India, and were acquainted with Indian affairs. He did hope that the disabilities complained of by the petitioners would be removed, both in justice to those whom they affected, as well as with a view to raising the native population in the scale of moral and social excellence.

Lord Ashley did not oppose the prayer of the petitioners. The president of the Board of Control wished to proceed in such measures cautiously and with deliberation. The grievance complained of was certainly greater at Bombay than at any other place.

Mr. Trant supported the petition, and bore

bore testimony to the high moral character of the sects to which the petitioners belonged.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

At a subsequent period of the evening,

Mr. *Hume* moved for a copy of the regulations that have been adopted by the Supreme Courts, at the several presidencies in India, as to natives serving on juries, under the 7th of Geo. IV. cap. 37. He prefaced his motion by repeating most of the observations he made on presenting the abovementioned petition. He also read a passage from the presentment of the grand jury of Calcutta in September last, pointing out the evils resulting from the exclusion of the natives from grand juries, for which they were adequately fitted by their respectability and acquirements. The Hon. Gentleman urged the importance of an early attention on the part of government to this subject, and repeated his wish that juries were introduced into India in civil cases. He was sorry to learn that the present Chief Justice of Calcutta did not receive all that attention and approbation which should belong to his station. There was, he understood, a great variance existing between the Chief Justice and the inhabitants, for many reasons. It might be possible, he thought, that the damages in civil cases would be better assessed by a jury, as so much success had attended their introduction in criminal cases.

Lord *Ashley* declined entering into the discussion of the question opened by Mr. *Hume*. The only regulation yet received were those adopted by the Supreme Court of Bengal. They were now waiting to be laid before his Majesty, as they would not be put in force till they were returned with the approbation of the king in council.

Mr. *T. P. Courtenay* said that the capacity to serve did not imply the right to be summoned.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* acknowledged that he had at one time considered it desirable that the natives should be allowed to serve on grand juries; but he had altered his opinion when he reflected what very different ideas prevailed among them—for example, as to the rights of a master over his servants. He thought it would be more advisable to let the experiment take its course for allowing them to serve on petit juries. It would be easier and safer to extend the privilege hereafter, than to risk it entirely without experience.

Mr. *Fergusson* vouched for the honor of the natives, who were perfectly worthy of being intrusted with the functions of grand jurors.

The motion was then agreed to.

Insolvents in India—Mr. *Wynn* gave notice, that on the 3d of June he would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the insolvent laws to India.

At a subsequent part of the evening, Mr. *Hume* moved for a return of the number of persons confined for debt in the different gaols of the several presidencies of India, in the years 1826 and 1827, or in either; together with a statement of the number of years each debtor has been in confinement, the amount of the debt for which he is confined, and whether at the suit of government or an individual. The hon. member entered into a long detail respecting the hardships suffered by debtors in India, and complained that the late President of the Board of Control had not yet brought forward any measure for their relief.

Mr. *Wynn* was surprised that the hon. gentleman had not heard him give notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill on this very subject. The measure had been delayed some time by the successive deaths of the two last Chief Justices of Calcutta. He assured the house that no exertions had been wanting on his part. When the bill was before the house, it would be seen that it would give relief to a considerable extent.

Mr. *Hume* had not heard the notice. He was anxious for the returns notwithstanding, in order that the house might know the extent of the evil.

Mr. *Fergusson* recommended his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, and leave the matter in the hands of government.

Mr. *Stewart* recommended the hon. member, on the contrary, to persist in it. Four or five years ago, he was one of a deputation appointed to examine the gaol of Calcutta. They were accompanied by the Chief Justice. The scene of misery they beheld surpassed every power of description. There were upwards of 120 persons confined, many of whom had been there more than fourteen years, and for debts not exceeding twelve shillings sterling. He trusted the returns would be produced. They ought to have been on the table of the house long before now, if the authorities in India had done their duty; and if they did not attend to the instructions sent from this country, they ought to be made to do it. As to the extension of the bankrupt laws, he would appeal to the right hon. and learned gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh), who had sat on the bench of Bombay, whether there was not an immense waste of property in the estates of those who died insolvent, or became so during their life.

Sir *James Mackintosh* could state, that though his observation had not been carried to an extent equal to that of the hon. gentleman, at a much more recent period he had seen enough to say, that the evils of the system of imprisonment for debt in India were very great, and most grievously oppressive. From what he had seen, he was bound to say that great evil and manifest

nifest injustice ensued from the scrambles which took place on occasions of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the great houses of trade. He had felt very painfully that widows and orphans—those who were absent, and those who were utterly defenceless—were generally deprived of all chance of receiving their proportion of the estate; while those who were on the spot, and shewed that vigilance, for which he did not blame them, which naturally belonged to persons engaged in commerce, were alone able to take care of their own interests. The consequence was, that ruin and distress fell on those who deserved it the least, and on whom it operated the most severely. He would not pretend to give an answer to the question put by the right hon. gentleman, without much more reflection than he could then bestow on it; but as to the fact, he would not hesitate to say that the existing system of law was a great evil. There was a want of equity in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent, to which he could himself bear witness.

The motion was then agreed to.

Expenses of the Courts in India.—Mr. Hume then moved for an account of the sums authorized to be received by the officers of the Supreme Courts of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, in the form of an average for the last two or three years, distinguishing the amount of salaries from that of fees. The Hon. Member referred to the representation made by the grand jury of Calcutta on the subject of the fees in the Supreme Court, and to the address of the Chief Justice; and he animadverted upon the exorbitancy of the fees received by some of the officers of the court, which made their receipts, he believed, greater than those of the judges. As these personages had declined interfering, he thought that this government should interfere.

Lord Ashley said that the courts of India only announced from time to time such variation in fees as were agreed upon; and, consequently, there would be great difficulty in meeting the Hon. Gentleman's motion from the documents that were in this country.

Mr. Fergusson could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman, because, so far from there being any increase in the rate of fees during the last 27 years, they had, in many instances, diminished. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, thought that the grand jury had not had so much right to complain as the Hon. Member for Aberdeen seemed to have supposed. It might, perhaps, be the case that officers received more than they did formerly; but this arose from an increase in the business of the court, and not from any additional

charge that was made on that business. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume observed, that he did not see why, the business of the courts having increased, the officers should be entitled to an increase of salary in consequence, which had never been calculated upon in the first instance.

Mr. Trant thought that the subject was an important one, and perfectly agreed in the propriety of the Hon. Gentleman's motion.

The motion was then agreed to.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

3d. Foot. Serj. G. Edwards, to be qu. mast., v. Coulson, dec. (25 Oct. 27.)

6th Foot. Lieut. T. Holyoake, to be capt. by purch., v. Irwin, who rets. (17 Apr. 26); Capt. J. Dawson, from h. p. 3d. Gar. Bat.; to be capt., v. Chespe, app. to 96th F. (24 Apr.); Ens. W. Johnson to be lieut. by purch., v. Holyoake (17 Apr.) J. B. Home, to be ens., by purch., v. Johnson (17 Apr.)

16th Foot. Maj. A. G. Campbell, from h. p., to be capt., v. M. Ross, who exch., rec. diff. (24 Apr.)

30th Foot. Ens. F. Horn, to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connor, who rets.; G. Hutchinson, to be ens. by purch., v. Horn (both 17 Apr.)

26th Foot. R. Chearnley, to be ens. by purch., v. Bathe, prom. in 30th F. (24 Apr.)

30th Foot. Lieut. Jas. Light, to be capt. by purch., v. Powell, prom. (17 Apr.); Ens. J. W. Bathe, from 26th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Light (24 Apr.)

31st Foot. Lieut. C. A. Vallency, to be capt. 7th F., to be lieut., v. Binney, who exch. (24 Apr.)

46th Foot. Capt. W. J. St. John, from h. p. Cape corps cav., to be capt., v. A. G. Parker, who exch. (24 Apr.)

58th Foot. Assist Surg. C. C. Hughes, from 14th L. Dr., to be assist. surg. (17 Apr.)

Ceylon Reg. Lieut. R. Jefferson, to be adj., v. Rogers, prom. (10 Dec. 27.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 26. *Wavortree*, Short, from Batavia and Singapore (for Antwerp); at Dartmouth.—7. *Buckinghamshire*, Glaspool, from China 16th Dec.; at Deal.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hamney, from Bengal 22d Dec.; at Liverpool.—8. *Margaret*, M'Cormick, from Cape of Good Hope 3d Jan.; at Gravesend.—30. *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal, 18th Jan. (with treasure); off the Wight.—*Nautilus*, Nash, from China 27th Dec. (for Rotterdam); at Cowes.—May 1. *Lady Rose*, Russell, from Ceylon 3d Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 22d Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Tigress*, Sheriff, from Bengal 13th Dec.; at Liverpool.—4. *Osprey*, M'Gill, from Bengal, 26th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Kellis Castle*, Ladd, from China 26th Dec.; at Deal.—*Malvina*, Murray, from Bengal 24th Dec.; at Deal.—*Cumbrian*, Blyth, from Bombay 16th Jan.; off the Start.—5. *Recovery*, Chapman, from Bombay 6th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 29th Feb.; at Deal.—6. *Cambridge*, Pearce, from Batavia, 16th Jan.; at Cowes.—7. *Madagascar*, Turner, from the Mauritius, 19th Jan.; at Gravesend.—8. *Protector*, Waugh, from Bengal, 10th Dec., and Madras, 17th Jan.; off Poole.—8. *Camper*, from the Mauritius, 20th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Luna*, Knox, from Cape of Good Hope 16th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—9. *Turner*, Leader, from Bombay 13th Jan.; at Liverpool.—10. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Bengal 24th Jan.; at Liverpool.—11. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bengal 10th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 16th Mar.; at Deal.—*Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, from Bengal 27th Dec.; at Deal.—*Kingston*, Brown, from Bengal 19th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 8th March; at Deal.—12. *Royal George*, Reynolds, from

from Bengal 15th Dec.; off Weymouth.—13. *Ann*, Sly, from the Mauritius 7th Feb.; at Deal.—21. *St. David*, Richardson, from Bombay 15th Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 18th Jan.; off Plymouth.—Simpson, Black, from the Mauritius 6th Feb.; at Greenock.—25. *Joseph*, Christopherson, from Bengal 31st Dec.; at Gravesend.—27. *Perseus*, Plunkett, from V. D. Land 4th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Governor Ready*, Young, from the Mauritius 30th Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 8th March; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

