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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies :

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A. J.

VOL. V.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1818.

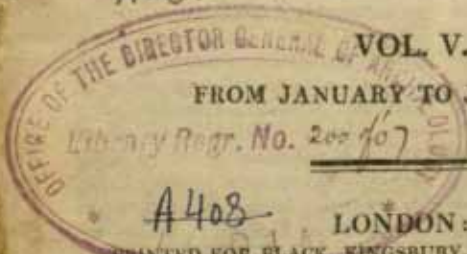
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The refusal on the part of Lord Amherst to perform the Tartar ceremony of the Ko tou is the alleged cause of the rejection of the late embassy at the court of Peking. It is certainly on many accounts to be regretted that the mission ended in so abrupt a manner. I am, however, much disposed to think, that unforeseen as the circumstances which led to its termination have been, yet good will nevertheless result from it. In the first place it is to be observed, that the embassy was not dismissed from China in an ungracious manner; presents from the respective sovereigns were interchanged; edicts were issued commanding the utmost respect to be paid to it through whatever towns it past; and finally, the imperial commissioners accepted an invitation to a public entertainment given by the ambassador at his departure from China, as a pledge and in honor of the good understanding which subsisted between the two monarchs. The ceremony of the Ko tou, though to a European and an Englishman absurd and degrading to a degree, would not have been made the *sine qua non* with

Lord Amherst, but for the pernicious influence which the performance of it might have had on our concerns at Canton; on the other hand, the resolute and dignified rejection of it, in spite of arts, threats, bullyings and entreaties, has upheld the honor of the British name even among that arrogant people, and has done more to confound their lofty pretensions to universal pre eminence than any thing that has occurred from the remotest periods of their boasted antiquity.

In Lord Amherst's instructions from the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, he was especially directed to conform to the ceremony of the Ko tou if expedient; but the precedent of Lord Macartney, who only kneeled on one knee and bowed the required number of times, added to the decided opinion of Sir George Staunton and all the other gentlemen of the Factory, of the pernicious effect such a marked submission would have on our commercial relations with the Chinese, induced his lordship very wisely to resist every attempt to enforce his compliance. It is true, that the Emperor positively asserted that Lord Macartney had fully

complied with it, and that he, the Emperor, saw it done. This imperial assertion it was not, of course, prudent for Sir George to take further notice of, than to plead his extreme youth at the time, and a treacherous memory.

The family now on the throne have never been popular with the Chinese; it is well known that it is of Tartar origin, and the continual attempts to engraft the customs of that nation on those of China have never ceased to vex the prejudices and mortify the national pride of this haughty people. The present Emperor is a man of a weak understanding, with all the caprice and insolence which weak men in so high a situation may naturally be supposed to possess. It is painful to reflect, that through all ranks of this great empire, a well managed deception is considered as the perfection of education, and that to deceive with address is the only touchstone of polite manners and good breeding. His imperial Majesty has taken good care that the court of Peking should peculiarly excel in this truly national as well as courtly accomplishment. Kia king is merely respected by his subjects as their emperor, but neither beloved as the father of his people nor considered in any other light than a link in the imperial chain, which from the remotest periods has bound them to the doctrine of perfect and passive obedience to the "Celestial Dynasty."

The recollection of the rebellion of 1810, the substance of which is recorded in your first volume, is still rankling in the minds of the Emperor and his favourites, as well as of the remains of the party who fostered it, and who are at this time possessed of considerable influence at Peking. Some of them loudly expressed their opinion, that the Prince Regent of England was too powerful a prince not to take revenge on the Emperor for

the affront offered to the embassy, and that next year another embassy, backed with English ships of war of immense size, would enter the gulph of *Pe che lee* to enforce more respectful treatment. It is quite certain that after the refusal of Lord Amherst to perform the ceremony, all ranks of people from Peking to Canton seemed to contemplate the members of the embassy as beings of a far superior order to what they were before considered. The haughty insolence of the Mandarins was changed to the most assiduous and respectful attention; the edicts of the Emperor were more than literally obeyed; and had his Imperial Majesty conferred the highest and most conspicuous honors on the embassy, he would, in all probability, have failed in procuring it that universal and marked respect, which the dignified rejection of the degrading *Ko tou* so evidently obtained for it.

The decisive, gallant, and judicious conduct of Capt. Murray Maxwell, whose broadside at once silenced the batteries and insolence of the Viceroy of Canton, must not here be lost sight of. On the final departure of the embassy, that person was the very first to pay his court to Capt. Maxwell, and actually ordered out the same men who fired at the *Alceste*, on that vessel attempting to pass up the river, to present arms to Capt. M. and his officers, as well as to make the forts salute the embassy. The conduct of Capt. Maxwell * was well known at Peking; but the same haughty court, which could not dispense with a single tittle of ceremony, gravely pocketed the open affront of a British frigate battering about at pleasure the imperial forts; and the very man who was the cause of the insult, seemed to be sent from China as him whom the "Emperor de-

* Captain Maxwell fired with his own hand the first gun in this affair. See Mr. Macleod's interesting Narrative of the Voyage of the *Alceste* to China and the Yellow Sea.

lighted to honor." That after this the Chinese are to be accounted the high-minded and noble nation which many writers are found of describing them, will, I think, be scarcely conceded.

The established religion of China is that of Baudhism, but a toleration of all religions is permitted; so long as the sectarian does not intermeddle with the affairs of the state, he is perfectly safe in the exercise of his profession. The disciples of Buddha in China are of course subject to the same absurd dogmas and deplorable delusions as his followers in India: but Baudhism is inculcated in a much milder manner in China; and though the Chinese are in general attentive to the offices of devotion, yet they give themselves very little trouble in strictly practising its precepts. The religion of a Chinese does not affect his heart, nor does he suffer his understanding to startle at its mysteries or question its orthodoxy; it is enough for him that it was the faith of his forefathers, and it is his glory to resist innovation and change, whether in matters spiritual or temporal. Voltaire and his followers have been fond of holding up this people as an example to Europeans, probably from the great indifference they shew in matters of religion, and what is a most natural consequence, the tolerant spirit of their government towards all sects; and this alone was sufficient to ensure them the encomiums of the infidel philosopher.

The literature of the Chinese,* so highly vaunted by former writers, has lately, and with reason, begun to be questioned. Imperial libraries, composed of millions of volumes of illustrations of Confucius and books on religion and divination, may bespeak a nation of writers, but is no proof of sound learning. The late specimens of Chinese

literature which have come into our hands, present us with no fresh materials to form a more favorable judgment of this part of their national character; and till other proofs arise, we must be compelled to take the number of their books as the only attainable standard of the quantum of their literary merit.

But the Chinese cover a thousand defects by the decorum of their manners and a strict propriety of public behaviour; in appearance they are indeed a "nation of sages." The populace or mob of China have no characteristic vices, or even indiscretions; the same continuous line, both of physiognomy and of action, marks their proceedings on all occasions; there is no "people" in China, all are the subjects and the property of the "Son of Heaven." This acquired command of passion and of feeling prevents, in a great measure, the frequent occurrence of flagitious crimes, and to that may be ascribed the general mildness of their laws. But the Chinese code is not that of a free people: despotism, in its purest meaning, is the letter and spirit of every act of the legislature, supported by one single, though mighty pillar, viz. that progressive submission which rises from the bosom of the meanest family to the imperial throne.

Those who have written on the character of this people, especially Voltaire and the Abbé Grozier, have been disposed to think more favorably of them than perhaps the present or future ages will do; but those writers spoke from very deficient sources of knowledge, they judged entirely from the appearance of things and from report, and in no place are appearances more deceitful than in China. The experience of the embassies of Lords Macartney and Amherst begin now to open the eyes of the world at large; and though there is much hidden from our view, we plainly see that the inhabitants

* See Asiatic Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1., for specimens of Chinese poetry.

of the "celestial empire" are neither so great, so wise, or so powerful, as themselves and their eulogists have pretended. To a contemplative mind the state of China will ever be most interesting. The obstinacy with which she rejects every opportunity of improvement that offers; the pride and self-sufficiency with which she arrogates to herself the pre-eminence above all nations, while she is in reality debased below them, affords a melancholy picture of the vanity of human nature. The notion that the earth is a plain, in the centre of which China is situated, and that all other nations, kindreds, and tongues surround her as tributaries, is still religiously believed in, from the Emperor down to the lowest subject.

Although the policy of sending

out the mission at all has been questioned, I certainly conceive it to have been a measure highly expedient. The causes which led to it are so accurately described in the first volume of the Asiatic Journal, page 24, that I need not here enter into them. The impression on the public mind is, that it was on a scale rather too magnificent; this is perhaps correct. But, upon a review of all the circumstances which have attended it, the conclusion may justly be drawn, that, though its effects may be remote, yet they will be beneficial, and that the objects which the embassy had in contemplation are in a train of being duly accomplished.

YEN KWANG.

*From the "retired Stone
on the Brook."*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The speeches contained in your two last numbers on the subject of the Mandamus, Colonel Bryce, and Captain Earle, doubtless proceed, in the worthy proprietors, from an ardent desire to save the money of the Company; but I conceive there are often periods when economy becomes cruelty and bad policy. With respect to Capt. Earle, I know him to be a most worthy and unfortunate man, who served with great credit all the severe campaigns of General Goddard; and like too many other meritorious officers, would gladly have returned to the service, had he not been precluded by the new regulation of 1796; and so far from not allowing him £300 per annum, I would vote for that sum being continued to his wife. As for Colonels Bryce and Salmon, they were both * Auditor Generals in

India, consequently well suited for the situations they respectively occupy at the India-House. My reason for addressing you, Sir, is with the ardent hope that all minor considerations may give place to one of great importance, and affecting the vital interests of the Company; I allude to the great deficiency of European officers with our native cavalry and infantry, the latter in particular, it being without ensigns, so that, for the three establishments, it appears no less than four hundred cadets are required to complete the several corps with junior officers. I wish to impress this circumstance upon the minds of my brothers and sisters of the proprietary, as being of far more import than the creation of two new officers, which, to my own knowledge, were long wanted at the India-House. Every officer who knows the service, must lament that our Sepoy regiments should be thus incomplete with European

* We believe Col. Bryce never held the appointment of Auditor General, Col. Salmon was Military Auditor General in Bengal.—Ed.

officers, and nothing but severe disasters in India, arising from impolitic economy at home, can open the eyes of many proprietors. In fact, our native military establishments are incompetent for the extensive country under our own government, not reckoning the large detachments with the Nizam, the Peishwa and the Berar Rajah. New corps should be raised in their stead; for I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that unless two regiments of cavalry, and four of infantry for Bengal; two of cavalry, and four of infantry for Madras; two of cavalry, and four of infantry for Bombay, be speedily raised, the India governments will soon find that their respective territories will be more devastated by the incursions of Pindarees, and from their repeated success, by inevitable war with all the Mahratta states, and will consequently suffer greater loss of revenue than the maintenance of this increase of our military establishment. Let us no longer hesitate on the score of economy, but send out the required number of cadets to fill up actual vacancies, and to make up for the vast number of officers necessarily employed upon the general garrison, and cantonment staff, in addition to those ab-

sent upon furlough. Compared with the vast extent of territory they are to cover, the wonder is that our forces have hitherto protected it: but the time is now come when we must no longer follow the old regime; for the wider we extend our territory, the more we shall find it expedient to maintain a chain of posts from Agra to Poona. Messrs. Hume, Lowndes, and other gentlemen, will, I hope, see the propriety of an immediate increase of our native troops in the moderate proportion I recommend; for if not done, I venture to predict, my worthy brothers and amiable sisters will soon be without dividends. Our officers ought to receive a new brevet promotion, so that active men may be employed to command divisions with suitable rank. These points are of far more importance than twopenny savings, and will, I hope, obtain the notice of the proprietary. That fine corps, the Bengal native artillery, should also have its full complement of officers in like proportion as the infantry, in order to act with efficiency on service.

I am, Sir,

Your devoted servant,

A BENGALIE AND PROPRIETOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In the eloquent sentences in which your last number announced to our countrymen in India the death of the Princess Charlotte, allusion is made to Claremont having been built by the first Lord Clive soon after his return from India.

The original site was built by Sir John Vanburgh who inhabited it himself; it was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, in 1715, who added much to the

extent and magnificence of the park and house.

On the death of the Duke the domain was again to be disposed of, and Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive, who was then on the point of returning for the last time to India, purchased it, and under the direction of the celebrated architect Browne, the house was completely rebuilt, and the park and grounds new modelled under his

superintendence at the cost of £100,000.

On his final return from India, Lord Clive passed many of his solitary moments at this magnificent place; but the charms of its exquisite scenery, the caresses of his friends, the acquirement of high rank and of almost unbounded riches, had no effect in relieving his mind from the fatal effects of despondency and gloom, and the conqueror of India suddenly enshrouded his glories and his name on the 23d Nov. 1774.