April 25. *Chatham*, Bragg, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—28. *Canning*, Baylis, for China; from Deal.—*London*, Smith, for China; from Deal.—*Eliza Jane*, Liddell, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—*Captain Cook*, Wallis, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Lonach*, Noakes, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Bolivar*, Small, for Mauritius; from Deal.—30. *Mary*, Dobson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*Coronet*, Daniel, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from Cove of Cork.—May 2. *Isabella*, Parker, for Bordeaux and Bengal (with coals); from Deal.—3. *Pomona*, Highat, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—4. *Saucy Jack*, Hippenstall, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—5. *Augusta*, Glass, for China; from Deal.—*Atlas*, Hunt, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Countess of Harcourt*, Harrison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); for Deal.—*Edward Colston*, Hamlyn, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Bengal.—6. *Croton*, Baird, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Chieftain*, Blair, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Darius*, Hunter, for Ceylon and Bengal; from Deal.—*Seppings*, Leader, for the Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—10. *Prince of Orange*, Jamieson, for Bombay; from Leith.—12. *Mountaineer*, Canny, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Alice*, Todd, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*City of Edinburgh*, Clendon, for Cove of Cork and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Prince George*, Andrew, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Borneo*, Whicheloh, for ditto, ditto; from Deal.—*Rose*, Marquis, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Prince Regent*, Hoamer, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Fairy*, Welburn, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Minerva*, Watson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—14. *Isabella*, Fox, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—15. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Isabella*, Leeds, for China; from Liverpool.—16. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Diamond*, Clark, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Herculean*, Gunson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Richard*, Graves, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—19. *Scipio*, Petrie, for Singapore and Penang; from Liverpool.—20. *St. George*, Swainson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Lord Lyndoch*, Beadle, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—22. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—24. *Amity*, Gray, for Ceylon (with troops); from Deal.—26. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*archioness of Ely*, Mangles, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Asia*, Balderston, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Rosburgh Castle*, Denny, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Bride*, Brown, for Cape of Good Hope and Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Waverree, from Batavia: Mr. Jas. Lowry; Lieut. M'Dowell, Bombay marine.

Per Minerva, from Bengal: Mrs. Warde; Mrs. Fane; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Becher; Mrs. Cureton; Geo. Warde, Esq., H.C. service; Lieut. Col. Bird, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. Becher, 10th Bengal L.C.; Capt. Buckley, 5th ditto; Capt. Cureton, H.M. 10th Lancers; R. D. Mangles, Esq., civil service; Wm. Peters, Esq., merchant; Mr. R. W. Walters, H.C. marine; Mr. T. Lynch.—Children: Misses Bird, Becher, Cureton, Garden, two Fane, two Roberts, Tilghman, Begbie, and Beeby; Masters Collier, Vibart, Shaw, Clarke, two Warde, and two Cureton; several servants; 54 invalids.

Per Washington, from China: Mr. D. S. Lyons, of Baltimore.

Per Nautilus, from China: Mr. Just, watch-maker.

Per Lady Rowena, from Ceylon: Capt. Geo. Stewart; Mrs. Stewart; J. G. Forbes, Esq., civil service; Miss Tranchell; Capt. Vaughan, Royal Artillery; Capt. Warde, Engineers, and family; Capt. Tranchell, 1st Ceylon Regt., and family;

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Wesleyan Missionary; Miss Sutherland; Maj. Bouchier, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Dillon, Royal Staff Corps; Mrs. Andrews; 10 invalids.

Per Keldie Castle, from China: Capt. Thos. Leach, from St. Helena; Mrs. Leach, and five children; Mr. Purvis.

Per Recovery, from Bombay: Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Col. Whitchole; Mrs. Maj. Davis, Miss Williams; Col. Sandwith; Col. Whitchole; Maj. Long; Capt. Hardy, and Capt. Rose, Bombay marine; three Misses Dunlop; two Misses Baillie; Misses Leighton, Wilson, Wooler, Whitchole, Wedderburn, and Brown; two Masters Grant; two Masters Hardy; Masters Baillie and Wedderburn; 12 native and European servants.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Pearce; Mrs. Jervis, Lieut. Col. Pearce; Capt. Lawrence, Bombay marine; Major Godby, Maj. Moncrieff, 53d Bengal N.I.; Capt. Wallace; Capt. Holmes; Dr. Richards; two Misses Pearce; two Misses Jervis; two Masters Pearce; Master Jervis.

Per Mainina, from Bombay: Lieut. Carny; Lieut. M'Dermott; Mr. Luykin; Mr. Sharpe (dead since his arrival); Mr. Elderton; Mr. A. Collins.

Per Protector, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Gwatkin; Mrs. Kindersley; Mrs. Munro; Miss Noble; R. Rodgers, Esq.; John Russell, Esq.; Thos. Wheatley, Esq.; John C. Scott, Esq.; Dr. A. Campbell; Dr. T. Bell, R.N.; Mr. T. Williams, Surg. H.C. service; Capt. J. Grant, 3d Buffs; Capt. J. B. Fenton; Lieut. H. N. Noble; Lieut. E. Horne, and Lieut. H. J. Williams, all of H.C. service; Misses M. Gwatkin, M. Munro, and Pugh; two Misses Elliott; two Misses Paake; Masters L. Gwatkin, Armstrong, Maberly, Russell, and Kindersley; 10 servants.

Per Cambridge, from Bengal, &c.: Mrs. Bowyer and four children; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Bertrand; Mrs. Henderson and three children; Mrs. Schnell; two Misses Watson; Miss Schnell; Lieut. Col. Bowyer; Lieut. Col. Watson; Maj. Showers, Bengal army; Maj. Crole, aide-de-camp to Gov. General; Capt. Carnac, R.N.; Captains Bertrand, Flinnacome, and Akenaid, H.M. 14th foot; Capt. Webster, H.M. 44th regt.; Capt. Polwhele, Madras artillery; Capt. Wyllie, Madras infantry; Lieut. Bolton, 13th L. Drags.; J. Carnegie, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Messrs. Morrison, Marshall, Kerr, and Briggs; Master P. Dewall; Miss Payne; 45 invalids; seven native servants.

Per Cambridge, from Batavia: Mr. Donovan, merchant.

Per Kingston, from Bengal: Mrs. Barclay, J. Fallowfield, Surgeon Bengal estab.; J. Castelli, Esq., ditto; J. Ogilvy, Esq., civil service; Capt. Ogilvy, King's Royals; Lieut. D. Ogilvy, Bengal N.I.; Capt. J. Barclay, Bengal cav.; J. O. Owen, Esq.; T. D. Bainbridge, Esq.; twelve children; five native servants.

Per Lady MacNaughten, from Bengal: J. W. Wybault, Esq.; Mrs. Maj. Wrottesley; Mrs. Stainforth; Misses Stewart, and Warlow; three Misses Wrottesley; two Misses Stainforth; two Misses Fraser; Rev. W. Fraser; Capt. Stainforth, cavalry; C. Goddard, Esq.; Masters J. Stainforth, R. Fraser, and E. Bradford; six servants.

Per Farquharson, from China: Capt. W. Allen, of the late ship *Asia*.

Per St. David, from Bombay: Lieut. Iggleaide, H.C. marine; Ens. Gray, H.M. 41st regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Gautin and child.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Rose, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. B. Wheeler; Mr. R. M. Thomas, attorney; Mrs. Thomas and four daughters; Messrs. C. Ingh and T. Griffin, free merchants; Mr. E. W. Eytz, assist. surg. Madras; Mrs. Pointon; Miss Jane Bald; Miss L. B. Barlow; Miss M. Smirnow; Messrs. G. Cruickshank, J. Sanderson; H. Kenny, W. Tollenhaue, and J. M'Donald, cadets; Lieut. Col. Oglander, Capt. Brehant, Lieut. Guthrie, Ens. Strong, Ens. Perce, Ens. Shelly, Ens. Fitzgerald, Paymaster, Whitty, Surg. Preston, and Adj. Pointon, all of H.M. 26th foot; Lieut. Mackenzie, of H.M. Royal Regt.; 210 soldiers H.M. 26th regt.; 25 soldiers' wives; 29 children of ditto; several servants.

Per Prince Regent, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. C. Morice; Miss F. Maclean and Miss C. Maclean; Miss H. Macleod, returning; Miss F. Austin; Miss

Miss A. Carthew; Mrs. Pratt, wife of Capt. Pratt; Maj. Spry, returning; Mrs. Spry; Miss Spry; Mr. W. Wood; Mr. T. Wells; Mr. W. Turner; Messrs. A. Waseley, C. Davidson, F. Davidson, T. Phillott, and J. Shaw, cadets; Lieut. Col. Shaw, and Capt. Cuppage, H.M. 46th regt.; Major James, Capt. Pratt, Capt. Marshall, Lieut. Colley, Lieut. Piggott, Lieut. Thompson, Ens. Welby, Ens. Coombe, and Asst. Surg. Thompson, all of H.M. 26th Regt.; 218 soldiers H.M. 26th and 46th Regts.; 25 soldiers' wives; 24 children of ditto; several servants.

Per Orisell, for China: Mrs. J. S. Turing, for Anjier; Mr. Thos. Milne, and Mr. Robt. Milne, for ditto.

Per Atlas, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Bury; Mr. and Mrs. Staggart; Mr. Watson; Mr. Christmas; Mr. Goddard; Mr. Ford; Capt. Chyhill; Mrs. Clayhill.

Per Canning, for China: The Rev. G. H. Vachell, chaplain; Mr. Jas. Bannerman; Mr. J. F. N. Daniel; Mrs. Daniel and daughter; Mr. W. Baynes; Mrs. Baynes, and two children; five servants.

Per Asia, for Bengal: Mrs. Col. Thompson; Mrs. Paxton; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Hemming; Miss J. Turnbull; Miss M. Thompson; Mr. Stewart Paxton; Mr. John Hunter, junior merchant; Mr. C. Garbett, assist. surg.; Messrs. C. F. Wake, W. J. Parker, and D. C. Campbell, cadets; Messrs. G. Kelly and N. Wauge, free mariners; Master C. Abbott; Lieut. Bonham, H. M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Col. S. Campbell, Capt. G. Hogarth, Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. T. W. Boyes, Lieut. M. M'Innes, Lieut. T. J. Campbell, Lieut. W. Kelly, and Lieut. J. B. Hemming, all of H. M. 26th regt.; detachment of H. M. 26th regt.; soldiers' wives, &c.

Per Malcolm, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. R. Moore, H. M. 46th regt.; Mrs. Moore; Capt. H. Delafosse, Bengal artillery; Mrs. Delafosse; Miss Delafosse; Mr. H. B. Beresford; Dr. W. Sheddon; Lieut. N. Walter, Madras N.I.; Mrs. Walter; Miss Walter; several servants.