Claremont afterwards passed into the several hands of Lord Galway, the Earl of Tyrconnel, and Mr. Charles Rose Ellis, from whom it was purchased in 1816, by the country, for Prince Leopold and his illustrious Consort.

Since writing the above I have looked into a History of the County of Surry by Manning and Bray, and am induced to send you an extract from that work, which exactly agrees with my account of Claremont, but enters more into detail.

Claremont Park is situated near the village of Esher, about five miles from Kingston and seventeen from London. Sir John Vanburgh, so well known for his particular style of architecture, bought some land here, and built a low brick house, for his own habitation, upon it. The spot he chose was in low ground, without the advantage of prospect. Thus, Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, bought it of Sir John, and was created Duke of Newcastle, August 2, 1715. He made it his habitation, and added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies, when he was in administration. He increased the grounds by further purchases, and by inclosing parts of the adjoining heath, and it now contains about four hundred and twenty acres; the other part of the estate contains about sixteen hundred acres in several farms. The Duke adorned the park by many plantations, under the direction of Kent. One of Kent's most common designs at Claremont was a small lake,

edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees, that led to a seat at the end of the pond. On a mount in the park he erected a building in the shape of a castle, and called it *Claremont*, from his own name, by which the place has been known ever since. Sir Samuel Garth has mentioned it in a poem printed in his works. Mr. Whateley, in his "Essay on Gardening," speaks of part of it with much approbation—"where you may wander with secure delight," and saunter with perpetual amusement.

After the death of the Duke, it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India. When setting out on his last voyage, he gave directions to Mr. Browne, so well known for his taste in laying out grounds, but who used to consider himself as of still greater skill in architecture, to build him a house and model the grounds, without any limitation of expense. He performed the task much to the satisfaction of his lordship, who did not regard the cost, which is said to have been more than £100,000. Browne had been often employed to alter houses, but this is said to be the only complete one he ever built. It forms an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground-floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the great staircase. In the principal front, a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by Corinthian columns. The situation is well chosen, commanding various views of the water and plantations in the park. Whilst Lord Clive was owner, he was at the expense of varying the line of the turnpike-road, in order to add a few acres to the park, in effecting which he cut through a hill to the depth of thirty-feet, or more, the doing of which helped to raise a high causeway over some low ground, to take off what would have been a steep ascent. This ends near the seventeenth mile stone from London. The ground so gained has been planted, and the trees and shrubs grow luxuriantly. Lord Clive died in the year 1774, after which this estate was sold for, perhaps, not more than one-third of what the house and alterations originally cost. It was purchased by Viscount Galway, an Irish Peer, of whom it was bought by

the Earl of Tyrconnel, also a Peer of that kingdom, who made it his residence till 1807, when he sold it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. who occupied it until 1816, when it was purchased by Government for the country residence of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold, and his consort the Princess Charlotte.

When Lord Clive purchased Claremont it was his original in-

tention to raise a structure according to the rules of Indian architecture, after a model of one of the gateways and wings of the palace at Dehly; but his better taste prevailed, on being told that, if he persisted in it, he would certainly be called the "Great Mogul."—I am, Sir,

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiry of the gentleman who signs himself an *East India Proprietor* (page 432, vol. iv.), it will no doubt be satisfactory to him and your readers to be informed, that the invaluable records of the Company, as well as every other part of the property deposited in their house in Leadenhall-street, are secured, as far perhaps as human prudence can secure them, by very excellent regulations for the extinction of fires in the different offices, and by an establishment of watchmen in the house who watch through the night; and, once in every quarter of an hour, go through all

the various passages and avenues upon every floor of the building to ascertain that it is in perfect safety.

The Company also possesses several good fire engines which are kept on the premises in a state of constant readiness for use in case of alarm. To the above precautions the Court of Directors have recently added a strong room, constructed upon the most approved model for the exclusion of fire and damp, in which the original charters and muniments of the Company are to be deposited.

T. F.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As no well connected account of the conquest of the province of Cuttack by the British troops has ever appeared before the public, that I can recollect, I transmit the inclosed.

Your's, &c.

AMICUS.

Nov. 22, 1817.

The conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1803, in addition to our colonial possessions in the East Indies, was an event of some importance, inasmuch as it connected the territory under the supreme government in Bengal with that under the presidency of Fort St. George, exclu-

sive of other advantages in point of revenue and commerce.

A recital of some of the operations that occurred in that part of the Mahratta war by the British troops, under the command of the late Major General (then Lieut. Col.) Harcourt, may be interesting to your readers, together with some general account of that most interesting province; I have therefore been induced to arrange a few memoranda upon that subject, for which much allowance must be made at this time, thirteen years having elapsed since the events occurred, consequently during so long a period much has been forgotten; but I shall endeavour to acquit myself under such circumstances, as far as a well disposed inclination will

admit of. The length of the province, extending in a N. E. direction from Ganjam to Jellasore, is about three hundred miles, and from the sea coast at Point Palmyras west to the Birnall Gant, or Pass, is about two hundred miles.

The aspect of the country upon the sea coast and to the westward of it for about twenty miles, is low, covered with wood, totally inundated from the sea at spring tides; into this extent of swamp and forest the numerous rivers that have their sources at very considerable distances, among the woods, hills and mountains to the westward, discharge their streams, in many channels, similar to the Deltas of the Ganges and Burramputer rivers at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal, but on a much smaller scale. At a distance of about twenty miles from the sea coast the country rises considerably, with a fertile, dry, healthy soil; and at about twenty miles more to the westward the country is elevated into hills, mostly covered with thick forest, abounding in valuable wood for building, some yielding resin, and various valuable woods, highly eligible for the purpose of the cabinet-maker and for dying. The wood produced on the sea coast is principally the Soondry, from which wood-oil is extracted, and the Janool.

Under the ancient Hindoo government this province was generally governed by the Rajah of Pooree or Jagannath, much divided under various subordinate tributary chieftains. At the period when Mohammedanism was introduced into Hindostan, one of the Mussulman leaders, well known by the designation of Callapar, invaded Cuttack; a desperate battle was fought between his followers and the Rajah's army, who was defeated and fled with the idol into the woods and wilds to the westward, but not until the idol had received considerable marks of their fury: but it subsequently was brought back to the temple, terms being adjusted at this time with the Mussulman government at Cuttack. I have been informed the Mahrattas expelled the Mussulman government about 1738, in whose possession the city and province of Cuttack continued until 1803.

In August 1803 an arrangement for attacking the province was made under the presidency of Fort St. George, and for this

purpose a part of the northern division of the army under that presidency was ordered to be in readiness to proceed on that expedition from Ganjam. A detachment, consisting of two companies of his Majesty's 22d regt. and a part of the 20th Bengal Nat. Inf. together with some artillery and civilians, joined from Bengal by sea, amounting altogether to about four hundred and fifty Europeans and two thousand Native Infantry, with six field pieces and one iron heavy twelve-pounder. This force moved about the 10th of Sept. 1803, from Pidghy, near Ganjam, upon the narrow sandy space, about a mile wide, inclosed by the sea on their right hand and the Chilka Lake on the left, to Manickapatam, where the lake communicates with the sea, in a channel about a mile wide; attended by a fleet upon the lake of about one hundred boats, that they had equipped at Rhumba to transport some of the military stores, with provisions, fuel, &c. It was at Manickapatam that the first opposition was expected, but the Mahratta officer in charge of this frontier retired without making any opposition. This very important occurrence enabled the detachment, not only to cross the Manickapatam river unopposed, but also to proceed and take possession of the town and temple of Jagannath,* the sacred will of the idol having been first ascertained by the officiating high priest, by sending an infant into the temple, through whose innocent mind he was pleased to communicate his determination to place himself under the protection of the British government. This event happened about the 18th Sept. when the weather, which had hitherto been fair, soon changed, and became tempestuous and wet, with torrents of rain. At this place were landed, with great difficulty and exertion, some battering ordnance and stores from Bengal; but to move them was impracticable for want of cattle, and the only piece of ordnance to be used in reducing the forts and city of Cuttack was the iron twelve-pounder before mentioned. The bullocks being small, fifty of them carefully yoked could hardly move it. The usual artillery yokes and tackle sent from Bengal were so large for those

* Jagannath is an epithet of Vishnu, compounded of the Sanskrit words Jagat the world, and Nāth Lord: Lord of the world.—Ed.

animals, that in training them they jumped through the yokes; and by very respectable authority the government was informed, such was the difficulty in equipping the detachment with draught and carriage bullocks, that they were, comparatively with the animals of similar kind in Bengal, not bigger than rabbits. The temple containing the idol is an ill formed mass of decayed granite, about four hundred feet high, situated not far from the sea, at the S. W. extremity of the town; a most unhealthy dirty place, principally inhabited by an ill looking, sickly population, chiefly Brahmins, with others attached to the various departments dependent upon the idol.

The detachment marched from Jagannath on the 24th of Sept. about three o'clock in the morning, the weather cloudy, threatening a tempest, which commenced about sun-rise, with thunder, lightning, and a deluge of rain. The tract pursued by the troops (for road there was none) was over a soft, loamy soil, intersected by numerous ravines and rivulets, generally fordable, or nearly dry, but the rain soon swelled them to a great depth. Upon their banks the Mahratta forces took post, and disputed the passage all the way to Ahmedpore, a distance of about fourteen miles. The officer in command of the advance greatly distinguished himself that day for his judgment in directing the operations in crossing those torrents, and the passage of the whole of them was effected, after some delay, with little loss; but at the intended ground of encampment it was necessary to dislodge the Mahratta army, who had got possession of it. Since the rain commenced falling, it was the only well raised, dry spot of sufficient extent to receive the camp. After a contest the Mahratta forces were compelled to relinquish it, but from the inclemency of the weather the camp equipage and stores, and ordnance, did not all come up for two days, when the storm abated, and not without considerable damage to the ammunition and grain.

After the encamping ground was in possession of the officer commanding the advance, and the usual posts established for guarding the camp, which was surrounded by a good deal of wood, the troops not on duty took refuge under such shelter as could be obtained from

trees and other cover, and the tempest raged with great violence the whole of the succeeding night and day. But dreadful to relate, on relieving the sentries, many could not be found, and the unaccountable cause was not ascertained until daylight on the following morning, when many of their mangled bodies were discovered in the skirts of the adjoining woods, partly decoured by leopards, with which this part of the country was greatly infested. The raging of the elements prevented their cries or any resistance they might have made being heard, and the darkness of the night favoured the couching of these voracious beasts, who must have sprung upon and seized their prey without being previously seen.

The detachment was not prepared to move from Ahmedpore until the 1st Oct. The path lay through a country very much inundated, and the next encampment was taken up about eight miles in advance on the road leading to Cuttack, and was the only dry spot of ground that could be discovered of adequate extent for the purpose. It was soon ascertained that the damage to the grain and ammunition stores, arising from the inclemency of the weather, and against which no precaution could provide, was considerable; but situated in a country highly cultivated and well inhabited, supplies of provisions were obtained from it in abundance, the peasantry exhibiting a most satisfactory degree of confidence reposed in the British troops and their commander amidst the horrors of warfare. But to remedy the loss of ammunition was not so easily effected, notwithstanding all the books in the detachment were estimated, how far they would contribute in the article of paper, to replace the damaged musket ammunition.

The Mahratta army having taken up a position about five miles distant on the road to Cuttack, an unsuccessful night attempt was made to surprise them; but the intelligence proving incorrect, the anxious commander, after wandering about the whole night with a large proportion of the force under his command, returned to camp about daylight in the morning without finding one enemy, and all who were out that night will long remember the many deep sloughs and inundated rice

fields that were waded through on that dark excursion. However, about the 3d of October, after crossing about five miles of country mostly covered with water, the Mahrattas were at length discovered, and they approached to meet the advanced guard sent out to explore the country for another dry spot to encamp on. They came forward on both flanks of our small force with infantry and cavalry, and maintained a contest for several hours, and then retired, having sustained some loss. Ours was not great, certainly not so much as might have been expected from the numbers of the enemy, reported to be at least ten thousand horse and foot; but their principal force was reported very much to exceed this amount, and with some artillery were encamped in a strong position near Muckundpoor, about five miles further on the road towards Cuttack, in which about one thousand men from the detachment completely surprised them the following night, and notwithstanding the loss was not great on either side, the confusion and alarm created in the Mahratta army was prodigious, and they did not halt or collect again until they reached Cuttack, distant about twenty-five miles. The weather now cleared up, and the detachment advanced into a higher and dryer country and took possession of the town of Peeply. It was here the Rajah of Jagannath, whose fortress lay distant about fifteen miles to the westward, proposed to make common cause against the Mahrattas, dividing the spoil; but the commander returned no answer farther than assurances that no enmity was intended, and that if he, as a tributary chief to the Mahratta government, did not act against the British forces, no injury would be offered to him. But with this he did not appear satisfied, expecting at least a good slice of the country contiguous to Peeply, including a part of the space through which the Dawk road lay; but no further communication took place for the present, and the detachment advanced to Cuttack, and encamped about the 12th Oct. on the south bank of the Cutjoory (a branch of the Mahanuddy river), about one mile wide, fortunately for the detachment at this time easily fordable. No time was lost in crossing the river, with the intention of attacking the Lohbung fort on the opposite

bank, which was found to be abandoned by the enemy, and a reconnoissance was immediately made upon the Banobatty fort, distant about a mile and a half, situated upon the south bank of the main branch of the Mahanuddy river. The enemy were actively employed in burning all cover in the vicinity of the fortress, but their endeavours were unavailing, for their governor had inconsiderately permitted very substantial stone and mud walls to be erected within fifty yards of the margin of the ditch, which was found to be of considerable width, from thirty to one hundred and thirty feet, twenty feet deep, and full of water, in which an ancient stock of alligators had increased a numerous progeny from distant periods. The fort was of a rectangular form, containing an area of about eighty acres, inclosed with double stone walls of various dimensions, and a large square cavalier in the centre, considerably elevated, to command the adjoining country. Where the ditch was narrow the walls were very high, the exterior none less than twenty-five feet, and the interior some as high as fifty. The garrison was reported to consist of about two thousand men, mostly Arabs and Sikhs, and they had about twenty pieces of ordnance of various description mounted on the walls. The only avenue leading into the fort was through three gateways, well built, and defended with numerous picturesque stone battlements; a solid stone causeway was here laid across the ditch leading to the outer gate, which the enemy were actively employed in breaking up, and with the stone building up the outer gate, leaving for ingress and egress only a very small wicket; and in the work they had so far advanced, that no time was to be lost in interrupting them. A part of the garrison mounted guard outside the fort gateway and bridge to cover the party working upon it. The artillery was brought to open upon the fort the ensuing morning at daylight, under cover of some buildings and batteries hastily constructed. Their fire soon compelled the guard at the gateway to retire into the fort, and the working party to abandon their object of closing it; but they had covered a very strong pair of doors with large masses of stone to the height of ten feet, leaving a wicket open six feet raised from the ground, to which a

plank was placed for ascent and descent, which could at any time be drawn inside the wicket and the door closed.

Where the walls were not formidable the ditch was sixty feet wide, so that the greatest difficulty was to cross the ditch—to fill it up was impracticable; the commander of the detachment therefore determined to attempt the gateway by forcing the wicket, a storming party of about one thousand men being ordered upon this service, with a six-pounder. After some discharges the fastening to the door gave way and it opened, upon which an officer and some men advanced to the wicket, ascending the plank, when a contest took place, in which the serjeants' long pikes were found to be of critical importance, in reaching the enemy placed on each side within, defending the entrance with their sabres. The storming party succeeded, and entered singly through the wicket; fortunately, as they advanced to the second gate, a gun placed for its defence missed fire, when the party rushed forward, and finding the third gate open penetrated into the body of the place, in which a severe conflict lasted for about two hours, with much carnage, as few prisoners were taken. Many of the garrison fled in all directions, swimming across the ditch, and joined a body of horse about five miles distant, commanded by Ballajee Koonjur, the Mahratta provincial commander-in-chief, who had very wisely removed the government treasure from the fort and placed it on elephants, to be ready for a speedy flight whenever the fort might fall. This officer had in former times been opposed to British troops, and from experience then obtained, saved the treasure. The force under his command was reported to amount to about one thousand five hundred horse and foot, about two hundred of the former well mounted and armed. To obtain this treasure now became a very interesting object, and all the force that could be spared and equipped was sent in pursuit with as little delay as possible; and although great exertions were made, and some of the exhausted elephants fell into the possession of the pursuing detachment, the treasure escaped, and the Mahrattas, after ascending the Birmull Gant at the western confines of the province, fled with it to Nagpoor. The detachment took post at the bottom of the Gant for about

three weeks, and were after that time severely afflicted with the forest ague; of about eleven hundred men which that force consisted of, about five hundred very soon died, the remainder in a very debilitated state were with difficulty removed to Cuttack, where both Europeans and natives were sadly debilitated for many months. Thus terminated the operations for the reduction of the capital and the S. W. part of the province. Doubtless the rainy season and inundated state of the country prevented the Mahratta horse from being as active as might have been expected, and the province altogether was contemptible.

About the end of September a force was sent from Bengal to attack the northern part of the province. At the town and factory of Ballasore, situated in a flat country, the river is deep but narrow, its banks marshy, and at the mouth the bar is shallow, but passable at spring tides for vessels drawing about fourteen feet. The troops and stores were conveyed in vessels to within about four miles of the town, when they landed and marched to the fort and factory, which they got entire possession of after a long contest, but with little loss. A battalion of native Infantry and a detachment from the governor-general's body guard marched from Jellalore, and soon joined at Ballasore, and continued their route to Cuttack, and then entire possession was obtained of all that part of the province under the immediate government of the Mahrattas. But extensive tracts remained to be settled, appertaining to the tributary Rajahs, who professed submission but tendered no tribute; and the Rajah of Jagannath continued to assert his claim to some districts situated between the city of Cuttack and Jagannath, and endeavoured to obtain possession by force; upon being resisted, his troops laid waste all the adjoining country with fire and sword. The trouble and confusion continued, under the most patient forbearance on the part of the British government, with endeavours to settle the Rajah's expectations in an amicable manner, until November 1804, when the horrid cruelties perpetrated by the Rajah's officers on some prisoners taken in an action with his troops, by mutilating our native soldiers, which, added to the outrage of de-

stroying and depopulating an extensive tract of fine country, compelled the British government to send an adequate force for the reduction of his power, which was found to be considerable, and in connection with all the other tributary chieftains in the province.

The Mahrattas having been expelled, it soon became necessary to take some measures regarding the universal Hindoo pilgrimage resorting to Jagannath. The liberal and benevolent policy of the British government was the cause of a proclamation being issued, that the taxes and fines hitherto levied upon all descriptions of pilgrims, at numerous barriers established for that purpose by the Mahratta government, should be totally done away, and all Hindoos had full and free permission to approach the object of their religious veneration at all times and seasons without any restraint whatever. When this notice became promulgated and generally understood over the extended regions inhabited by Hindoos in various parts of India, they lost no time in endeavoring to benefit by it, and the multitudes that entered the province for that purpose, particularly as the festival of the Ruttjatra approached, were immense. The first consequence thereof was experienced in a scarcity of food, which was severely felt over the whole provinces. The parts that suffered most were the towns and villages on the high road, to whom application was made for grain. Not being able to supply the demand, the importunity from very numerous famishing crowds soon became intolerable, added to the nuisance created by so many Hindoos performing the usual ablution after performing the calls of nature, spoiled all the water, and compelled the inhabitants to fly, pursued by voracious multitudes: the former obscured themselves in the woods, but the improvident pilgrims suffered severely, and the attention of government was soon excited to prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a disaster. In this measure originated the necessity of levying a sufficient impost upon all and every pilgrim proceeding to Jagannath, to defray that expense necessarily incurred to provide for their sustenance, and the maintenance of good order among them; for it never could be supposed that a Christian government would spontaneous-

ly contribute towards the encouragement of a barbarous superstition among its subjects, any further than the feelings of humanity might dictate: and I apprehend this is the branch of revenue upon which the proprietors of East-India stock have received congratulations, from a well meant but mistaken zeal, in a late very respectable character, who happened to visit Jagannath soon after this assessment upon the pilgrims was established.

The extreme veneration of the Oreak Hindoo natives, together with all of that cast generally, for the religious character and person of the Rajah, rendered it a matter of some doubt in what manner to proceed on account of his unwarmtable and cruel proceedings, for although he was an infant, and the acts of his government were those of his ministers and officers, it was all done in his name. The Mahratta being a Hindoo government, they never hesitated at any time to adopt much the same policy towards this Rajah (as Bonaparte did to his holiness the Pope) seizing upon his temporal property in levying by force a heavy annual tribute, and realising from the temple the greatest possible pecuniary fines from the pilgrims, amounting altogether to a very considerable sum annually. The independent chieftains generally omitted to pay any tribute until called for, and generally withheld it until they had been worsted in battle, with the probable prospect of the loss of all their lands; then and then only were they induced to pay: and this was not unsatisfactory to the Mahratta local government in Cuttack, as it afforded an excuse to the Rajah of Berar, their immediate sovereign, for maintaining at a great expense a large military force; it encouraged military adventurers from all parts of India to seek for service in the province, serving with any party that would pay them most, and this led to the granting of lands, particularly to a colony of Sikhs, for military service. The Mahrattas had built a stone fort at Sarrunghur, about four miles to the S.W. of Cuttack, upon the skirts of the Jagannath Rajah's woods, to check the depredations committed by his subjects in that part of the country; but the situation was ill chosen, and being in many respects incomplete, it had never been occupied by the British troops: but

now it was thought advisable to establish a force in it sufficient to prevent an enemy taking possession, as well as to support any operations that might be adopted in that direction towards Koordah, the ancient name of the strong hold and residence of the Rajah. A force of not much less than seven thousand men, infantry and cavalry, regular and irregular, with a proportion of artillery, moved in various directions to attack the Rajah's army, very strongly posted in Koordahgur, and garrisoned as reported by not less than twenty thousand men, of which some were mercenaries and foreigners, mostly foot, with a small body of horse, but they were mostly composed of the Orca inhabitants, an athletic, hardy race, and if well attached, not deficient in resolution and personal bravery, using the matchlock gun, sword, and spear.

Koordahgur, the residence of the Rajah, is situated about twenty miles S.W. of Cuttack; (but the extent of country under the immediate management of the Rajah is considerable: particularly among the woods and hilly country to the west, the limits probably have never been accurately ascertained). It is inclosed by a belt of impervious forest, perhaps to the depth of many miles, carefully trained to grow into a close mass of the most thorny thickets. The only avenues to the interior were through defiles strongly fortified: the principal entrance was from the eastward, communicating with the road leading to the town of Peeply, and this was carefully strengthened; there were two other accessible entrances into this strong hold, one from the N.W. and the other from the west. To distract the attention of the enemy, it was thought advisable to make three separate attacks, the principal to be directed on the N.W. and west, which being little exposed to notice, and not so much frequented from the wild countries still more to the westward; were not so much strengthened, and the mass of forest was not so deep. The route pursued by the troops was along the south bank of the Mahanuddy river, a country beautifully picturesque with hill and dale, the views on the river uncommonly fine. The enemy sometimes appeared in ambush, and their attack was more alarming than disastrous. In one part of the river they had mounted some small guns on a high

bank commanding the navigation, and cutting off the trade with Cuttack; the guns were soon removed, and the party fled. The three attacks on the entrance into the wood were by agreement simultaneous, and all succeeded, after experiencing much resistance in penetrating through the depth of forest; but it terminated by opening into a beautiful vale of an oval form, about three miles long by two in width, the whole cultivated with a fine crop of rice nearly ready for reaping. It contained also a fine mango grove, and a neat village; but the Rajah resided upon a hill at the south end of the vale, the approach to which was strongly stockaded and fortified with several barriers and a well constructed stone wall inclosing a part of the summit of the hill, in which the Rajah and his family had very long resided with his principal officers and domestics. When the different columns of attack met in the vale, the encampment occupied a large part, and the Rajah's troops retired to the barriers at the foot of the hill fortress, some parties remaining without, who attempted to re-occupy the fortified entrances into the wood that had been forced and partly demolished, thereby attempting to inclose and cut off all communication with the force encamped within. A few alerts from our troops in the night soon disconcerted this plan of operations on the part of the enemy, and artillery being placed to command all the avenues leading to the hill fort, the range of the numerous garrison, reported to be about twenty thousand men, became much circumscribed. A deficiency of provision and other causes soon occasioned the multitude to disperse, for which they took opportunities in the night, until the number might be reduced to a garrison of about a thousand men.