Per Marchioness of Ely, for Bengal: H. Nesbit, Esq., civil service; Mrs. Nesbit; Mrs. Strange; Miss C. C. J. Ricketts, returning; Miss L. Kelly, ditto; Miss E. A. Kelly, ditto; Mr. T. Johns, paymaster H. M. 14th regt.; Lieut. John Bracken, returning; Messrs. H. B. Harrington and C. E. H. Repton, writers; Messrs. J. K. Pond, C. F. Trower, F. W. Mundy, and Hayward, cadets; Mr. H. M. Sternale, free mariner; Messrs. J. B. Smith, W. Thompson, H. Moore, and C. Moore, to reside; Capt. Johnson, Capt. Saranger, Capt. M'Latchie, Lieut. Calder, Lieut. Mauls, Lieut. Campbell, and assist. surg. Brady, all of H. M. 26th regt.; detachment of H. M. 46th regt.; soldiers' wives, &c.

Per Juliana, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Eliza Ely; Miss Eliza Ely; Miss Maria Ely; two Misses Maxwell; Miss Jimima Aitken; Miss Mary Falconer; Miss Eliza Falconer; Capt. F. H. Ely; Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes; Lieut. Cramer; Lieut. Knyvett; Messrs. Bell, Bicknell, McAdam, Bigge, Lloyd, McDermott, Palmer, Groumds, Martin, Colt, McKree, and Terry.

Per St. George, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Ritchie; two Misses Graham; Miss Magrath; Captains Dalzell, Gray, and Watkins; Lieutenants Walter, Scott, and Horne; Messrs. Ritchie, Cameron, Magra h, Ogilvie, Williamson, &c.

Per Lord Lyndoch, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Anderson, civilian; Mrs. Anderson; Mr. E. Barton, merchant; Mrs. Barton; Misses Savi, Phillips, Lumsden, Mitchell, Sewell, Pattle, and Blaxland; Col. Sewell, dep. qu. mast. gen. Madras; Major Crew; Mr. Pattle; Mr. Buch; Mr. Towgood; Mr. Potts; Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Spencer.

Per Rosburgh Castle, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Barton; Capt. Abdy; Dr. Sheane; Capt. Mackay; Messrs. Line, Anstruther, Taynton, Mackay, Brown, Bremner, Palmer, Mee, and Leslie; Mrs. Bishop; Misses Ricketts, E. Molby, M. Molby, Todd, and Garratt; four native servants.

Per Charles Kerr, for Bombay: Dr. Kembal; Mr. Henderson; Capt. Billimore; Mr. C. Baker; Mr. Brazier; Mr. Berdin; Mr. Kembal; Misses Shaw, Pollixon, Smith, E. Holmes, and H. Holmes; three native servants.

Per Hercules, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Freeman, H. C. service, in command of troops.

Per Saucy Jack, for Baggal; Mr. Hughes.

Per Isabella, for Madras: Lieut. Cates, H. M. 26th regt.; Mrs. Cates.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 18. At sea, on board the *Minerva*, on the passage from Bengal, the lady of Wm. Fane, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a daughter.

April 22. At Balgarvie, the lady of Lieut. Col. Webster, Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

27. At Marshgate Cottage, Richmond, the lady of R. N. Matthews, Esq., lately of Buxar, in the East-Indies, of a daughter.

May 4. At St. Omers, the lady of Capt. Clifford, of the Hon. Company's ship *Lady Melville*, of a son.

10. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Lieut. Godwin, 46th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. At Liverpool, the Rev. T. T. Thomson, M.A., late of Calcutta, to Dorothy, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Dickinson, of Kendal.

22. At Tynemouth Church, Alex. Watt, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Susanna, daughter of S. Kelso, Esq., of Preston.

May 8. At Salcombe Regis, Devon, the Rev. Henry Dweley Ryder, eldest son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and nephew to the Earl of Harrowby, to Cornelia Sarah, youngest daughter of George Cornish, Esq., of Salcombe Hill, in the same county.

Lieut. J. H. Wilson, of the Bombay marine, to Miss Charlotte Stabile, of Enfield.

13. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Owen Morton, Esq., eldest son of the late Jas. Morton, Esq., of Rehoboth, in the county of Dublin, to Isabella Stuart, eldest daughter of J. A. Andrew, Esq., late surgeon of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment.

15. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, John Smith, Esq., Capt. in the Madras Cavalry, to Maria, daughter of Jas. Lockhart, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late D. Coxe, Esq., of Upper Seymour Street.

20. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles Lloyd, Esq., late of the civil service of Bengal, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Williams, rector of Llanbedr, North Wales.

26. At Monmouth, E. Peppercombe, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Charlotte, 3d daughter of J. Price, Esq., of Monmouth.

27. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. Col. Brook, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Frances, daughter of the late J. H. Dungate, Esq., of Iffeld, county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

April 6. On board the *Kingston*, on the passage from Calcutta, Ensign Crauford Tait, 28th Bengal N.I., in his 21st year.

24. At Rosend Castle, Flifeshire, Mrs. Broughton, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Broughton, of Rosend, formerly Lieut. Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

May 1. At Lyme Regis, Capt. Francis Sharpe, within a few hours after his arrival from India.

6. At Herne Bay, near Canterbury, Jas. Gilmour, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 61.

14. At Brighton, Christian Wilkinson, wife of Capt. H. Hutchinson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 39.

22. In Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, Lieut. Gen. T. J. Backhouse, who for many years commanded H.M. 47th regt., principally in the East and West-Indies, aged 63.

23. In Montague Square, after a long and painful illness, Colonel Weguelin, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At Norfolk, in Virginia (U.S.), St. George Tucker, Esq., uncle of Mr. Tucker, one of the present Directors of the Hon. E. I. Company.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 June—Prompt 29 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campt, Pekoe, and Souchoing, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,000,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 6 June—Prompt 5 September.
Company's and Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1828. Sept. 10 June 10	Alfred. Fairlie. Rockingham.	716 756 423	J. T. E. Flint M. F. Gordon Alex. Forthingham	J. T. E. Flint Steph. J. Fuller Wm. Hornblow	E. I. Docks E. I. Docks W. I. Docks	Chas. Moss, Mark-lane. E. and A. Rule, Lime-street. Richardson, Ireland, & Co., Cowper's
Madras & Bengal	Graves. Ports.	Aurora. Thalia.	550 670	Samuel Owen & Co. Biden and Milne.	Samuel Owen Wm. H. Biden	E. I. Docks City Canal.	E. Read, Riches-court, Lime-street. Tomlin and Man, Threadneedle-st.
Bengal	Graves.	Cornwall. Lord Hungerford. Broxborough. Cesar. Carn Bras Castle. Eather. Triumph. Bolton. Cambrian. Kath. Stewart. Forbes.	872 736 756 621 569 368 535 600 720 457	Palmer, McKillop, & Co. Joseph L. Heathorn Petrie and Chapman. Johnston and Meaburn. Huddart and Co. John Collinson R. and T. Green Michael Andrew Bazett and Co.	Wm. Aldham Wm. Heathorn Edw. Chapman Thos. A. Watt Thomas Davey James Robinson Thomas Green John Clarkson Jos. Blyth Ingram Chapman	E. I. Docks E. I. Docks E. I. Docks E. I. Docks E. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., & Bolton & Kel. J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane. John S. Bringle, Birchin-lane. Lysal & Greig, Billiter-square. John Pirie and Co. Lysal and Greig. Richardson, Ireland, and Co. Michael Andrew, Crown-court. Bazett and Co. John Chapman and Co.
Bombay	Graves.	Dublin. Recovery. Africa. Dunvegan Castle. Campo Bello. Ellen. Archilles. Morning Star. Barbara. Sydney Packet. Earl of Egremont. Indon. Adams. Surry. Harriet. Mary. Swiftsure. Teresa Mary. Mazy. Long.	350 600 350 446 300 195 104 345 280 145 230 230 346 250 300 347 250 363 368	James Gray J. Chapman and Co. William Tindell. G. Robinson and Finlay Chaloner and Co. R. Fenwick Alexander Robertson J. D. Thomson Wm. Tindell. J. Mawray Robert Johnson Anderson, Wise, & Co. Captain and J. Mills. Robert Brooks Anthony Ridley William Beschoft. T. and D. Asquith. John George Hurley Wigrams and Green John Bunner	— Stewart H. C. Chapman John Skelton Thomas Finlay Thos. P. Corner C. Camper John Henderson. John Dunn John Waring Robert Johnson William Eadie Thos. Franchlin. Ranulph Dacre John Knaggs Wm. Beschoft. Thos. Johnson T. and D. Asquith. John George Hurley H. G. Hartley John Lusk	E. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks City Canal. W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks	E. and A. Rule. John Chapman and Co. John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane. E. Robinson, Cheapside, and Buckles and A. Rule. Cooks and Long, Mark-lane. Cooks and Long. L. Swainson, Nag's Head-court. John Lyney, jun. L. Swainson. Cooks and Long. Anderson, Wise, and Co., Old Jury. Wm. Robertson, Crutched-Friars. Robert Brooks, Old Broad-street. Buckles and Co. R. F. Wade, London-street. Richardson, Ireland, and Co. and R. Tomlin and Man. [Thornhill John Pirie and Co. J. Blunser, Church-row.

31st May 1828.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Buckinghamshire*, *Kellie Castle* and *Farquharson*, from China; the *Minerva*, *Cambridge*, *Kingston*, *Lady Macnaghten*, and *Royal George* from Bengal; and the *Protector*, from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Coloured Piece-Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Sugar—Indigo—Saltpetre—Cotton.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Nankeens—Raw Silk—Silks—Crapes—China-Piece Goods—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl—Rice—Turmeric—Rhubarb—Soy—India Ink—Bamboos—Rattans—Marble Slabs—Sherry.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

<i>Voyage.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Managing Owners.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>First Officers.</i>	<i>Second Officers.</i>	<i>Third Officers.</i>	<i>Fourth Officers.</i>	<i>Surgeons.</i>	<i>Purcurs.</i>	<i>Consignments.</i>	<i>To be Afloat.</i>	<i>To be in the Ports.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
6	<i>Dunira</i>	1295	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton	John Shute	James Rickett	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Burlin	J. Giles	Bombay & China	1827.	1828.	5 Jan.
2	<i>Edinburgh</i>	1325	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw D. Marshall	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlins	Robt. Harvey	W. J. Shephard	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	19 Nov	3 Dec.	3 Jan.
8	<i>General Harris</i>	1293	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite Henry Burn	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird	Thos. N. Were	John Millard	J. H. Lanyon	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	18 do.	24 Mar.
6	<i>General Coutts</i>	1342	Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	W. Drynner	J. Elphinstone	D. Robertson	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge	W. Maltman	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	8 Feb.
4	<i>Sir David Scott</i>	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. O. Fraser	W. Ticheath	D. J. Ward	John Rose	P. J. Maxwell	David Scott	T. A. Gibb	Bombay & China	18 do.	6 Feb.	10 do.
9	<i>Marys of Huntly</i>	1329	S. Mac Taggart	J. S. Fraser	Thos. Leach	R. Tabor	A. P. Costabadi	A. Macqueen	Alex. Stirling	John Lenox	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
4	<i>Berwickshire</i>	1329	S. Marjoribanks	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas	T. Shephard	J. W. Edmonds	H. Dalrymple	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
1	<i>Reliance</i>	1415	John F. Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Edw. Jacob	C. W. Loveridge	Samuel Hyde	C. Udale	Jas. Grant	W. Spawforth	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
4	<i>Duchess of Athol</i>	1320	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys	Geo. Stewart	C. Welstead	Rich. H. Cox	W. Dickinson	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
2	<i>Abacrombie</i>	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles	Geo. Frampton	H. Shephard	W. Pitcairn	W. Hitchcock	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
7	<i>Earl of Balcarras</i>	1417	Company's Ship	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Boulter J. Bell	E. Dupuis	Henry Amot	Wm. Ahlsie	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
9	<i>George the Fourth</i>	1329	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	Wm. Pulham	F. G. Moore	Wm. P'gott	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
8	<i>Marquis Camden</i>	1361	W. C. Drysdale	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
4	<i>Macqueen</i>	1333	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	F. Macquenn	John Pitcairn	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae	J. W. Walkinshaw	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
4	<i>William Fairlie</i>	1349	Joseph Hare	Thos. Blair	Geo. Deudney T. W. Marriott	N. de St. Croix	R. Burroughes	J. H. Thorne	Geo. Comb	Peter Milne	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
2	<i>Lord Louthier</i>	1329	H. Blanshard	Charles Steward	G. C. Kennedy	Benj. Bailey	H. W. Parker	S. H. Macaulay	Robt. Martin	C. S. Compton	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
8	<i>Castle Huntly</i>	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	Thos. Dunkin	T. B. Kenfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kierman	John Main	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
6	<i>Conning</i>	1326	Company's Ship	Philip Baylis	T. B. Kenfold	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	J. G. F. Pigott	F. Kierman	H. Beveridge	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
6	<i>London</i>	1326	Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	A. Rivers	R. M. Isacke	O. Richardson	Jas. Jameson	D. T. Roy	R. Dudgeon	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
6	<i>Oswell</i>	1339	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding	Charles Jones	W. Bremner	W. M. Killigan	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
9	<i>Prince Regent</i>	938	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	Henry Harris	G. M. Abbott	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Crowe	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
9	<i>Rose</i>	1024	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marguis	Wm. Marguis	J. A. Semhouse	Chas. White	D. Runkin	Wm. Cook	John Millet	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
9	<i>Marchioness of Ely</i>	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Penruddocke	Wm. Scott	Honey Milroy	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
9	<i>Asia</i>	958	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Robt. Pitcher	J. Miller	J. Copling	G. Abbott	R. Renwick	W. I. Irwin	Bombay & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	23 do.
CHARTERED for ONE VOYAGE.														
	<i>Malcolm</i>	605	Robert W. Eyles	James Eyles							Madras & Bengal	1828.	1828.	
	<i>Heracles</i>	463	Buckles and Co.	Wm. Vaughan							China & Halifax	29 Apr.	18 May	
	<i>Lord Wm. Bentinck</i>	564	G. Hillhouse	John Cragie										
	<i>Lady Kemarney</i>	563	George Joud	Thos. Delafons										
	<i>Adelbert</i>	451	Wm. Bawtree	Lucas Percival										
	<i>James Pattison</i>	513	Thomas Ward	Joseph Grote										
	<i>Maia</i>	650	Henry Templar	R. Thornhill										
	<i>Busan</i>	590	Thomas Ward	George Holliday										
	<i>Matfield</i>	524	Joseph Sonnes											

PRICE CURRENT, May 27.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.				Indigo, Blue.....lb				£.	s.	d.	—	£.	s.	d.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Blue and Violet.....lb	0	9	0	—	0	10	1
Coffee, Java.....cwt							Purple and Violet.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
— Cheribon.....	1	15	0	—	2	5	0	Violet.....	0	7	0	—	0	8
— Sumatra.....	1	12	0	—	1	16	0	Violet and Copper.....	0	6	0	—	0	7
— Bourbon.....							Copper.....	0	5	6	—	0	7	0
— Mocha.....	3	5	0	—	5	0	0	Consuming sorts.....	0	3	6	—	0	5
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5	Oude good and fine.....	0	4	6	—	0	6
— Madras.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	5	Do, middling.....	0	3	0	—	0	4
— Bengal.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	5	Low and bad Oude.....	0	0	2	—	0	2
— Bourbon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9	Madras.....	0	5	0	—	0	6
Drugs & for Dyeing.							Do, mid. ord. and bad.....	0	2	4	—	0	4	9
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	14	0	0	Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3	15	0	—	4	0	0	— Patna.....	0	18	0	—	1	1
— Borax, Refined.....	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	Safflower.....	1	0	0	—	7	10
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0					Sago.....	0	12	0	—	1	10
Camphire.....	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	Saltpetre.....	1	3	6	—	1	11
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb							Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb							
— Ceylon.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	— Novl.....	0	14	11	—	1	11
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10	0	— Ditto White.....	0	15	9	—	1	3
— Lignea.....	4	2	0	—	5	0	0	— China.....	0	18	4	—	0	19
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	8	—	0	1	6	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	4	0	—	0	7
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Cloves.....	0	1	2	—	0	2
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	— Mace.....	0	3	8	—	0	5
— Arabic.....	1	5	0	—	3	10	0	— Nutmegs.....	0	2	11	—	0	3
— Assafetida.....	3	15	0					— Ginger.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	17
— Benjamin.....	2	0	0	—	50	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	4
— Animi.....	3	0	0	—	9	0	0	— White.....	0	0	7	—	0	1
— Gambogium.....	20	0	0	—	25	0	0	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	13
— Myrrh.....	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	— Siam and China.....	1	9	0	—	1	18
— Olibanum.....	2	10	0	—	5	10	0	— Mauritius.....	1	7	0	—	1	19
Kino.....	11	0	0	—	14	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	1	5	—	0	1
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	6	— Congou.....	0	2	2	—	0	2
— Dye.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4
— Shell.....cwt.	3	16	0	—	5	10	0	— Campoi.....	0	2	5	—	0	2
— Stick.....	3	0	0	—	4	0	0	— Twankay.....	0	2	0	—	0	3
Musk, China.....oz.	1	5	0	—	1	16	0	— Pekoe.....	0	3	4	—	0	3
Oil, Cassia.....	0	0	5	—				— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	0	—	0	3
— Cinnamon.....	0	0	9	—	0	10	0	— Hyson.....	0	4	1	—	0	5
— Cloves.....lb	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	— Young Hyson.....						
— Mace.....	0	0	1	—	0	0	2	Gunpowder.....						
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	9	—	0	3	0	Tortoiseshell.....	1	8	0	—	2	0
Opium.....								Wood, Sanders Red.....ton	9	0	0	—	10	0
— 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	14	0	—	1	16	0							
— Bengal.....	1	7	0	—	1	11	0							
— China.....	1	16	0	—	2	2	0							
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	10	0	—	4	4	0							
— Blue.....	4	0	0	—	4	10	0							

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

Oil, Southern.....tun	30	0	0				
— Sperm.....	82	0	0				
— Head Matter.....	85	0	0				
Wool.....lb	0	10	—	0	5	6	
Wood, Blue Gum.....ton	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
— Cedar.....	0	5	—	0	0	0	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 April to 25 May.

Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr.Ct. Red.	3 Pr.Ct. Consols.	3 Pr.Ct. Consols.	3 Pr.Ct. Red.	N.4Pr.Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	208 1/4	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	249	64 65p
28	—	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	—	64 65p
29	208 1/9	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	99p	64 65p
30	208 1/4	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	99 100p	64 65p
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May										
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	97 98p	63 65p
3	207 1/8	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	—	64 65p
5	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	249	64 66p
6	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	248 1/2	97p 66 67p
7	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	248 1/2	98p 65 66p
8	207	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	—	64 66p
9	207 1/2	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	96p	64 65p
10	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	98p	63 65p
12	206 1/2	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	248	97 99p 63 64p
13	—	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	98 99p	63 65p
14	207 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	97p	63 65p
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	206 1/8	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	248	98p 63 65p
17	—	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	97 99p	63 65p
19	—	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	249 1/2	98 99p 63 65p
20	207	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	98 99p	64 65p
21	206 1/7	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	99p	64 65p
22	206 1/7	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	99p	63 65p
23	206 1/4	84 1/8	84 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	—	62 64p
24	—	85 1/8	85 1/8	85 1/8	92 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	19 1/8	248	98 99p 61 63p

I N D E X.

A.