After three weeks' operations, ascertaining the real strength of the works, which it was extremely difficult to discover, as no native could be induced to describe them, and from their complicated and irregular form, when partly described, were not easily intelligible. A large space was inclosed at the bottom of the hill with a ditch and rampart, very much covered by plantations of bamboo, the whole extent of which was occupied by parties using matchlocks and jingal guns, having an open clear space of about two hundred

yards extent around it; from this barrier parties issued in the night close up to the batteries. To discover the nature of the works upon the hill was impracticable until the outer barrier was forced; therefore, after some cannonading, the commander resolved to storm it in two places. The officer commanding the principal force, very gallantly leading, received a jinjal shot that struck and destroyed his gorget, and another that passed through his hat, without being much hurt. After a short conflict the troops penetrated, pursuing the Rajah's soldiers, who retired rapidly to the interior stockades, of which there were several, constructed on the slope of the hill, which was very steep. In forcing these works, the principal storming party was much exposed to a very heavy fire from works on the sides of the hill, but it was ill directed, till at length they gained the foot of the stone wall and gateway, leading into the body of the place on the summit of the hill. With great zeal and exertion a heavy iron twelve-pounder was drawn up to the gate, with the intention of forcing it, but a projecting stone wall entirely covered it, and was a great disappointment to this project; ladders were applied, but at this juncture the other party, that had been conducted by an unfrequented track to a place where the stone wall terminated in an unfinished manner on a precipitous part of the hill, met with little opposition, and at this place climbed up with great difficulty upon the top of the wall into the body of the place, and immediately proceeded to the gateway, from whence they drove the enemy and let the principal force in, when the whole proceeded to the Rajah's dwelling, from which he had recently fled with the garrison, through a gateway on the south side of the hill. The troops being much exhausted, were not able to pursue for more than a few miles, and thus terminated the capture of Koordahgur; but such was the adherence of the natives to the Rajah's family, that to settle the country while he was at large was found impracticable. Several very active and well concerted projects to capture him and disperse the remainder of his adherents, though executed by very able and enterprising officers, did not succeed; but he became alarmed at a proclamation

issued for his apprehension, and at length opened a communication with an officer confidentially employed (proposing to surrender upon terms), who was dispatched without delay, and after a very arduous excursion into a remote and wild part of the country, received into his custody Muckund Deo, the young Rajah, then eighteen years of age,* and conveyed him to camp, upon terms highly beneficial to his real interest and happiness, and quite satisfactory to the British government, who now found no difficulty in tranquillizing the whole province.

One chieftain who possessed the inundated unhealthy country on the sea coast, near to Point Palmyras, the Rajah of Kunha, had worsted the Mahratta generals upon all attempts to subdue him; they having embarked troops and guns in large unwieldy flat-bottomed boats, almost unmanageable, in the vicinity of the sea, and in the mouths of the larger streams, their expeditions usually terminated in surrender to the Rajah's lighter vessels, that were narrow and very long, rowing one hundred oars, with their sides well barricaded to cover his men. They expertly and quickly moved round the Mahratta boats in all directions, moving out of the way of the fire of their guns, and killing their men with their matchlocks, until the whole were captured and barbarously carried into slavery; but few of their prisoners lived long, from the extremely unhealthy nature of the climate, in which only those could live who were born in it. The Mahrattas' dread of this chieftain and his country was very great. The gun-brigs sent from Calcutta could navigate but few of these streams, at low water many being dry, and the Oreas were very expert in stockading the streams and throwing up cover, from which they could be enfiladed. The channels leading to the Rajah's strong hold were much obstructed, situated in one of the most unhealthy salt marshes that can be conceived. A well concerted enterprise captured some of the Rajah's boats, and then our troops

* The inhabitants in the adjacent country as he passed came out and prostrated themselves on the ground in the most humble act of adoration, which added to the alarm and apprehension expressed by his relatives and adherents, rendered this service a matter requiring considerable management, and before the Rajah would consent much soothing conciliation was required.

proceeding in them, soon made their way to Kunkagur, when the chief came out and surrendered. Thus terminated the principal operations of the British troops in subduing this fine province, in March 1805; it was soon after this period put entirely under the authority of the civil power.

Cuttack is not surpassed in variety of soil and produce by any province under the British dominion in India; some parts of it are as yet probably unexplored and unknown. The soil on the sea-coast is mostly alluvial and soft loam, in some parts sandy. A very valuable manufacture in salt is carried on through its whole extent. A little removed from the sea, rice is produced, and generally cultivated over the whole province, in several different kinds, with many other species of grain and pulse, aromatic roots and spices, also some valuable dyeing drugs, the sugar-cane, and in the hilly country, Indian corn and some wheat. The hills abound in a variety of granite, some of it a fine grained compact stone; some species of laminated shistus, from which good slate might be cut. In some parts iron ore is to be found, and from the beds of the mountain torrents gold dust is said to be collected; but all the produce of this extensive and fertile province is probably not ascertained. When the rivers filled with the periodical rains, large logs of various kinds of timber were brought down with the stream from a considerable distance; among them was soon recognised very good teak and other valuable timber, but the forests are extremely unhealthy, and can only be explored in the months of April and May, when the exhalations and forest ague are least noxious; but in some parts of the hills, the clove orange is produced in great perfec-

tion. The banks of the rivers, particularly contiguous to the hills, are very beautiful and picturesque; the Muhammady and Bitturay are the most considerable streams. The city of Cuttack was computed at that time to contain one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is situated between two branches of the Mahanuddy river, that diverge about three miles to the westward of the city, and in the rainy season nearly insulate it.

I shall now conclude with a few remarks on the climate, such as it was experienced in part of 1803, 1804, and part of 1805. The periodical rains did not commence so early as in Bengal, and were comparatively light until September, when the rivers swell and overflow their banks; the clouds dispersed, and the weather became serene and settled in November. A mild winter was experienced till the end of January, but in no instance did I perceive the thermometer below 60° of Fahrenheit. In February and part of March, the most dense mists were very frequent in the morning, continuing until near noon, followed by clear and serene evenings and nights; hot winds prevail in April, May, and June, and then the summer heats are very oppressive, and severely felt in tents and temporary habitations; but the nights are mostly cool, and this hot season is frequently refreshed by tremendous storms of thunder, lightning, and rain. Upon the whole, it was considered as a preferable climate for an European constitution, to the more humid atmosphere of Bengal, and certainly the aspect of many parts of the province much more interesting, the waters abounding with a great variety of sea and river fish, the champaign country, hills, and wilds with many varieties of game, including many of the most ferocious animals and serpents.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

LETTER II.

ON ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

Among the various styles of architecture that are found in different parts of the world none is more worthy of attention than the oriental. Whether we view its gigantic efforts at Salsette, of an

antiquity which baffles all history or tradition, or the light and winning graces of the more modern Mussulman style, there is much to amuse the philosopher, and to instruct and refine the artist.

It is justly remarked by Cicero, that all the arts have a certain re-

lation to each other, and one science frequently elucidates another. This will be equally true of the several modes or species of any particular art; and in a dissertation on Oriental Architecture occasional remarks on other styles will not be deemed *intrusive*, and more particularly as it respects the national Gothic, which, considered as its daughter or sister, although bred and brought to maturity in a distant clime, may be expected from their common origin to exhibit some common features.

A brief view of the supposed history of the art will illustrate its general principles and facilitate their application to a particular style.

The common opinion is that the first men dwelt in grottos in the rocks. The Cyclops, who must be considered as exhibiting the tradition of the earliest ages, dwelt according to Homer in horrible caverns.* The Cimmerians † who inhabited Greece and Italy ‡ are described by him under circumstances which may lead us to suppose them troglodytes. The heroes and demigods of antiquity are constantly represented as brought up in caverns. Pindar || represents Jason and Esculapius as educated in the hollows of rocks. Strabo ¶ makes Dardanus born in one. Pausanias says the Nymph who gave birth to Pyrrhus had a grotto for a dwelling. And thus it was in a similar abode that Homer composed his sublime poems. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the immense habitations which according to Herodotus; Nicotris ** and Zamolxis †† had contrived under ground. These recitals may appear exaggerated; but they disclose the real opinion of the ancients on the earliest dwellings of

men, and the true source of the fabulous inventions about the frequent descent of their heroes to the infernal regions, that is, under ground.

Where no such asylum was presented by nature, and man was compelled by necessity (that hard featured but benevolent mother) to exert his own ingenuity, his first effort would probably be with a few boughs of trees, or poles, ranging them circularly at the base and uniting them at the top, forming a sort of conical hut. This plastered over with clay or with other branches interwoven would form a tolerable security, and to this day the efforts of some of the most backward nations are of this sort; and the cabins of the Irish are but little superior.

As the mind of man is ever naturally active, this hut would be gradually improved. By mutual assistance they would be able to manage trunks of trees. The quadrangular form would then rudely suggest itself as more convenient. These trunks of trees being placed perpendicularly as posts, with regular intervals, and other beams laid horizontally on the tops of them as lintels, would circumscribe the place of habitation in the middle. Upon these rested the beams of the ceiling, and an inclined roof being added you have the type of the Doric Temple. Leisure and attention would continue to improve, and having accomplished the essentially useful, graceful proportion and decent ornament would gradually be added. Such and no better was the model, when, touched by the hand of genius, the post and lintel were transmuted into the column and entablature, and the wooden hut became a marble temple. Thus arose the Grecian Doric temple; a composition which bears the authentic and characteristic marks of its legitimate origin in wooden construction,

* *Odyss.* b. ix. ver. 26. † *Ibid.* b. xi. ver. 14.
Strabo, b. v. p. 374.

‡ More probably the shores of the Euxine. *Ed.*
Nem. od. iii. ver. 94.

¶ Book viii. p. 559. ** *B.* vii. ch. 8, p. 223.
also *b.* ix. ch. 39, p. 724. †† *B.* ii. ch. 100, p. 148.
‡‡ *B.* iv. ch. 93, p. 324.

transferred to stone. It is between two and three thousand years since the Parthenon of Athens was erected: it is still the theme of admiration and will ever be so where taste and good sense exist.

Many of the admired buildings of antiquity were constructed principally of wood, (even the temple of Jerusalem partly so) as well as the early temples of Greece; many of which latter were destroyed by fire during the invasion of Xerxes.* It was natural, in reconstructing these, to seek a more durable material and the advanced state of the art would afford the means; and stone being readily found in large blocks, it was substituted for wood. But for form, no other idea could present itself, but to imitate that which they had been accustomed to, viz. the previous wooden building.

Afterwards, the prototype being a little forgotten, and the arrangements of the Doric entablature occasioning inconvenience to the architect, Ictinus rejected that order, and introduced the Ionic. After this, as luxury became more fanciful, the Corinthian order was invented. Thus were established the three Grecian orders, which have been distinctly characterized as the strong, the elegant, and the rich, but still preserving great resemblance in their general forms.

Whether Grecian architecture was perfected in the manner herein described, or whether it was gradually formed from an imitation of the Egyptian through the Tyrians, Phenicians and Etruscans, the fact is indisputable that the philosophic origin and natural type of the Grecian style is in the wooden construction, and as this type is violated the art is injured; and where its features are not violated, but only partially suppressed,

as in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, the sublimity is impaired. Although it is greatly to the praise of the Greek artists that, while richness is added, the simplicity of the general form is not injured, and its capability of adaptation is increased and rendered more convenient for general use.

Such is the brief history of a style, pronounced by general consent to have attained perfection. The history is obviously founded in nature and fact; and in praising this style it is hardly possible to exceed the bounds of truth. In the best Grecian specimens, every part is so well studied and considered that no alteration can be imagined but for the worse. With this praise (which is neither small nor frequent), let its admirers be satisfied, and not presume to limit the powers of nature or of art to say, that no rival style shall attain equal perfection. Michael Angelo was an enthusiastic admirer of the antique, but he disdained to be a servile imitator: he justly remarks, that he who follows must be ever behind; whereas, he who takes a different path may hope to pass, or reach as far as his rival.

The next prominent fact in the history of this style is its adoption by the Romans; they, not duly considering the original type, appear not to have comprehended the sublime simplicity of the Doric; they felt but slightly the elegance of the Ionic, but the richness of the Corinthian order powerfully struck their fancy. The Corinthian they best understood, and most delighted in. The Doric and Ionic became degraded in their imitations; but the Corinthian was cultivated by them with considerable advantage and effect.

The Romans also introduced the arch and the dome, which, having no part in the original type of this style, it is no wonder that the discordant principle has not succeeded in its connection with Grecian architecture.

* Is it not a lamentable consideration, that the Athenian name connected with the glorious beauty of the sublimity efforts of the arts, should be stained with the fact, that Athenian tyranny, and fire from Athens, destroyed the temples and schools of the physicians at Cos, and with them the records from which Hippocrates, it is said, composed his works?—Ed.

ON THE SITE OF PALIBOTHTHA.

(Continued from page 547, Vol. IV.)

It is to be recollected, that the site of Palibothra, now only a subject for speculation, was once a matter of fact; and that the information derived from *eye-witnesses*, however disjointed the particulars might stand in the reports of unconnected travellers, could involve no contradiction. The repugnance which we find in some of the ancient authorities must have arisen either from erroneous combinations by the authors using the first materials, or from mistakes in transcribing the intelligence from one language to another. In some cases, a double translation from some Indian authority to the Greek, and from the Greek to the Latin, may not only have conducted to the misconstruction of equivocal words, but given a mistaken confirmation by its own echo.