- Ackyab*, establishment of a dawk between, and Chittagong, 101—Mug levy at, disarmed, *ib.*—sickness at, 687.
- Adam* (Mr. John), character of, 622.
- Aerolites*, supposed origin of, 60.
- Africa*, names of sovereigns in, 496—British travellers in, 665, 805.
- Agricultural Society of Calcutta*—meetings of, 62, 352, 659, 805—prize subjects put forth by, 493.
- Ahmedabad*, assault of a judge at, 392.
- Ainslie* (Dr.), on the constitutions best suited to the climate of India, 742.
- Alligator* destroyed at Calcutta, 99.
- Amherst* (Lord), particulars of his tour to the Upper Provinces of India, 262, 367—returns to Calcutta, 499, 508—entertainment to, 818.
- (Lady), drawing room held by, 508.
- Amherstia nobilis*, account of the tree so denominated, 494.
- Amherst Town*, dangerous harbour at, 509.
- Amsterdam* (Island of), rescue of two men from, 823.
- Animals*, hospitals for, in India, 663—analogy between fossil and living, 666.
- Anthrophagy* amongst the Battaks, 448.
- Antiquities*, Egyptian, 143—Hindu, 511.
- Aphorisms* from Hindu writers, 771.
- Appeals from India*, heard before the Privy Council—Ruttonjee and another, *v.* Cawasjee, 408—Mullick, *v.* Mullick, 409—White, *v.* Cleghorn, 707—Nauchier, *v.* Setupputty, 721.
- Aral Sea*, change in, 15.
- Army* (Indian)—plan for recruiting in, 370—remarks on the present system of granting pensions to retired officers in, 464—General orders issued to; also promotions in: see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.
- (British), serving in the East—promotions and changes in, 145, 284, 411, 505, 708, 838—furloughs of officers from, 73, 240, 367, 505—general order issued to, on the demise of the Duke of York, 234—relief of corps, 412—further donation to the regiments employed in the Burmese war, 499—accommodation for sick officers of, at Bombay, 690—desertion of an officer from, 69, 411—dismissal of Lieut. Bernard from, 234—court-martial on officers in, 109, 238, 502.
- Asam*, discoveries to the eastward of, 102.
- Asia*, increase of Russian power in, 494—principal sovereigns of, 496.
- (Central), travels of Mr. Moorcraft and Mr. Guthrie in, 157—intrigues of the Russians in, 158.
- Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*—proceedings of, 55, 222, 348, 481, 655, 796—answers to inquiries put forth by, 195—fifth anniversary of, 483—glance at its proceedings during the past year, *ib.*
- of Calcutta—proceedings of, 60, 350, 492, 802.
- of Paris—meeting of, 352.
- Assassination* of Colonel Davies 272—of Mr. Stephens 283, 370.
- Atlantic*, union of, with the Pacific, 498.
- Ataran River*, excursion up, 666.
- Australasia*, periodicals published in, 232—see also *New South Wales* and *Fan Diemen's Land*.
- Araf Sea*, change in, 15.

B.

- Ball* at Madras, 386—at Colombo, 708.
- Bangkok*, journal of residence at, 9.
- Bassein*, account of, 203.
- Battaks*, anthrophagy amongst, 448.
- Beer*, patent composition for making, 260.
- Beggars* in China, 68.
- Bellary*, state of education in, 616.
- Benevolence*, Hindu system of, 165.
- Bengal United Service Club*—first meeting of, 98, 371.
- *Civil Service Annuity Fund*—general meetings of, 261, 823—regulations respecting, 677.
- *Mariner's Fund*—state of its affairs, 374.
- Bentinck* (Lord W. C.), farewell dinner to, 143.
- Bernard* (Lieut.) dismissed from his Majesty's service, 234.
- Bhurtpore*, treasure found at, recognised as prize, 259, 284.
- Bijnee*, account of, 807.
- Black Sea*, change in, 15.
- Blood*, fall of, from the skies, 515.
- Bokhara*, situation of the Jews in, &c—natural history of, 207.

Bombay Government (General Orders of) appointment of a fort adjutant at Asseerghur, 388—pay of guides to troops, *ib.*—issue of knapsacks to troops, *ib.*—allowances to veterinary surgeons, *ib.*—Baroda independent company, *ib.*—supplies to European travellers, *ib.*—military insane patients, 389—new governor, 690—honours to Mr. Elphinstone, *ib.*—accommodation for sick officers, *ib.*—dismissal of officiating assist. Surgeons, 829—pensions to widows of European soldiers, 830—tea and sugar to troops, *ib.*—applications to become officiating paymasters, *ib.*—security of regimental paymasters, *ib.*—Salaries of deputy judge advocates' general, *ib.*—commissariat arrangements, *ib.*—requisitions of civil officers for military aid, 831—new corps of Gollundauze, *ib.*—allowances to executive engineers, *ib.*—courts-martial, 109—civil and military appointments, 110, 282, 389, 520, 690, 831—marine promotions, 691, 832.

Bombay (local occurrences at)—Armenian highwayman, 111, 275—examination of the Engineer Institution, 276—dispute amongst the Parsees, 277—robberies, *ib.*—average fall of rain, 355—lost gaiety, 393—arrival of Sir John Malcolm, the new governor, 520—notice to ships entering the harbour, 522—addresses to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 692—arrival of the *Ganges* steam-vessel, 698—severe storm, *ib.*—non-enforcement of the stamp regulation, 699—discontinuation of the *Iris* newspaper, *ib.*—fete, 833—shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 112, 282, 393, 522, 699, 833.

—Supreme Court—trial of Hurgovandas Jugjeevandas and others for a conspiracy, 111, 275—squabble between Mr. Parry and Mr. Graham, 274, 521—trial of Onan Kivork, for shooting ataghorah wallah, 275—law appointments, 698.

—Literary Society—address of the secretary on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone as president, 659—election of Sir John Malcolm to be president, 662—special meeting of, 802.

—Native Education Society, third report of, 275.

—Bible Society, ninth annual report of, 520.

Bor Kamptis, discoveries in the country of, 102.

Borneo, account of the north-west coast of, 729.

Briggs (Col.), review of his 'Letters on India,' 786.

Burman Empire—account of the province of Bassein, 202—visit to Ava, 228—Burmese mode of taking and taming elephants, 229—return of the Burmese

ambassador from Calcutta, 283—account of the provinces ceded to the British, 345—exertions made at Rangoon to pay the third instalment, 404, 676—excursion up the San-luen river, 633—account of the country on the banks of the Attaran river, 676—affairs at Rangoon, 676, 829.

Bushire, outrage committed on the British resident at, 99—fracas between Capt. Betham and the Sheikh of, 400.

C.

Cala-Yavana, story of, 215.

Calcutta Government (General Orders of) appointment of a deputy judge advocate general for the ceded Burmese provinces, 69—dismissal of Lieut. Scott from his Majesty's service, *ib.*—services of officiating assist. surgeons dispensed with, *ib.*—new organization and distribution of the artillery, *ib.*—discharge of sub-assist. veterinary surgeons, 234—mourning for the late Duke of York, *ib.*—absence of civil servants, *ib.*—dismissal of Lieut. Bernard, *ib.*—appointments abolished, 235—applications for staff appointments, *ib.*—suspension of Capt. C. C. Smith, for ill treatment of natives, *ib.*—extraordinary conduct of Brigadier Murray, 236—Practice of courts-martial, 337—general examination of regimental interpreters, *ib.*—relief of troops at Mhow, 238, 499—Palembang prize-money, 362—absence of officers on staff employment, 362, 500—increase of sub-assistants commissary general, 363—general relief of troops, *ib.*—new member of council, *ib.*—tour of the Commander-in-chief, 364, 501—wilful perjury of natives, 364—complaint against Lieut. Col. Gardner, *ib.*—additional battalions to the engineers and artillery, 499, 671—the Governor-General, 499—further donation to the troops employed in the Burmese war, *ib.*—eligibility of officers to staff appointments, 500—demise of the King of Oude, *ib.*—merits of Lieut. Col. Watson, adj. gen. of the army, 501—liability of chaplains to martial law, *ib.*—allowances for veterinary surgeons, 669—new mode of drawing regimental pay and allowances, *ib.*—robbery and murder of sepahees, 671—duties of superintending surgeons, *ib.*—annual practice of the artillery, *ib.*—provisions to European soldiery, *ib.*—funeral expenses of European soldiers, 808—accounts of military paymasters, *ib.*—certificates of individuals returning to Europe, *ib.*—relief of troops, *ib.*—neglect in forwarding staff reports, 809—superintendent of cadets, *ib.*—officers' allowances, *ib.*—services of Maj. Gen. Sir T. Reynell, *ib.*—services of Lieut. Col. Tidy, 810—promotion of Lieut. Col. Com. M'Leod, *ib.*—returns of baptisms, marriages,

- marriages, and burials, *ib.*—escorts at Gwalior, Oodipoor, and Kotah, *ib.*—courts-martial, 70, 238, 365, 502, 811—civil and military appointments, 71, 239, 281, 365, 502, 672, 811.
- Calcutta* (local occurrences at)—severe storm, 98—fracas on the race course, 257—Unitarians, 258, 817—answer of government to the debtors confined in the gaol, 260—new interest on treasury notes, 265—concert, 373—native parties, 374—murder of a child, 375—change in the management of the stamp duties, 376—meeting for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, 506, 679—also for the removal of the restrictions on the resort of British subjects to India, 502, 682—assemblies, 509—markets in November, 511—coroner's inquest, 512—destruction of Pariah dogs, 513—cholera morbus, *ib.*—improvements, *ib.*—attempts of an informer, *ib.*—entertainment on board a French corvette, 678—affray in the Loll Bazar, 680—fire at the Jaun Bazar, 682—races, 821—shipping intelligence, births, marriages, and deaths, 102, 265, 261, 377, 516, 682, 825.
- , observations upon the introduction of the stamp tax at, 1.
- , review of a work so entitled, 303.
- Supreme Court—registration of the stamp regulation, 73, 240—perjury of natives in justifying bail, 505, 676—case of the Rev. Jas. Bryce, D.D., v. Samuel Smith, for a libel, 674—conviction of three Chinese for murder, 676—exorbitance of officers' fees, 676—charge of Sir Edward Ryan to the Grand Jury on the subject of juries, 813.
- Asiatic Society, proceedings of, 60, 350, 492, 802.
- Medical and Physical Society—proceedings of, 61, 225, 351, 493, 659.
- Agricultural and Horticultural Society, meetings of, 62, 352, 493, 659, 805.
- Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, tenth annual meeting of, 101.
- Bible Association, annual meeting of, 816.
- School Book Society—remarks upon the works published by, 738.
- Apprenticing Society, state of the funds of, 680.
- Beef-steak Club, revival of, 681.
- Canara*, journal of a route through, 603, 763.
- Cannon*, Turkish, weight of, 67.
- Cape of Good Hope*—introduction of the silk-worm into the colony, 144—duels at Cape Town, 283—new governor, 284—colonial appointments, 402—the late irruption of the natives, *ib.*—new Supreme Court, *ib.*—visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 403—dangerous shoal said to lie off Algoa Bay, *ib.*—births, marriages, and deaths, 403, 835.
- Cargoes* of Company's ships lately arrived, 146, 286, 414, 568, 710, 841.
- Cashmere*, history of, according to Hindu authors, 22.
- Caspian Sea*, change in, 15.
- Ceylon*, civil appointments at, 112, 278—celebration of his Majesty's birth-day at Colombo, 112—first report of the American Missionary Seminary at Jaffna, 394—judicial appointments at, 699—grand fancy ball at Colombo, 700—new school for native youth, *ib.*—elephant-hunting, *ib.*—births, marriages, and deaths, 112, 278, 394, 701.
- Chambers* (Colonel and Mrs.), sudden death of, 386.
- Chank Fish*, habits of, 354.
- Chaplains*, military, in India—law respecting, 501.
- Cherck Puja*, account of the festival of, 32.
- China*—curious police proclamation, 31—particulars respecting the trade regulations of Canton, 48—Chinese map of the empire, 57—beggars, 68—literary curiosity, *ib.*—progress of the war in Tartary, 117, 398, 470, 525, 703—seat of the war, 397—description of the emperor, 117—Chinese cant, *ib.*—crime in the empire, 118—consumption of foreign cotton, *ib.*—titles and offices, 167, 297—secret despatches, 232—proclamation prohibiting females from being spectators at illuminations and processions, 398—case of matricide by poison, 470—snake-catchers, 497—establishment of an English newspaper at Canton, 524—finances of the country, *ib.*—disturbance between the Chinese and Americans at Canton, 703—coins, 806—arrival of East-India Company's ships, 399, 525—births at Macao, 703—death of Sir William Fraser, 834.
- Chinese language*, remarks of M. Klapproth upon the keys or radicals in, 662.
- Cholera*, new treatment of, 62—prescription for a powerful medicine for, 108—its ravages at Jubulpore, 260—prevails at Calcutta, 513.
- Civilians*, difference in the rank of, at the three presidencies, 21.
- Civil Service Annuity Fund* of Bengal—general meetings of, 261, 823—regulations of, 677.
- Clapperton* (Capt.), death of, 665, 805.
- Clarke* (Mr.), false accusation against, 374.
- Cleopatra's needle*, plan for removing it to England, 144.
- Cleveland* (late judge of Boglipoor), character of, 624.
- Cochin-China*, Chinese account of, 230.
- Cock's spur*, death by a, 519.

- Cole* (Sir G. L.), appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 294.
- College*, East-India, at Haileybury, examination at, in December 1827, 52.
- of Fort St. George, examination at, in July 1827, 232.
- of Fort William—review of the proceedings of the institution for 1826-27, 357—works patronized by the college council, 360—names of the students examined in June, 361.
- Collville* (Sir C.), appointed governor of the Mauritius, 284.
- Combermere* (Lord), particulars of his tour to Upper India, 364, 416—grand dinner to, 513—character of, 623.
- Concert* at Calcutta, 373.
- Concremation*, remarks of the native press upon, 370.
- Constantinople*, historical works at, 462.
- Converts*, oppression of, in Turkey, 400—persecution of, in India, 509.
- Coorg country*, journal of a route through, 603, 763.
- Cotton*, consumption of, in China, 118.
- Court-martial* on Capt. Wiggins, 70—private J. Jones, 105—Brevet Capt. O'Connor, 109—Lieut. Courtenay, 238—Ensign Tulloh, 365—Ensign R. Going, 380—Lieut. M'Gregor, 502—Pwktah (a camp follower), 811—Ensign Hull, 827—general orders by the Madras Government in regard to punishments by, 267, 404, 826—also by the Bengal Government, 237.
- Court of King's Bench*—Manton v. Mills, 283—Rex v. Sutton and others for a conspiracy to negotiate the sale of an East-India cadetcy, 527.
- Crime*, state of, in China, 118—in New South Wales, 401.

D.

- Dallas* (Col. C.), appointed governor of St. Helena, 411.
- Dalrymple* (Capt.), fracas between, and Lieut. M'Donnell, at Calcutta, 257.
- Daniel* (T. and W.), notice of their 'Illustrations of India,' 352.
- Davies* (Lieut. Col.), further particulars of the assassination of, 272.
- Debate* at the East-India House on the 19th December, 1827—East-India volunteers, 119—half-year's dividend, *ib.*—grant to Capt. T. Buchanan, *ib.*—stamp duties in Calcutta, 126—imprisonment for debt in India, 137—suspension of Judge Smith, 132—court of inquiry, 140—instruction of cadets and others in the Hindoostanee language, *ib.*—March 19. Account of the Company's stock, 569—pensions and superannuations, *ib.*—grant to Capt. T. Buchanan, *ib.*—In-

- dian suttees, 572—suspension of Mr. Courtenay Smith, *ib.*—Carnatic debt, 573—Calcutta stamp regulations, 577—abuse of patronage, 581—the treasury, *ib.*
- Debates* on concremation—remarks of the *Samachar Chandrika* upon, 370.
- Debtors*, answer of the government to those confined at Calcutta, 260.
- Deccan*, account of the British territories in, 188, 318—further distribution of the booty captured in, 505.
- Desertion*, cause of, in the Bengal army, 370.
- Directors*, East-India, for 1828, 710.
- Dogs*, Pariah, destruction of, at Singapore, 395—at Calcutta, 513—fidelity of, 821.
- Dol Jatra*, festival of, 102.
- Doongul*, tiger excursion at, 64.
- Drama*, Hindu, analysis of Mr. Wilson's select specimens of, 289, 417, 585.
- Dreams*, efficacy of, 63.
- Duels* at the Cape of Good Hope, 283—plan to prevent, 658.
- Dugong*, skeleton of, 492.
- Dunn* (Mr.), charitable bequests of, 514.

E.

- Earthquake* in Upper India, 377—on the Malabar coast, 391—at Dacca, 509.
- East-India House*, goods declared for sale at, 146, 286, 413, 568, 710, 841—appointment of a new treasurer and deputy treasurer at, 411—election of Directors at, 707—see also *Debates*.
- Edinburgh*, donations from India to the Royal Society of, 226.
- Edrisi*, discovery of a manuscript of, 806.
- Education*, exertions making at Calcutta in the cause of, 261—state of, in Southern India, 616.
- Egypt*, observations on the route to India by, 40—modern improvements in, 355.
- Egyptian Antiquities*, notice of M. Rif. faud's collection of, 143.
- Elephants*, Burmese mode of taking and taming, 229—hunt for, in Ceylon, 700.
- Elphinstone* (Hon. M.), respectful sentiments of the native community of Bombay towards, 392—his character as drawn by Bishop Heber, 621—bust of, to be placed in the rooms of the Bombay Literary Society, 659—government honours to, 690—numerous addresses presented to him on his resigning the Government of Bombay, 695—entertainment to, 698—statue of, 833.
- Erskine* (Mr.), of Bombay, case of, 452, 779.
- Exchanges*, rates of, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and Canton, 118, 280, 404, 568, 705, 835.

Farquhar

F.

- Farquhar* (Mr.), validity of his will questioned, 143.
Festivals, Hindu, account of,—the Cherek Puja, 32—the Dol Jatra, 102—the Snan Yatra, 230—the Naga Panchami, 324—the Rama Leela, 612.
Ficus Indica, in Guzerat, account of, 231.
Fire at Buitenzorg, 396—at the Jaun Bazar at Calcutta, 682.
Food, diversity of taste respecting, 663.
Fræhn (Dr. C. M.), review of his work on Oriental Coins, 478.
France, state of Oriental literature in, 326.
Freebooter, romantic conduct of, 371.
Futtehgurh, entertainment at, 258.

G.

- Ganges*, great rise of, at Benares, 515.
Gardner (Lieut. Col.), complaints against, 364.
General Orders by the Indian Governments—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
Ginseng of Nepal, account of, 493.
Glasgow, trade of, with India, 143.
Gold in the Irawadi, 679—mine discovered near Malacca, 701.
Goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 146, 286, 413, 568, 710, 841.
Græme (H. S.), appointed acting governor of Madras, 105.
Greece, policy of Turkey towards, 751.
Grindlay (Capt.), notice of his 'Views in India,' 410.
Guthrie (Mr.), letters from, written during his travels in Upper and Central Asia, 157.
Guzerat, state of the crops in, 393.

H.

- Haileybury College*, examination at, in December 1827, 58.
Hamilton (W.), review of his *East-India Gazetteer*, 345.
Harington (Hon. J. H.), character of, as an Oriental scholar, 60—leaves India for Europe, 100—death of, 709.
Hastings (late Marquess), monument to be erected to his memory at Calcutta, 97, 258—ceremonial observed at Lucknow on the death of, 367.
Hay (Ens.), drowned near Buxar, 263.
Heath (Assist. Surg.) drowned near Howrah, 263.
Heber (Bishop), remarks upon the letters of, 367—characters of public men in India, drawn by, 621—review of his 'Narrative of a Journey in Upper India,' 641.
High places, on the holiness of, 313.
Hindoostanee language, early study of, recommended to youths destined for

India, 155—identified with the Irish, 354—remarks on its structure, 637.

Hind's history of Cashmere, 22—law of marriage, 43, 166—superstition, 98, 495—morals, 162—system of benevolence, 165—festivals, 32, 230, 354, 612—drama, 289, 417, 585—duties of women, 339—devotional orders, 441—duties of kings and rulers, 443—converts, 509—antiquities, 511—aphorisms, 771

Hindus, intellectual character of, 713

Hindu histories (original), remarks of M. Abel Rémusat on, 22.

Hooghly River, introduction of steam-tugs in, 373.

Hospitals for animals in India, 663.

Hutchings (Rev. R. S.), tribute to the memory of, 113.

Hyderabad, fête at, 273.

Hydrophobia, remedy for, 494.

I.

India, observations on the route to, by Egypt and the Red Sea, 56—theism in, 341—hospitals for animals in, 663—remarks on the constitutions best suited to the climate of, 742—chronology of the history of, 806.

India (British)—expenditure of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay from 1793 to 1826, 161—account of the territories in the Deccan, 188, 318—account of Malabar, and other provinces to the south, 195—mission from the Governor General to Runjeet Singh, 264—further particulars respecting the mutiny at Mominabad, 272—account of the provinces conquered from the Burmese, 345—conversion of the natives, 353—improvements, 374—new Board of Commissioners for the affairs of, 410—further donation to the troops employed in the Burmese war, 499—petition to Parliament for the equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugars, 506, 679—also for the removal of the restrictions on the resort of British subjects to India, 546, 682—account of the Tinnevely mission, 509, 819—journal of a route through Mysore, the Coorg country, Canara, and Malabar, 603, 763—state of education in the province of Bellary, 616—characters of public men in, 624—observation on the introduction of native juries into the country, 679—contributions for the Scot's Church, 708—observations of a native on colonization, 814—Madras revenue systems, 719—insurance of lives, 818—telegraphs, 819.