The second passage in Pliny is; *Amnis Jomanes in Gangem per Palibothra decurrit, inter oppida Methora et Chiotora*.^{*} Could a writer of common sense, after stating that it was 425 miles from the confluence of the Jomanes and Ganges to Palibothra, fall into so palpable a contradiction as to say that the "Jomanes entered the Ganges by Palibothra?"[†] The key to the true meaning of Pliny's words is furnished by Pliny himself, in a contiguous part of the same chapter. *Sed omnium in India prope, non modo in hoc tractu, potentium claritatemque antecedunt Prasii, amplissima urbe ditissimaque Palibothra; unde quidam ipsam gentem Palibothra vocant, tunc verum tractum universum a Gange.* "But the first in eminence for power and fame, not in this district only, but of all well nigh in India, are the Prasii, the city of Palibothra being the largest and the richest; hence some call the nation itself PALIBOTHTHA, yea indeed ALL THE REGION FROM THE GANGES." As brief a notice occurs in a treatise of Major Wilford; which, as information derived from Indian sources, is a valuable corroboration of our classic guide. "From the Balfiputras, [i. e. the

"princes of that royal line,] the INHABITANTS OF THE GANGETIC PROVINCES were denominated PALI-BOTHTRAS, and PALI-POTRAS.[‡]" In accordance with these authorities, the passage in Pliny which has been the innocent cause of so much perplexity may be thus represented in English: "the river Jomanes runs through the Palibothri, [i. e. the territory of the Palibothri] into the Ganges, between the towns Methora and Chiotora." Here is an intelligible reason for subjoining the names of the two towns, if they be regarded as definite local points, marking what district of the territory was intersected: whereas if Pliny had meant to say, that the Jomanes divided or washed the CITY of Palibothra, the addition of those towns were absurd.[§] If this translation be admitted, the accounts in Pliny are divested of repugnance; and Robertson's assumption of Allahabad loses its only collateral support, or rather its only support: for though the quotation from Arrian is adduced as the foundation of his opinion,

^{*} *Asiatic Researches*, 4to. vol. 3. Essay III. on the Kings of Magadha. Lond. p. 100.

[†] It is remarkable, that a similar difficulty in the Ptolemaic Tables, has caused Major Wilford to abandon, as inexplicable, a specific route recorded there. After determining several stations in those itineraries by the aid of an intimate acquaintance with the old names of places preserved in the older native writers, he comes to one from Tabora to Patna. "There is," he observes, "another route in the Ptolemaic Tables, leading from Tabora (or Tabana in Major Rennell's Map,) to Elymide, or Patna. From Tabora to Paliputra 200 cos.; to the Ganges, 300; to Elymide, 250;—is all 1000 cos. or 1225 Brit. M. Here we see that Paliputra cannot be, either Patna, or Rajmahal: besides the distance is too great in a direct line. [*Asiatic Researches* vol. ix. Essay II. *Angling*, or the Gangetic Provinces, p. 61.]" Major Wilford then proposes an arbitrary substitution in the numbers, which at last is pronounced by himself inequitable to explain this route.

Perhaps this route is a counterpart of the other, and to be varied by a corresponding version of the descending cord;—thus, from Tabora to [the frontier of] Paliputra 200 cos.; to the Ganges [Allahabad] 300; to Elymide [Patna] 250;—is all 1000. This mode of explaining the route supposes the territory of the Palibothri to have extended in part beyond the Jumna, perhaps 50 cos. westward, or to the district embraced by the Sadi river,

^{*} Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. vi. chap. 22.

[†] See the above quotation from Major Rennell, or the usual construction of the passage in any modern author.

yet when Pliny's aid is withdrawn, there is nothing to indicate the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges as the place.

Although we have occasion to use only that part of the Itinerary in Pliny which traverses India, and but a small part of that, as bearing immediately on the point; yet it may be useful to extract the whole, as shewing his authorities for the distances, and extending the fixed positions by which their general correctness may be assayed.

"That our description of the earth may be understood, let us attend the footsteps of Alexander the Great. Diogenes and Beton, THE SURVEYORS OF HIS EXPEDITIONS, have written,—that from the Caspian Gates to Hecatompylos in Parthia, it is as many miles as we have stated; [said above to be 133] thence to Alexandria in Aria, which city this king founded, 566 mill.* Thence to Prothusias in Drangiana, 199 mill. Thence to the capital of Arachosia, 215 mil. Thence to Ortospanum, 250 mill. Thence to Alexandria L. M. (in some copies different numbers are found); this city stands at the foot of Caucasus. From that to the river Cophetes, and the Indian city Pencolaothis 227 mill. Thence to the river Indus and the city of Taxila, 60 mill. To the celebrated river Hydaspes 120 mill. To the Hyphasis not less famous, XLIX. cccxc; which was the limit of Alexander's expedition; nevertheless, he passed the river, and devoted altars on the opposite bank. The conqueror's own epistles acknowledge this. THE REMAINING DISTANCES WERE TRAVERSED BY SELEUCUS Nicator. To the Hesudrus, 168 mill. To the river Jomanes, as many (some copies add five mill.) Thence to the Ganges, 112 mill. To Rhodopla, 119 mill. (others give cccxxv mill. in this interval;) to the city Calinipaxa, 167½;

* The notation in the original is either by Roman numerals, or words at length, and seldom the latter. I have preserved the numerals where any difficulty occurs which cannot be solved without some conjectural change or supplement. The conversion of the original measures into the Roman mile of 5000 feet is a possible avenue to error. Add to this, the various readings of some of the figures, the lacune and other casualties incident to MSS. and we cannot indulge the affectation of making every interval of the Itinerary correspond with the actual distances as far as they have been ascertained.

"(others have cclxv mill.) Hence to the confluence of the rivers Jomanes and Ganges, 225 mill. (most accounts add 13 mill.) To the city of Palibothra, 425; to the mouth of the Ganges, 638 mill. passuum."

An examination of the first part is only proposed as enlarging the test of general correctness. Much will depend on the true meaning of *itinerum ejus mensurae*, which I have translated *surveys* or *his expeditions*, rather than *surveyors* of his marches. I suppose, that these geometers measured the high or king's roads on the great line of his expedition, after he was in undisputed possession of the country, and that they threw out all the military detours made in pursuit of collateral conquests; and therefore, that Alexander's route from the Caspian Gates to the Indus, as described in Pliny, has no other deflections than those prescribed by the nature of the ground; and that it corresponds with the inverted route of Mr. Forster between the same points, as the most material part of it is laid down in the map to Elphinstone's *Caulul*. The most southern point in Alexander's route, must therefore not go farther south than Candahar, which a grand curve, taken to avoid a region of mountains, comprehends. The previous distances will tally sufficiently, if we place the capital of Arachosia near Candahar. Moving thence to Pliny's Ortospanum, 250 Roman miles in a north-east direction, will carry us to Ghizni. L. M. to Alexandria under Caucasus—in some copies the numbers are different, say c—brings us to the vicinity of Caulul.

I am not ignorant that *Alexandria Paropamisus* is a point which all geographers have placed in the neighbourhood of Candahar; but this cannot be the Alexandria of Pliny, distant only 227+60 Roman miles from the Indus. Whether the identity of Candahar with this Alexandria, can be supported on other classic authorities, or on native traditions, is a distinct subject for consideration.* But I will just observe, while passing on, that in Major Rennell's map of the *Countries between the Source of*

* The ancient city is sometimes said to have been founded by Lohcamp, a Persian king who flourished in times of very remote antiquity, and to whom also the founding of Herat is attributed. It is ascribed by others, with far greater probability, to have been built by Alexander Zool-

the *Ganges and the Caspian Sea*,* the relative situation of Candahar to Attock on the Indus, is nearly that of Canbul to the same place in Elphinstone's map. † Not that Candahar, in the former, is out of its true position more than 53 minutes; yet, in respect to Attock, which is also misplaced, it is full two degrees too high. Now if the object be to identify local stations, and not fugitive names, the site of Canbul may succeed, in the ultimate judgment of geographers, to some of the relations which had been falsely assigned to Candahar. From Alexandria under Caucasus, Pliny makes it 227 Roman miles to Peucolaitis. The travelling distance from Canbul to the next considerable place, I do not find expressed any otherwise than in coss; and as the length of a coss varies, even under the same government, 95 coss cannot be converted with certainty into British miles; but I should think 227 Roman miles not greatly to exceed the interval, and then we may halt at Peshawer. The Antients attributed to India a narrow tract west of the Indus; and Pliny, under this arrangement, calls Peucolaitis an Indian city. Major Rennell identifies Peucolaitis with Pukhli,‡ a province east of the Indus, the capital of which is thirty miles beyond that river, but then he supposes the dominion of Pukhli to have extended anciently to the westward as far as the Cophetes or Attock river. This amounts to the same thing; but provincial divisions, and the local masses of population, have undergone so many changes since the time of Alexander, that it is perhaps safer to identify places rather than names, unless where those names have descended to the present time by uninterrupted tradition. The next stage furnishes a remarkable example

of this. From Peshawer to Attock is 45 British miles. Pliny says, "Thence to the river Indus and the city of Taxila, 60 mill." Was Taxila then on the Indus? The words do not necessarily imply this; they may intend no more than that the Indus was crossed in going to it, and that the whole distance was 60 miles = 57 British. This would leave about 12 miles between Taxila and the Indus. Major Rennell infers that Attock must stand on, or near the site of Taxila.* Major Wilford, on an apparent resemblance of names, founds an argument for placing the same city on the Sawn river, at least 60 miles from the Indus. "Taxila," he says, is called, in Sanscrit, "*Tacshila*;" and its true name is *Tacsha-Syala*, "according to the natives, who call themselves Syalas; its ruins extend over the villages called RABBAT and Pekkeh, in Major Rennell's map of the countries between Delhi and Candahar. The royal residence is pointed out by the natives, at a small village near Syala, to this day, and is a little to the north of Rabbat."† The validity of this speculation has had a practical assay from the most competent judges. "The heaviness of the rain prevented our marching from Rawil Pindie on the day after we reached it; and as we were near the place which Major Wilford supposes to have been the site of Taxila, a party determined to set out in quest of the ruins of that city. In the course of a circuit of about 40 miles, we saw the ruins of some Gucker towns, and of some others still more ancient, which had suffered the same fate from the Mussulmans; we also saw one or two caravanseras here called RABATS; and we heard of an obelisk of a single stone, fifty or sixty feet high, at a place called Rawjee, which was too distant to visit; but we met with no ruins of such antiquity as to have any pretensions to a connection with Taxila."‡ We may therefore halt about 12 miles from the Indus.

(To be continued.)

kurnoor, that is, by Alexander the Great. [*Elphinstone's Cashul*, p. 423.] These two traditions are at variance; and as the illustrious envoy delivers but an incidental opinion respecting their comparative probability, I trust I may adduce the two following passages from himself, for comparison with the accounts, in classic historians, of the localities of the Alexandria in question: "The country round Candahar is level," p. 304. "The district of Cohdaman," [immediately dependent on the city of Canbul, and edging from it north,] lies, as its name implies, on the skirts of the mountains." P. 423.

* *Memoir*, p. 109, edit. 1788.

† *Account of the Kingdom of Canbul, and its Dependencies*, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona. 4th, London, 1815.

‡ *Memoir*, pp. 116, 118, 119, 121.

* *Memoir*, p. 98. Again; "Taxila must have been very near the Indus, to allow of its being 120 miles from the Hydaspes." *Ibid*, note. And previously; "Taxila, and the Indus, are mentioned as one and the same place by Pliny." P. 51, note.

† *Asiatic Researches*, Essay II. *Au-gangam*, or the Ganges Provinces, p. 51.

‡ *Elphinstone's Cashul*, p. 78.

THE ADVENTURES OF GOLOWNIN,

CAPTAIN IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MARINE,

During His Imprisonment by the Japanese in the Years 1811-12-13.

(Continued from page 559, Vol. IV.)

THE Japanese, both persons of rank and common people, had on valuable silk dresses, and were armed from head to foot; each had a sabre and dagger in his girdle, but the Kuriles were quite unarmed. I merely wore a sword, and had three pair of pistols concealed in my pockets and bosom. The Ojagoda received me in a very polite and friendly manner, and requested me to wait on the shore for the commander, who would soon appear. I had him questioned—what was meant by placing all the things we had left behind in the cask again, and exposing it in the water?—He answered, to have them given back again, as he had believed that we should not engage in any more transactions with them, and they dared not receive any thing until their termination. I immediately remembered the description of Laxmann's embassy, wherein it was said that the Japanese would not receive any present till the close of the negotiations, but did not reject any thing that was given them afterwards; I was therefore quite tranquil on this subject.

The commander did not keep me waiting long, and appeared completely armed, accompanied by two soldiers—one carrying his long spear, the other, his cap or helmet, on which the moon was painted; in other respects it resembled the crown worn at marriage festivals among us. Nothing can be imagined more laughable than the gait of these men: their eyes were directed towards the ground, their hands resting on the sides; they scarcely advanced forwards in walking, and their feet were as far apart as if divided by a channel. I saluted him in the European fashion, which he returned by raising his left hand to his forehead, and bending his head and whole body forward. Our conversation then began. I excused myself for occasioning them so much uneasiness, by stating that the greatest necessity had urged me to it. They, on the contrary,

lamented that being unacquainted with the object of our visit, they had fired on us, and inquired why we had not sent a boat to the one dispatched from the fort on our entrance into the harbour, as then we certainly should not have met this disagreeable reception? I assured him that we had not seen any boat, which was probably occasioned by the darkness. I besides remarked, that he endeavoured to find reasons for excusing his conduct, and spoke falsely, as, at our entrance into the harbour, we looked round so sharply, that not a bird, much less a boat, could have escaped our sight. He afterwards inquired if I was the commander of the ship, or if a senior had the command over me? and repeated this question several times. He also inquired from whence we came, why we had landed on their coast, and to what place we intended sailing? To avoid exciting either fear or suspicion, by stating the true reason of our visit to their island, I said that we were returning from the eastern extremity of our empire to St. Petersburg; that much contrary wind had delayed our voyage, and we suffered the want of wood and water, which we desired to procure in a safe harbour. I continued—that we had fortunately found a Japanese garrison on the island Itorpu, whose commander had given us a letter to Urbitsh, which I would send to him from the sloop. We had come here for this purpose, and should now sail by the shortest route to Canton, to recruit our stock of those articles. He here remarked, that at Itorpu we had said we came to traffic, but told him differently. To this I replied, that if he had been informed so, it must be ascribed to the Kurile's mistake, who understood very little Russian, and whose language had no expressions for money or buying, but denoted both by the words barter or traffic. He further inquired the name of our Emperor: if I knew Hesnow, who came at

ambassador to them, and if there were people at St. Petersburg who spoke Japanese? I gave him suitable answers to all these questions; informed him of Resanow's death, and that we had translators of their language in Russia. I must here notice their carefully writing down all my answers. He afterwards entertained me with tea, smoking tobacco, sakku, and caviar. All were brought on separate dishes by different persons, who were all armed with daggers and sabres. When one brought any thing he remained, so that at last, we were encircled by a strong body of armed men. Among the things I had brought as presents, was some French brandy, I therefore inquired if the Japanese would not taste it? and ordered that a bottle should be brought. At the same time, I had my men again desired to hold themselves in readiness for whatever might happen. My sense of honor did not permit me to inform the Japanese that I feared them, and wished the superfluous men to remove to a distance; besides, I would not shew that I entertained suspicion of them. I saw that they would not commit any violence, although they could do with us what they pleased, but certainly with some loss on their side. We smoked tobacco, drank tea, and jested. They asked the Russian names of several things with avidity, and I, in return, inquired after Japanese words. At last, I rose and asked when I should receive the provisions promised by their officers? what I should then have to pay for all? and shewed him a dollar, that he might appoint the payment himself. I heard, to my great astonishment, that he was not the chief officer of the fort, and could not come to any conclusion on this business, but he invited me to come into the fort myself to settle what was necessary with the principal officer. I did not agree to this, pretending that as I had staid so long with them, if I went to the fort now, it would excite anxiety on board the ship, and might produce hostilities. I proposed that some person of rank should go on board in my boat, as the officers would then be tranquil on my account, and I would follow them to the fort. On this proposal they immediately agreed to send off one of their number; but when they sent to the chief officer for permission, he forbade it, and said

that he would come out to us immediately. Some minutes after a boat came from him with an account that he dined at noon, and could not come so early. I would not wait longer, but promised to bring the ship nearer to the shore, and then go into the fort with them. The second officer did not in any way prevent me, and presented me a bottle of sakki and some fresh fish, and apologised for not having more provided now. He however shewed me a large net which was thrown out for us, and requested me to send a boat before the evening, as they intended transferring the whole quantity taken to us in the same way; he received a burning glass and some bottles of brandy, but did not permit the Kuriles to accept tobacco from us. He gave me a white fan as a token of friendship, which we were to wave on coming ashore as a signal of our friendly intentions. Alexei, in translating the speeches of the Japanese, often mentioned the cross, but so confusedly and unintelligibly that I could not understand him. It was not before we were in the boat, as we began to feel free again, and he had collected himself, that he explained what he particularly wished to say. It was known to the Japanese commander how much the Russians honor the cross; he therefore begged me to cross myself as an evidence and confirmation of our friendly intentions towards them. It was extremely unpleasant for me not to have been able to understand Alexei while ashore, and I lamented it very much.

Towards evening we approached the fort out of the reach of the cannon, and anchored the sloop. It was too late to go ashore to negotiate; I therefore commanded the midshipman Jakushkin to take the letter from the island Itorpu, and bring away the promised fish; they were to go to the same place where I landed, but not to leave the boat for an instant. He executed my commands with the greatest punctuality, and returned at the approach of night. The Japanese had received him in a very friendly manner, and sent above a hundred large fish on board. When they heard that they might expect me soon the following morning, they requested that I would not depart in the fog, and would bring some of my officers with me. I must ac-

knowledge that this invitation was calculated to awaken suspicion; yet I committed the fault of not believing Mr. Jakushkin. He was an extremely curious, and in service a very zealous officer; he wished to be every where, to examine every thing with his own eyes. I also imagined that my going ashore alone did not please him, and he had invented this invitation that I might take him with me the following day. I was still more strengthened in this opinion by his soliciting permission to accompany me in the same minute; but as I had already invited the midshipman Moor and the pilot Chlebnikow, I was obliged to refuse his request.

At eight in the morning, on the 11th of July, I went ashore with the before-mentioned gentlemen, Moor and Chlebnikow, four sailors,* and the Kurile Alexei. I was so fully convinced of our friendly relations with the Japanese, that I did not command any person to take arms. We three had merely swords; Mr. Chlebnikow had a pocket pistol besides, more for giving a signal in case of fog than for defence. As we passed the small cask that was exposed, we looked to see if our things were taken out, but they all remained there still. I again remembered Laxmann's account, and ascribed it to the custom of the Japanese not to receive any presents before the close of the negotiation. At last we landed close to the fort; the Ojagoda, and the same two officers I had seen on the preceding day, came towards us, and asked us to wait a short time on the shore till every thing was ready for our reception in the fort. To eradicate all suspicion of us by my confidence in the Japanese, I left our boat half drawn ashore, and one sailor behind. I ordered the remainder to bring the chairs and the presents intended for the Japanese after us. We waited about ten or fifteen minutes on the shore, during which time I conversed with the Ojagoda and his companions. I inquired of them about the situation of the coast of Matsmai, which was in sight, and the trade of their island with the principal island Nipon, yet they did not answer my questions very willingly, as I at least conceived.

We now went into the fort; as I entered the door I was astonished at the number of people collected there; of soldiers only who were armed with muskets, arrows, and lances, there were certainly three or four hundred seated in a circle round a moderately large empty space on the right of the door; on the left an innumerable multitude of Kuriles surrounded a tent of striped woollen cloth, which was pitched about thirty paces from the door. The thought that this little insignificant fort could hold so many armed men had never entered my head, and I must suppose that they had collected them from all the neighbouring places since our appearance in the harbour. They introduced us directly into that tent, where the chief who commanded sat on a chair opposite the entrance; he had on a valuable silk gown and a complete suit of armour, and two sabres in his girdle; a long white silk cord hung over his shoulders, at one end of which was a kind of tuft, at the other a steel staff which he held in his hand, and which was the symbol of his authority; his armour bearers sat on the ground behind him—one with his spear, another with his arms, and a third with his helmet, which resembled that of the second commander, except that the sun was represented on it instead of the moon. The deputy commander with his armour bearers sat on the left of the commander-in-chief, but on a rather lower seat; four officers sat on each side of the tent on the ground with their legs folded under them; these also had black armour, and each had two sabres in his girdle. At our entrance both the commanders arose; we saluted them according to our fashion, which they returned; they requested us to sit down on a bench placed on the right, but we seated ourselves on our chairs; they placed our sailors behind us on a bench. After the first civilities, they entertained us with tea without sugar, in cups that agreeably to the Japanese custom were only half filled, without saucers, which were handed round on wooden lacerated salvers, previously enquiring if tea or any thing else were agreeable; they then presented pipes and tobacco, and the conversation began. They inquired our rank, our names, and the name of the sloop; whence we came, whither we sailed, why we landed there, what motives had in-

* These were Dmitry, Simanow, Spiridon Makarov, Michailo Shkajew and Gregory Wassiljew, sailors of the first rank.

duced the Russian ships to attack their villages, and whether we knew Resanow, and where he was? We answered all these questions in a manner corresponding with our former accounts; the second commander wrote them all down. They now mentioned that it was necessary they should exactly know the number of our crew, that they might send the requisite quantity of provisions on board the ship. Impertinent as this question was, they had an object in proposing it: we considered it necessary to exaggerate our strength, and mentioned one hundred and two men, which was nearly double the number we had. As Alexei could not conceive and express this number, I was obliged to make as many strokes on paper with a black lead pencil, and let the Japanese count them afterwards. They further asked if we had more ships of the same size as the *Diana* in these seas; very many, we answered, in Ochotsk, Kamshatka, and America. They proposed among other unimportant questions, some relating to our clothes, customs, &c. and viewed some maps of the world, some knives mounted in ivory, burning glasses, and dollars, which I brought as presents for the chief commander, with the last of which I intended paying the Japanese when the required sum was fixed. During our conversation the midshipman Moor remarked, that naked swords were distributed among the Japanese who surrounded the open space; he informed me of this immediately, but I supposed that Mr. Moor had perhaps seen a sword unsheathed accidentally, and inquired of him laughingly if he did not err, as the Japanese always had swords by them, and had no reason to draw them now. I thought he was tranquillized by this, yet some occurrences soon after excited the suspicion that something bad was certainly in contemplation. The second in command, who had absented himself for some time to convey some orders, returned and whispered something to the commander-in-chief, who arose and wished to go out; we arose also, and addressing him inquired the price of the provisions again, and if he was willing to deliver them to us. On this he seated himself again, begged us to do the same, and ordered dinner to be served up, although it was yet early; we accepted his invita-

tion, and waited with curiosity for the result, as it was too late to extricate ourselves from the snare in a satisfactory manner; but the friendly reception accorded by the Japanese, and their assurance that we need fear nothing unpleasant from them, tranquillized us again, so that we did not now suspect any treachery. They entertained us with rice, fish in a green sauce, and other palatable dishes, whose ingredients were unknown to us, and with sakki. The chief officer again wished to go out to relieve a natural necessity, as he stated; I now declared that I could wait no longer, and must return on board. He sat down again directly, and had us informed that he could not furnish us with any thing without orders from the governor of Matsmai whose dependent he was, and that one of us must remain as a hostage in the fort till the arrival of the decision on his report. The Japanese now began to unmask themselves. To my question, how many days were required for sending a report to Matsmai and receiving an answer, he answered fifteen. I considered it dishonorable to leave an officer as a hostage; besides, I believed that it was impossible to see the end of the affair with such a people as the Japanese: the governor would certainly engage in nothing without the government, and I should probably have to wait till winter for a positive decision. I told the Japanese that I could not wait so long, or leave an officer as hostage without consulting the officers on board the sloop, and arose to depart. The commander now suddenly changed his tone, which had hitherto been low and gentle, spoke very loud and warmly, often mentioning Resanoto (Resanow) and Nichola Sandrejtch (Nicolai Alexandrowitch, so he called Chwostow, the commander of the Company's ship) and struck his sword several times; he delivered a long speech in this manner, of which the terrified Alexei could merely repeat what follows: the commander said, that if he permitted one of us to leave the fort, he would lose his life. This was short and convincing; we sprang up directly to make our escape; the Japanese raised a loud cry, but not daring to attack us, threw oars and pieces of wood after us, to knock us down. When we reached the door they fired at

as several times, but did not hit any of us, although some shots hissed by Mr. Chlebnikow's head, yet they succeeded in taking Mr. Moor, the sailor Makarow and our Kurile Alexei in the fort. We however escaped, and ran to our landing place, where I saw with horror that the ebb had left our boat near five fathoms from the water on shore during our nearly three hours stay in the fort. The Japanese immediately saw that we should not be able to float it, and having previously seen that no arms were concealed in it, became bolder, and sallied out with large drawn swords held in both hands,

muskets and spears, and surrounded us by the boat. I cast another glance at it, and said to myself; my fate ends here, there are the last means of deliverance—destruction is unavoidable, and surrendered. The Japanese seized me under the arms and conducted me to the fort where they also dragged my unfortunate companions; one of the soldiers struck me several times with a small iron staff on the shoulder while on the way, but on one of the officers speaking to him with a stern mien, he immediately discontinued it.

(To be continued.)

A JOURNEY

TO

LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN ÜNDES,

A PROVINCE OF LITTLE TIBET.

By W. MOORCROFT, Esq.

(Continued from p. 364, Vol. IV.)

WHEN we arrived, the *Niti* river, about ten yards broad and from two to four feet deep, sent down a rapid stream of greenish but clear water. The two following days were very hot: the stream was on the 3d at least a foot deeper, and considerably broader; and the water is clay coloured and turbid. I have frequently observed that the water-mark early in the morning upon the stones in the river was a foot and even eighteen inches above the level of the stream at that time of the day, and that the river always rose considerably towards the evening. This is easily explained by the cold of the night produced by the snow on the mountains suspending the melting process, and of course interrupting the supply until the heat of the following day quickens it again. Such a surface of mountainous country, in such a state, along with the vast declivity of the beds of the rivers, will afford a more satisfactory explanation of the real sources of the *Ganges*, than the deriving it from a lake which must have some continual source of supply itself.