India (not British)—insurrection of the Afghan Musulmans against the Sikhs, 97, 263, 372, 516—curious document respecting this war circulated in Malwa, 376—local intelligence from Lahore, 372,

372, 516, 682, 820—appointment of a successor to the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia, 98—affray with Apa Sahab at Gwalior, 681—operations of a British force sent against the Rajah of Kolapore, 272, 387, 519—his insolent conduct, 391—disturbance at Jelalabad, 372—grand court held at Shahjehanabad, *ib.*—ceremonies at Jaypur, 373, 515—earthquake near Lahore, 377—insurrection at Jaypur, 681—operations of Zalim Singh, of Upanara, *ib.*—death of the King of Oude, 500, 511—conduct of his successor, 819, 820—military operations in Peshawar, 820—another affray at Gwalior, *ib.*

India (Netherlands)—operations of the Dutch forces against the natives in the interior of Java, 115, 116, 283, 396, 523, 834—new decree of the Dutch in regard to European planters in Java, 115—new disturbances at Padang, 116—proclamation of Viscount Dubus de Gisignies to the people of Java, 279—new productions in Java, 396—fire at Buitenzorg, *ib.*—seizure of the Carimons, 834—duties and commercial regulations, *ib.*

Indigo crops in Bengal, 263, 514, 680.

Irawadi, discovery of the source of, 202—remarks of M. Klaproth on the subject, 472—gold found in, 679.

Irish tongue identified with the Hindoo-stance, 354.

J.

Japanese literature, notice of a collection of works in, 226.

Jaun Bazar destroyed by fire, 682.

Jaypur, ceremonies at, 373, 515—insurrection at, 681.

Jews in Bokhara, account of, 67—Syrian, 353.

Juries (native) in India, observations upon the introduction of, 679.

K.

Kamrup, account of the ancient Hindu kingdom of, 482.

Kamschatka, volcano at, 228.

Keeling Islands, new settlement in, 728.

Kenora, notice of an inscription found in the cave temples at, 349.

Kennedy (Lieut.), accidental death of, 511.

Kirgheez, surface of the steppes of, 210.

Kittoor, property captured at, declared to be prize, 111.

Klaproth (M. J.), review of his 'Memoir upon the Sources of the Brahmaputra and Irawaddi,' 472—remarks by, upon the keys or radicals in the Chinese language, 662.

Kolapore, British force ordered against, 272, 387—state of our relations with *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. 25. No. 150.

this state, 347—turbulent conduct of the Rajah, 391—unconditional surrender of the fortress and territory to the British power, 519.

Koonbees, names and attributes of some of the gods of, 192.

Kubbees, dispute amongst the Parsees at Bombay respecting, 277, 391.

L.

Laing (Major), reported death of, 665.

Lakes, Asiatic, changes in some of, 15.

Lambton (Lieut. Col.), journal of a route by, through Mysore, the Coorg country, Canara, and Malabar, 603, 763.

Langlois (M.), review of his 'Monumens Littéraires de l'Inde,' 213.

Lapis lazuli said to exist in Russia, 63.

La Peyrouse, fate of, ascertained, 495.

Lettuce, narcotic from, 62.

Linnaean Society, paper read before, 494.

Lion, miraculous escape from, 374.

Literary frauds, imputed, 432.

Lushington (Mr.) assumes the government of Madras, 519, 684—entertainment given by, 689—his exertions during the late storm at Madras, 682.

M.

McDonnell (Lieut.), fracas between, and Capt. Dalrymple, at Calcutta, 257.

McNaghten (Capt.), review of his 'Annotations on the Mutiny Act,' 652.

Madras Government (General Orders of)—additional allowances to ship surgeons, 103—sense entertained by the Government of the services of Lieut. Morison, *ib.*—instructions in regard to trials and punishments by courts-martial, 104, 267, 826—eligibility of officers to become superintending engineers and civil engineers, 104—staff designations changed, *ib.*—eligibility of officers for employment in the survey department, *ib.*—censure on the conduct of Capt. Sheriff, *ib.*—practice of striking soldiers forbidden, *ib.*—acting governor, 105—rewards to native officers, 266—new regulation for vacating staff offices, *ib.*—proper designation of Lieut. colonels commandant, 268—equipments of veterinary surgeons, *ib.*—services of the late Lieut. Col. Noble, *ib.*—contributions to the Military Fund, *ib.*—principles for regulating promotion of cadets, *ib.*—instructions to ship surgeons, 378—additional conductors of ordnance, 378—destruction of regimental records, *ib.*—ordnance staff allowances, *ib.*—system to be observed in sending discharged soldiers to England, 380—leave of absence to superintending engineers, *ib.*—further donation to the troops employed in the Burmese war, 499—meritorious conduct of Lieut. Col. G. Cadell, 518—supply of tea and sugar to troops,

- troops, *ib.*—command allowances, 684—additional superintending surgeons, *ib.*—new governor, *ib.*—suspension of Lieut. Green, *ib.*—unmilitary style of dress of officers, 684, 827—allowance to surgeons, 685—designation of “Indo-Briton,” *ib.*—superintendent general of vaccination, *ib.*—reward to a native officer, 825—new designations of non-commissioned medical servants, 826—staff allowances, 827—recruiting for regiments, *ib.*—courts-martial, 105, 360, 827—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments, 106, 269, 281, 381, 685, 828.
- Madras* (local occurrences at)—storm, 107—assemblies, 385, 689—bachelors’ fête, 286—revenue systems, 433—arrival of Mr. Lushington, 519—shipwrecks, 687—shipping arrivals and departures, births, marriages, and deaths, 109, 273, 282, 387, 520, 689, 829.
- Madras*, revenue systems at, 719.
- Supreme Court—disinclination of the natives to serve on juries, 107—appointment of a counsel for paupers, *ib.*—action in trespass: the Rev. Fré Lawrence de Sassari, *v.* the Rev. Fré Baptiste and others, 385—equity suit: Causey Chitty *v.* the Hon. Company and John Sullivan, *ib.*—suit in the goods of Capt. James Tagg deceased, 384—trial of Codundaraumen and others for the murder of Mrs. Bennett, 519.
- Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary Society, eighth anniversary of, 273.
- Makran*, notice of a route through, 348.
- Malabar*, account of, 195—table of the general partition of, made by Cherrumal Perunnal, 201—journal of a route through, 603, 763.
- Malacca*—account of the settlement, 56—complaints of the landholders against the Chinese planters and brotherhood, 114—education, 395—discovery of a gold mine at Bukit Taong, 701—Orphan Chamber, 834—births, marriages, and deaths, 114, 279, 395, 702.
- Malcolm* (Sir John), assumes the government of Bombay, 520, 690—his character by Bishop Heber, 622—visits Poonah, 628.
- (Sir Charles), appointed superintendent of the Bombay marine, 411.
- Manipur*, temperature of, 677.
- Manuscript*, Chinese, found in a chest of tea, 182.—of Edrisi, discovered, 806.
- Manuscripts*, Oriental, plan for publishing them in England, 183, 312, 801.
- Marriage*, Hindu law of, 43, 116.
- Mauritius*—new professorship of botany at, 67—account of the saline chalybeate spring lately discovered in the island, 114—appointment of a new governor for, 284—picture of the island, by a missionary, 395—rigid enforcement of the navigation laws at, 396—births, 396, 835.
- Medical and Physical Society* of Calcutta, proceedings of, 61, 225, 351, 493, 659.
- Meidani*, proverb of, 637.
- Metcalfe* (Sir C. T.), appointed a member of council at Fort William, 363—entertainment given by, to Lord and Lady Amherst, 818.
- Menu*, analysis of the code of, 43, 162, 337, 441, 772.
- Mewar*, account of the princes of, 655.
- Mhow*, relief of troops at, 238, 499—races at, 833.
- Mill* (Mr.), observations on his ‘History of British India,’ 596.
- Missionaries*, their labours in Turkey, 400—in Southern India, 509, 819.
- Monkey*, marriage of, 356.
- Moon*, unlucky day to look at, 496.
- Moorcroft* (Mr.), further particulars respecting, 157.
- Moreau* (Mr. C.), notice of his ‘Records of British Finance,’ 144—statement by, of the expenditure of the East-India Company, 161.
- Moulmein*, survey of the old channel at, 676—picturesque appearance of, 818.
- Mountains*, lofty, on the holiness of, 313.
- Munro* (Sir T.), statue to be erected at Madras to the memory of, 107, 270, 385—memoir of, 149, 344—plan to perpetuate his memory in his native place, 385—character of, by Bishop Heber, 628.
- Murder*, several cases of, at Penang, 278—of a child, at Calcutta, 375—of several Chinese, at Calcutta, 676.
- Mysore*, journal of a route through, by Col. Lambton, 603, 763.
- N.
- Naga Panclami*, festival of, 354.
- Nana Furnerees*, autobiographical memoir of, 656.
- Nautical Notices*—Port Raffles, 375—new shoal off Cape Direction, *ib.*—shoal off Luban Island, *ib.*—dangerous shoal off Algoa Bay, 403—spire buoy at the entrance of Bombay harbour, 522—Canning bank, 677.
- Nepaul*—prohibition against timber-cutting in, 100—the young Rajah of, allowed to commence his public career, *ib.*—departure of a mission from, for China, 263—written characters and classical writings of, 350—account of the ginseng of, 493—woodcocks of, 495.
- New South Wales*—suggestions for the improvement of the colony, 28, 187—quality of the opium cultivated in, 230—newspapers published in Sydney, 232—plan to poison the natives, 280—*act respecting*

Pyne (Capt.), curious inscription on, 620 respecting assigned servants, *ib.*—influenza, *ib.*—price of an estate, *ib.*—important law decision in regard to two sailors of the ship *Cumberland*, 401—state of crime in the colony, *ib.*—trial of Dr. Wardell for a libel against the government, 703—colonization, 704—probable discovery of a lake or inland sea, *ib.*—births, marriages, and deaths, 402, 834.

Newspapers (English), exempted from certain charges in India, 263.

Newspapers (Indian native), extracts from—native superstition, 98—self-inhumation, 263—suttee, 264—conversion of the natives to Christianity, 353—romantic incident, 370—remarks upon the East-India House debates on concretion, 370—insurrection against Runjeet Singh, 97, 263, 372, 516—abandonment of relatives, 515—Christian morals, *ib.*—phenomenon in Kandeish, *ib.*—distraint for rent, *ib.*—cure for cholera, 679.

Nilgherry Hills, inconveniences to be met with in, 101—general and medical topography of, 225—invalid establishment on, 829.

Noble (Lieut. Col. J.), services of, 268, 386.

Nomilah, new theatre opened at, 102.

O.

Ochterlony (Sir D.), account of his character by Bishop Heber, 495, 624.