The birch trees upon the sides of the mountains, as well as the small rose bushes, are just breaking into leaf; the

furze is just coming into blossom. The natives have some barley, of which a few blades appear, and they are engaged in getting into the ground the *awa jou*, *pháphur*, and *cháwa*. This is, it is presumed, their spring; and our rains must be their summer, as their harvest is cut before the middle of September, when the people go in search of a milder climate.

This morning (the 9th) I saw a beautiful crop of rock crystal shooting out of an exposed layer of quartz, which had formerly been a vein in a mass of very hard stone. These mountains, which are primordial, would, if examined by an able and careful lithologist, throw great light upon the natural history of the mineral kingdom; for here, at almost every stop, he might come in sight of the surfaces of rock which have never been altered by the hand of man, but have alone been subject to the laws of composition and of destruction, induced by the operation of natural causes.

With the exception of grain of various kinds, which is to be obtained at an exorbitant rate, little eatable is to be procured in *Niti*. The only animal food which we have had has been two or three lean goats. There was no want of kids

or lamb; but the owners would only sell such as were ill or extremely old. This country, at the present season, gives no fruit. The inhabitants have no gardens, and the only esculent vegetables which we could find, were the *Bathua* (*Chenopodium album*); a small quantity of self-sown *phdphar* about three inches high, and some rhubarb, the leaves of which were only just springing from the ground; yet, even in this early state of vegetation, the flowers were thrown out on the sides of short finger-like processes and yielded a sweet smell. The vital principle seems to be most rapidly called into action amongst the vegetables of this climate, to compensate for the long period during which they remain in a torpid state. Our diet was certainly of a very frugal kind, and would not have been considered luxurious even in the cell of an anchorite: but our beverage was water of so excellent a quality as to make up for the scantiness and uniformity of it. We had been promised by the Pandit, that we should have an opportunity of seeing and probably of killing some *Baratz*. The first part was verified; for they made their appearance amongst the furze bushes, almost immediately above our heads, and at the foot of the bare rocks, but never came within gun shot. Although we were told that the richer *Marchds* sometimes ate animal food, I believe that this occurs very seldom. They are much subject to fevers from derangement of the intestines, brought on from vegetable diet little seasoned; and several have the *Gegha* or *Goltra*.

13th.—This day two *Uniyas* arrived at *Niti* with a letter to the *Siddas*, which neither they nor he could decypher. However, a meeting was held upon the substance of the message which they brought, by the head persons of the principal villages in this neighbourhood. The letter was supposed to be a formal rejection of our desire to enter the country. This conclusion was drawn from the refusal of the *Deba* to accept our present, and from the verbal notification to us of the decease of the *Lama*, and of large bodies of troops having been detached to all the passes leading from the mountains into the *Unds*, to prevent the entrance of any white people, or persons wearing white clothes, into the country, until

after the election of another *Lama*. This message was of course very disagreeable to us; however, we were resolved not to return without having made every effort in our power to succeed in our original project. The people of *Niti* confessed that they were alarmed at the reports which had been circulated respecting us, previously to our arrival; but that on seeing more of us, they had sent a *Féul* or *Vakil* to the *Deba* of *Ddod*, stating, that they believed we were men of character really intending to go to *Mansaróvar*, having merchandize to dispose of, and not harbouring any evil design against the general welfare of the country. We knew that the *Vakil* had been dispatched two days subsequently to the departure of the first two *Uniyas*, but we placed little dependence upon the impression he would make. The commencement of his mission certainly took off much from the accustomed dignity of his post; for, in attempting to ride upon a bullock, he with difficulty mounted, in consequence of being very drunk, and fell off four times before he was able to reach the top of the mountain.

16.—Another great meeting took place. The *Uniyas* insisted upon our not being permitted to pass; and the *Seydads* of *Niti* and *Gomasali*, *Arjun* and *Gujar Mall*, were decidedly against us, especially the latter. Hardeb was sent back with money to the brother of *Nathu*, a relation of *Ramkishen Seyda* of *Maldri*, who had shewn an inclination to assist us, to bring bullocks immediately, that we might attempt proceeding by the road of *Kieulang*, and we laid in ten days provision for all our men, in order that we might not lose any time at *Maldri* in collecting it. *Ramkishen* acquainted us with the opinion of the council, said he would hasten all our operations at *Maldri*, and Hardeb was ordered to bring a *Josedri* (who had made an offer to us of conducting us in three days from *Maldri* into the *Unds*) with promises of safe conduct to *Niti* and back, and of reward for his services. Hopes were entertained, that in some way we should still succeed by persuasive means with the people of *Niti*. However, we thought it right to take all such measures as might appear likely to gain our point without loss of time.

Another meeting was appointed two days afterwards at *Gomale*. In the course of this morning two persons had come from *Negi*, Bhawaní Singh, with a letter requesting the loan of one hundred and one rupees, to be repaid either in carriage of articles, in provision, or in specie, with interest at two per cent. per mensem, and a bond for the amount, along with a statement of the prices at which we should receive provisions. He said that he understood we were delayed, and advised our getting on quickly.

In the evening Amer Singh, the son of the *Seydha* Arjun, declared to the Pandit, that, if we would place confidence in him, he would take our baggage to the frontier, would make an arrangement with the *Deba* by becoming surety for us, and would go with us to *Mansaróvar*, after which he would settle in *Jamur*, as he was apprehensive that the *Negi* would have recourse to some harsh measures with him, in consequence of his quarrelling with Jowahar Singh, and causing his servant to be beaten. He said, if the council at *Gomale* were friendly, it would be well; if not, he had five bullocks, and would see what was to be done in respect to the farther number required. His father was convinced that we were persons to be depended upon, and was privy to the transaction. As it seemed on many accounts preferable to take the *Dáld* road, the old Pandit on our part went to the father and son in the night, to take their oaths for the performance of their covenant. The next day Hardeh returned with an account of Nathus's brother having repented of his declaration, of Ramkishnu's slackness, and of his not being able to purchase any bullocks although at double their value. It has been agitated whether the *Seydhas*, altogether shall become sureties for us: but as yet this motion has been negatived. Once it was proposed, that we should leave our property at *Niti*, and go on with clothes and provision alone. This was of course rejected by us as ridiculous. It was then submitted, whether we would allow them to take it and sell it whilst we should stay for the proceeds: this was rejected likewise, and we declared our determination to march alone, if they would not assist us with cattle.

The *Funes* arrived on the 19th, and by

him it appeared clearly that it depended solely upon the people of this country to give us an introduction; for the *Deba* said he hoped the *Niti Marchas* would not give us carriage, observing, "if they have not conveyance for their baggage and provision they cannot come; but if provided with carriage, as there are no troops hereabouts, there is no method of preventing their entry into the country." The *Funes* also hinted, that a moderate present to the *Deba* would overcome all difficulties.

22d.—Amer Singh says, that we shall certainly break ground to-morrow; but as yet we see no preparation, save amongst ourselves.

23d.—Still difficulties are started against our proceeding, until there shall be a general consent of the heads of villages, to enter into a security for our good conduct with the *Deba* of *Dáld*. We have had no small degree of difficulty in causing Arjun to fix terms for the hire of his cattle. At length we have fixed, that each bullock shall carry the accustomed load of two men and not exceed five rupees. Understanding that all the people concerned in our affairs were drinking at Arjun's house, we made a bottle of brandy into a klot of punch, well sweetened, and sent it in hopes that its influence might be beneficial to our cause; in the opinion of the party it had only the fault of being too limited in quality.

24th.—We were disturbed during last night by the shoutings of men and almost continual barking of dogs. Two large bears had broken into a sheep and goat-pen, and carried off one of the goats.

We rose at a very early hour to prepare our baggage for loading, as nine bullocks had been brought to *Niti* the night before, but after being ready for two hours, without Amer Singh or any of his people coming, we sent word that we wished to proceed. This brought old Arjun, who desired us to delay our journey three days longer, when every thing should be ready. His reasoning was very unsatisfactory, and we urged him to fulfil his contract. In consequence of our remonstrances, he promised that we should begin our march to-day, even if Gujar would not consent, although he was particularly anxious to obtain his concurrence to the measure. After waiting another hour, Gujar made

his appearance and made many objections to our journey. He (Gujar) received a present of ten rupees, but I had reason to believe that he expected more. Arjun had five, and we had friends amongst the women, in consequence of medicines given to them, as also of silver rings and other trifles, which I had distributed. After a delay of two hours more we took our leave of *Niti*; my companion and myself then mounted on a *chour* bullock.* We were told that the first march was to reach *Gátung*, a place five cós distant, where we were to halt two days. This compromise we were really happy to make, for it was evident that it was the intention of the people to detain us at *Niti* as long as possible, for objects of their own.

Left *Niti* at 11^h. 20/. After travelling a mile, the people would not go any further, saying they were not prepared to proceed to *Gátung*, and that they would be with us the following day. They wished to solemnize the anniversary of the death of one of the villagers which happened by accident twelve months ago, and their march to *But'hant* (*Bootan*) at the same time; and, notwithstanding their promise, it was understood that they would take up two days in this festival.

Our encampment was on the slope of a hill situate between the foot of high, mouldering mountains and the river *Dauli* not farther than a mile in direct distance from *Niti*. However, we had made a start, and were in a better posture for defence in case of any attack being made upon us than at *Niti*, for in front of us there was a deep rivulet, on our right looking towards *Niti*, whence only we had any thing to apprehend, was the river *Dauli*, and, on the left flank, mountains which could not be turned without immense difficulty.

25th.—Rain fell during the night, and, as the cattle had been turned loose to graze the preceding day, I resolved to go towards the rocks. We had heard the call of birds which we took to be pheasants. I was three hours in reaching the base of the line of rocks, which seemed not quite three miles from our encampment; and though I climbed as slowly as possible, I was obliged to stop every five

or six paces to take breath; and the persons who accompanied me were affected in the same manner. In respect to game my search was unsuccessful, but I met with many plants; amongst others were two kinds of rhubarb. One I took for the *Rheum palmatum*, the other was much smaller. I cut up the roots of many large plants. The leaves in several instances sprung from a little round bark, which surrounded a large portion that was rotten. Those which were hard were detached from the sound part of the bark near the surface of the ground; but these shrunk much in drying, and had but little of the rhubarb taste, colour, or smell, whilst the sound fragments of the root of the preceding year were marbled like the cut surface of a nutmeg: some were yellow, and had the peculiar qualities of the rhubarb, with a very large proportion of a bright colouring matter which stained the finger of a gold tint; but I presume that the best time for taking up the roots is in September. If the quality of this root should be found to equal that of the *Levant*, the quantity procurable here at an easy rate would be very great.

We have learnt that the carousals of last night were kept up so long as to have prevented the partakers from undertaking any kind of business.

26th.—Early this morning I went up the mountains. The ascent was very laborious from the great difficulty of breathing which we all experienced; yesterday, out of five people, two only were able to go as far as I did: to-day only one out of four could keep company with me, and he requested me to return, as the cold made him suffer much. The wind blew fresh up the mountain in the line of direction which I was taking; but I found that I could not take above five or six steps straight forwards without stopping to take breath; I therefore ascended by zigzags of eight or ten paces, which afforded the opportunity of having a side wind in each oblique line. After a toilsome ascent of five hours, I reached a small flat of table land, which, if alone, would have been considered as of great height; but was of minor importance in the presence of rocks of such stupendous loftiness as those which hid their summits in the clouds. This was covered

* The Yak of Tartary. *Bos grunniens*.

with a dark green carpet, formed by a short narrow-leaved grass of a springy nature, and enamelled with small blue polyanthus in tufts, with anemones and ranunculuses, but not with any of remarkable brilliancy of colour. After collecting all the varieties within my reach, I prolonged my march, following the track of a *chaur* bullock up the hill. I was obliged to continue my oblique march; but, on turning my back to the wind, felt a sudden fulness in my head accompanied by giddiness, and fearing apoplexy, I threw myself on the ground with precipitation. After a short time the gasping for breath became less frequent, the action of the head was less violent, and I quitted the turf; but although I walked as leisurely as possible, I was twice again attacked with the same symptoms, and thought it most prudent to desist ascending any higher. The imperious necessity for stopping to breathe at every four or five steps was only felt whilst ascending; when the impetuous action of the heart was reduced by remaining quiet in one place, no difficulty in breathing was perceived, nor was it felt in descending, even in a run where this was practicable; but several times at our encampment, when about to fall asleep, I have been interrupted by the same sensation. Although not particularly aware of any remarkable degree of heat or of cold, yet I found my hands, neck, and face very red, and the skin sore, and blood had burst from my lips: a circumstance which I do not recollect to have happened to me before.