Opium, cultivation of, in Australia, 230—new duty on, at Penang, 701.

Oriental works, plan for the publication of, in England, 183, 312.

Oriental Translation Fund, works accepted by, 801.

Oriental literature, state of, in France, 326.

Orthography (European) of Oriental tongues, proposed system of, 6.

Oude, death of the King of, 500—his character, 511—change of ministry at, 829.

P.

Pacific Ocean, union of, with the Atlantic, 497.

Patries of Sumatra, laws of, 668.

Palambang prize-money, distribution of, 362.

Paris, prize subjects put forth by the Royal Academy of, 63—general meeting of the Geographical Society of, 144.

Park (Mungo), death of, 806.

Parliament, debates in—state of the law in regard to appeals from India, 404—law of real property in India, 525, 785, 836—petition from the inhabitants of New South Wales for popular representation

and trial by jury, 706—petition of Mr. Miles O'Reilly, *ib.*—trial by Jury in India, 836—Insolvents in India, 837—expences of the Courts in India, 838.

Parliamentary Papers, extracts from—East-India trade, 658—tea, *ib.*—silk trade, 800—sugar and coffee, *ib.*

Parsees, dispute amongst, at Bombay, 277, 391.

Passengers of ships to and from India, 146, 285, 412, 566, 708, 839.

Penang (local occurrences at)—improvements, 113—tribute to the memory of the late Rev. R. S. Hutchings, *ib.*—suppression of the *Gazette*, 278, 701—murders, *ib.*—establishment of a court of judicature for the incorporated settlements, 394, 523—desertion from a Company's ship, 523—civil and military appointments, 701—new duty on opium, *ib.*—births, marriages, and deaths, 113, 395, 523, 701, 833.

Pensions, military, proposed alterations in the method of paying, 258.

Persia—capture of Erivan by the Russians, 116—entrance of the Russians into Tabreez, *ib.*—preliminaries of peace, 142—interview between Prince Abbas Mirza and General Paskewitch, 279—renewal of the war, 523—Persian account of the late operations, 524—Russian manifesto announcing the conclusion of a treaty of peace, 702—anecdote of the late Shah, 231.

Persian Gulf—outrage on the British resident at Bushire, 99—expedition fitting out by the Imam of Muscat against Mombas, 309—war between the Turks and the Chaub tribes at Bussorah, *ib.*—fracas between Capt. Betham and the Sheikh of Bushire, 400.

Phenomenon in Kandeish, 515—at Van Diemen's Land, 663.

Poetry—The Complaint, 14—True Love, 194—Calcutta, 303—Lost Gaiety of Bombay, 393—Sonnet by the late Nawab of Oude, 435—Ode by Koodrut, 465—the Fall of Seville, 615—Ode from Hafes, 640—Description of Babylon, 737—Song of Jaya Deva, 741.

Port Raffles, new colony at, 375.

Press (Indian), insensibility of the natives to the importance of, 515.

Prices-Current of East-India produce 148, 288, 416, 584, 712, 843.

Privy Council, appeals from India heard before—Ruttonjee and another v. Caswasjee, 408—Mullick v. Mullick, 409—White v. Clegborn, 707—Nauchier v. Setuputty, 721.

Proverb of Meidani, 636.

Publications, new, and works in the press, 356, 498, 668, 799.

Pyne (Capt.), curious inscription on, 620.

Races

R.

Races at Calcutta, 821—at Mhow, 833.
Rain, average fall of, at Bombay, 355.
Rama Leela, festival of, 612.
Ramnád Case, appeal respecting, 721.
Red Sea, observations on the route to India by, 40.

Review of Books—the Establishment of the Turks in Europe, 173—Appeal against the Indian Stamp Act, 221—Wilson's Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, 289—Calcutta; a poem, 303—Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer, 345—Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, 641—Macnaghten's Annotations on the Mutiny Act, 652—Brigg's Letters on India, 786—Lardner's Lectures on the Steam Engine, 794—Lockhart's Life of Burns, *ib.*—Shearman's British Gunner, 795—De George's Essays, *ib.*

Review of Foreign Books—Langlois' Monumens Littéraires de l'Inde, 213—Klaproth's Mémoire sur les Sources du Brahmapoutra et de l'Iraouaddy, 472—Fræhn on Oriental Coins, 478—Lettre de Tutundju-Oglou-Moustafa-Aga, 790—Græfe's Antiquitatis Græcæ et Romanæ Loco quædam e Rossorum lingua et usibus illustrata, 793.

Robberies at Bombay, 277.

Rockets, Parby, partial failure of, 100.

Rope Bridges, in India, 678.

Rouble, Russian, origin of the name, 68.

Runjeet Singh, insurrection of the Afghans against, 97, 263, 372, 516—duplicity and fraud of, 159—mission from the Governor General of India to, 264—local movements of, 372, 516, 682, 820.

Russia—progress of the war against Persia, 116, 142, 279, 523, 702—intrigues of the Russians in Central Asia, 158—their increase of power in that quarter, 494—progress of science in, 436.

S.

St. Helena (Island of), new governor for, 411—military appointments at, 118—birth and death at, 118, 403.

Salm m (Miss), drowned, 514.

Sandoway, medical topography of, 351.

San-tuen River, excursion up, 633.

Scott (Lt. Col.), biographical notice of, 520.

—(Lieut.) dismissed from his Majesty's service, 69, 411.

Securities, Indian, prices of, 118, 280, 404, 568, 705, 835.

Serampore, secession of Mr. Swan from the missionaries at, 816.

Serpent, worship of, 36.

Shamanism in Siberia, 663.

Shipping, notices of—loss of the *Spring*, Hayne, off the coast of Hants, 146—

loss of the *John*, Dawson, in the Bay of Bengal, *ib.*—loss of the Dutch schooner *Swift*, Symons, near the island of Rodrigues, *ib.*—accident to the *Buckinghamshire* at Singapore, 278—perilous situation of the *General Palmer* off Portsmouth, 284—loss of the *Lorelia*, Thomson, near Carimata, 285—loss of the *Hussaren*, Gibson, on the Sandwich Sand, *ib.*—accident to the *Claudine*, in the Queen's Channel, *ib.*—desertion of a boat's crew from the *Farguherson*, 523—loss of the *Hope*, Hill, *Feticidas*, Campbell, *Security*, Ross, and *Dæd Malcolm*, Messiter, all in Madras Roads, 687—loss of the *Shah Hyrangore*, Crockett, among the Laccadive Islands, 689.

Ships trading to India and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, 144, 286, 414, 582, 841—East-India Company's of the season, 1827-28, 147, 287, 415, 583, 711, 842—cargoes of, lately arrived, 146, 286, 414, 568, 710, 841—ordered to be built at Bombay, 392.

Siam, journal of a residence at the capital of, 9—ratification of the late treaty with, 258—affairs at Bangkok, 259.

Silk-worm, introduction of, at the Cape of Good Hope, 144.

Sindhia, successor to, 98, 372, 681.

Singapore (local occurrences at)—encouragement to the cultivation of spices, 113—disturbance amongst the Chinese, 113, 278—accident to the *Buckinghamshire*, 278—destruction of Pariah dogs, 395—meeting of the Raffles Club, *ib.*—seizure of the Carimons by the Dutch, 834—births, marriages, and deaths, 279, 523, 702, 834.

Smith (Judge) suspended from his office in Bengal, 138, 572.

Snake-catchers in China, account of, 497.

Snan Yatra, festiv^l of, 230.

Snodgrass (Maj.), strictures upon his 'Narrative of the Burmese War,' 821.

Spider, medical virtues of the web of, 61.

Stamp Tax (Calcutta)—observations upon its introduction, 1—registration of the regulation by the Supreme Court, 73, 240—remarks of the Government Gazette on its registration, 256—the subject brought before a Court of Proprietors at the East-India House, 127, 577—appeal to the English nation against, 221—proposed appeal to the King in Council, 373—change in the management of the duties, 376—attempts of an informer under the tax, 513.

Stamp Tax (Bombay), non-enforcement of, 699.

Steam-engine, its resemblance to actual life, 228.

Steam-tugs in the Hooghly, 373.

Stephens (Mr.) assassinated, 283, 370.

Stocks

Stocks, daily prices of, 148, 289, 416, 584, 712, 843.

Storm at Calcutta, 98—at Madras, 107, 687—at Bombay, 698.

Sugar (East-India), petition of the merchants of Calcutta respecting, 506, 679.

Sumatra—new disturbances at Padang, 116—anthropophagy amongst the Batak, 448—laws of the Padries, 668.

Suttee at Patana, 264.

T.

Tahiti, religious revolution in, 705.

Tartary, natural history of, 495—excursion into, 676.

Tea, virtues of, 340.

Telegraphs, effective state of, in India, 819.

Theatre, new, opened at Nomilah, 102—entertainments at Chowringhee, 375, 514, 817—at Bombay, 390.

Theism in the East, 341.

Tiger excursion at Doongul, 64—extraordinary exploit of a British officer against, 111.

Timoor Nama, manuscript copy of, 102.

Timur, history of, 329, 626.

Tinnevely mission, account of, 509, 819.

Ted (Lieut. Col. Jas.), character of, 623.

Turkey, glance at the history of, 173—vaccination in, 356—destruction of Bibles and oppression of converts in, 400—politics of, 466—its policy towards Greece, 751.

U.

Unitarianism in India, 258, 817.

V.

Vaccination, curious fact respecting, 231—extension of, in Turkey, 356.

Van Diemen's Land,—newspapers published in, 232—depredations committed by the bush-rangers and blacks, 280—value of imports during 1826, *ib.*—increase in the population, *ib.*—tax upon newspapers, 705—births, marriages, and deaths, 402.

Van Sandau (Capt.), accidental death of, 375.

Vizagapatam, grand fête at, 108.

Volcano at Kamschatka, 228.

W.

Wallich (Dr.), excursion of, in the Ultra-Gangetic provinces, 100.

Whale, extraordinary appearance of the oil of a, 663.

Widows (Hindoo), jeu-d'esprit called forth by a petition against the burning of, 259—remarks upon the debates at the East-India House on suttees, 370.

Wilson (H. H.), analysis of his 'Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus,' 289, 417, 585.

Woodcock, curious species of, found in Nepal, 495.

Wynn (Hon. C. W. W.), prize writership offered by, 410.

Z.

Zoological Society of London, acquisition made to the institution, 226.

ERRATUM.—Page 707, line 29, place a colon after "6th December," and omit "to."

END OF VOL. XXV.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. L. COX, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.