27th.—Hearing nothing from the *Niti* people, a messenger was dispatched to learn the cause of their not coming. He went off about ten in the morning, and said that he found all the inhabitants fast asleep from the effects of intoxication. Men, women and children were lying in one promiscuous heap upon the floor. With difficulty he awoke two people, who stated that Arjun would be with us in the evening, and that we should assuredly march the following morning. They had killed several goats, and burnt the entrails and some other parts on an altar, but had feasted on the remainder. When a person dies, it is customary to invite all the relations and friends of the deceased to a supper and

dance. The night is spent in feasting and drinking at the expence of the property of the deceased; and not unfrequently the revelry is attended with bloodshed, as was the case last night, three persons having been wounded with swords.

In the evening Arjun came, and promised that we should start in the morning; but desired to have a bond of indemnity against any mischief that might be done by any of our party in *Undia*. This was complied with, we promising to pay five times the amount of any damage done.

June 28th.—Thermometer fifty-one and a half, depart at seven A. M. At three thousand six hundred and five paces cross melting snow. At five thousand nine hundred and seventeen came to our halting ground on the bank of the river. This is called *Gátung naeli*. Here we found the goats and sheep belonging to the *Marchas* of *Ghomadi*, *Pharkia* and *Niti*, who are going to *Bootan* with grain. Two P. M. thermometer in tent seventy-four degrees. In the evening *Amer Singh* and *Gujan's* son arrived. Rain continued great part of the night.

29th.—Thermometer fifty degrees, morning cloudy and rainy. Leave our ground at six A. M. At fifteen hundred and sixty paces the *Dauli* is joined by the *Hwangal*, which rises from the *Nar Nardyan* mountain of *Bhadra Ndr'A*, and is a considerable stream. The joint stream is about twenty-five yards broad. Proceed over blocks of stone along the left bank of the *Dauli*, which hurries down its bed a great body of snow water. At two thousand three hundred and seventy paces a bed of snow forms an arch, under which the river runs; this bed was about forty yards long and ten thick. At two thousand six hundred and eighty paces arrive at another, over the edge of which we proceed. At three thousand one hundred and nine paces reach another, which like the former passes over the river. At three thousand five hundred and eighty paces cross on a *Sankho* to the right bank; river about sixteen feet broad, but rapid; ascend a difficult hill. At four thousand six hundred and thirty paces reach its summit. This is the road for the early part of the season; at a later period the best road is along the right bank of the river. The stream is about seven hundred

feet below the top of the ascent just mentioned. At seven thousand three hundred and fifty paces cross a broad watercourse called *Patarphni*, proceeding from the mountains, and carrying a considerable body of water due E. into the bed of the *Dauli* about a mile distant. On the other side of the river another watercourse, coming from the east by south, empties itself into the great stream.

We have been obliged to comply with the extravagant terms of the *Niti* people at the rate of fourteen *Timdshds** for every load, and a bullock was rated at two loads, that is twenty-five *Timdshds*; we wished that there should be a stated weight; but this they would not comply with, and a cow was entered as being equal to a bullock. This proved unused

to carry burthens, as she three times threw off her load; at length disengaging herself from what she carried, she ran away, and I was obliged to dismount and put her load on my bullock. The *Niti* people had proposed to carry flour for us to *Ddd* at a moderate price on goats, but we could not bring them to specific terms before we started, and were obliged to keep this matter open, notwithstanding this renders us still more liable to be imposed upon. To-day they insisted that three goats were equal to the hire of one man; and although this rate is higher than the absolute value of the goats, we were obliged to submit to the imposition. At *Niti* our *Boreli* rupees were current in payment for five *Timdshds*; at this place the carriers will only consider them equal to four; this circumstance explains one reason of the delay in settling the rate of hire.

(To be continued.)

A SPECIMEN

OF THE

LANGUAGE OF LIEU KIEU.

We have received specimens of most of the Asiatic languages from travellers or missionaries, which qualify us for arranging them with others, according to their derivation and affinity; but we know less of those spoken in those places where few or scarcely any Europeans have visited. To these belong that spoken in the cluster of islands lying between Japan and Formosa, called *Lieu Kieu*, or *Lung Kien* by the Chinese; *Rlu kiu*, or *Wo ke no Sema*, by the Japanese; *Ogil* by the natives. This state, consisting of thirty-six islands, is governed by a king, under the authority of the Chinese, and as an evidence of this bears a seal received from Peking, with Chinese and Mandchu characters, with the inscription *Lieu Kieu Koue vang chi in in* old Chinese characters, and *Liu tris gurun ne vang ne doran* in Mandchu writing, both which mean Seal of the King of the kingdom *Lieu Kieu*.*

A small vocabulary of the language of this island is found in a Chinese work, printed at the end of the 16th century, which was compiled by a translator who accompanied an ambassador from thence to Peking. It is arranged in classes, and entitled, *Y yu in she*, that is, barbarous words, with their pronunciation and meaning. It proves that this language is a dialect of the Japanese, which has adopted much Chinese.

Characters of the Chinese. The *tsuen*, or ancient Chinese characters, are very accurately copied; but the Mandchu writing is in the unimproved character, and the language is neither called *Tu tsing*, nor spoken generally at Peking.

The most copious and accurate account of the *Lieu Kieu* Islands is contained in the 23d volume of the "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*," and is accompanied by a chart.—*W. H.*

Some particulars relating to *Lieu Kieu* are found in the following Chinese works:—*Kang hy tan tien E tong tchy*; the *Louy chiu san tui tu hooey*, and two other encyclopedias in the *East-India Company's Library*.

* Dr. Heger published the inscription on this seal in his explanation of the elementary cha-

1. Of Heaven.

Heaven,	diany	Lightning,	houma
Sun,	tsia	Daybreak,	dohony
Moon,	daghi	The wind,	ho cey fa-
Wind,	ho cey	showers,	tsuga
Clouds,	griuk	Haze in	diany
Thunder,	tsia-diany	at night,	an-mui
Rain,	ho nie	Heaven is	diany
Snow,	yugi	clear,	tsing-sundii
Star,	tsia	in rain,	tsia tsia
Rime,	tsia	in snow,	yug tsia
Hail,	tsia	To-morrow,	tsia
Fog,	tsia	Yesterday,	gensi
Dew,	to yew	Wind & hail,	hucy tsia

2. Of the Earth.

Land,	diany	Tile,	ho wars
Earth,	gudshi	Shore,	uetha
Large river,	ho	Near,	tsogana
Sea,	tsia	Distant,	tsia
Mountain,	ya-nan	Long,	tsia
Water,	mi-ta	Short,	tsia
Ice,	go-ti	Before,	manie
Brass,	tsia	Behind,	ushu
Silver,	tsia	Left,	tsia
A spring,	tsia	Right,	tsia
Wall,	tsia	Above,	tsia
City wall,	tsia	Under,	tsia
Sand,	tsia	East,	tsia
Dirt,	tsia	West,	tsia
Asbes,	tsia	South,	tsia
Bricks,	tsia	North,	tsia
Brick,	tsia		

3. Of Time.

Spring,	tsia	Weather,	ygi
Summer,	tsia	Year,	tsia
Autumn,	tsia	1st month,	tsia
Winter,	tsia	2d do	tsia
Coldness,	tsia	3d do	tsia
Heat,	tsia	4th do	tsia
Cold,	tsia	5th do	tsia
Warm,	tsia	6th do	tsia
Dull,	tsia	7th do	tsia
Clear,	tsia	8th do	tsia
Day,	tsia	9th do	tsia
Night,	tsia	10th do	tsia
Morning,	tsia	11th do	tsia
Evening,	tsia	12th do	tsia
Time,	tsia		

4. Flowers and Trees.

Tea,	tsia	Legumes,	tsia
Flower,	tsia	Apricot,	tsia
Rice,	tsia	Leaf,	tsia
Fruit,	tsia	Perfume,	tsia
Pine,	tsia	tsia	tsia
Cypress,	tsia	Long yea	tsia
Bamboo,	tsia	tsia	tsia
Reed,	tsia	tsia	tsia
Jujube,	tsia	tsia	tsia
Vegetable,	tsia	tsia	tsia
Gourd,	tsia	tsia	tsia

5. Birds and Beasts.

Dragon,	tsia	Ape,	tsia
Tiger,	tsia	Sheep,	tsia
Stag,	tsia	Fox,	tsia
Horse,	tsia	Serpent,	tsia
Lion,	tsia	Tortoise,	tsia
Ox,	tsia	Bird,	tsia
Hare,	tsia	Hen,	tsia
Beast,	tsia	Goose,	tsia
Elephant,	tsia	Pheasant,	tsia
Pig,	tsia	Swan,	tsia
Ass,	tsia	Deer,	tsia
Dog,	tsia	Monkey,	tsia
Fox,	tsia	Snake,	tsia
Moose,	tsia	Wolf,	tsia

6. Of Buildings.

Door,	tsia	Royal road,	tsia
Window,	tsia	Royal bridge,	tsia
House,	tsia	Metropolis,	tsia
Story,	tsia	Stonebuilding,	tsia

7. Instruments and Utensils.

Helmet,	tsia	Bank,	tsia
Cuirass,	tsia	Letter,	tsia
Knife,	tsia	Jack,	tsia
Arrow,	tsia	Paper,	tsia
Bow,	tsia	Stone for	tsia
Flower-stem,	tsia	grinding-stone,	tsia
Spear,	tsia	Padlock,	tsia
Dish,	tsia	Bowl,	tsia
Cup,	tsia	Flower,	tsia
Spoon,	tsia	Tin case for	tsia
Pitcher,	tsia	pastille,	tsia
Bed,	tsia	Flowerpot,	tsia
Ship,	tsia	Scrub box,	tsia
Helix,	tsia	Fan,	tsia
Sail,	tsia	Chess-board,	tsia
Chopsticks,	tsia	Wine cup,	tsia
Hawser,	tsia	Tea cup,	tsia
Picture,	tsia	Golden cup,	tsia

8. Of Men.

Emperor,	tsia	Younger,	tsia
Empress,	tsia	brother,	tsia
King,	tsia	Wife,	tsia
King's son,	tsia	Son,	tsia
Translator,	tsia	Girl woman,	tsia
Priest of Fo,	tsia	An inhabitant of Lieh,	tsia
Father,	tsia	Kien,	tsia
Mother,	tsia	China,	tsia
Elder,	tsia	Chunee,	tsia
brother,	tsia	Emperor,	tsia
To speak,	tsia	King of	tsia
Salute,	tsia	Lieu Kieu,	tsia
Wife,	tsia		
Walls,	tsia		
Go away,	tsia		
Come,	tsia		
Thou,	tsia		

9. Of Estates and Beverages.

Wine,	tsia	Fish,	tsia
Tea,	tsia	To drink wine,	tsia
Fruit,	tsia	To drink tea,	tsia
Flour,	tsia	To eat,	tsia
Meat,	tsia	To drink,	tsia

10. Of the Body.

Head,	tsia	Hand,	tsia
Ear,	tsia	Foot,	tsia
Eyebrow,	tsia	Heart,	tsia
Eye,	tsia	Body,	tsia
Mouth,	tsia	Hair,	tsia
Teeth,	tsia	Beard,	tsia
Nose,	tsia	Whiskers,	tsia

11. Of Valuable and other Productions.

Gold,	tsia	Stone,	tsia
Silver,	tsia	Jasper,	tsia
Copper,	tsia	Coral,	tsia
Iron,	tsia	Crystal,	tsia
Tin,	tsia	Yule,	tsia
Mooney,	tsia	Amber,	tsia
Paper-money,	tsia	Minacryon,	tsia
Valuable stone,	tsia	Schweid,	tsia
Pearl,	tsia		

12. Numbers.

One,	tsia	Seven,	tsia
Two,	tsia	Eight,	tsia
Three,	tsia	Nine,	tsia
Four,	tsia	Ten,	tsia
Five,	tsia	A hundred,	tsia
Six,	tsia		

BERNADOTTE AT THE SIEGE OF CUDDALORE.

During the siege of Cuddalore in 1783, Mr. Bussy having been reinforced by troops from Suffren's fleet, resolved on a vigorous sortie. The attack commenced June 25, before break of day, and failed it would appear through the valour it met in the English lines, but as the French say, because it was too dark.

The loss of the French in this well planned, but ill executed sally, was estimated by General Stuart who commanded the English at four hundred and fifty men; the prisoners actually secured were found to amount to one hundred and fifty, including the Chevalier de Damas, who led the attack. The loss of the English was surprisingly small. Major Cotgrave who commanded the sepoys in the trenches was killed, and three other officers were wounded and missing. Among the wounded prisoners was a young French serjeant who so particularly attracted the notice of Colonel Wangenheim, commandant of the Hanoverian troops in the English service, by his interesting appearance and manners, that he ordered the young man to be conveyed to his own tent, where he was treated with attention and kindness until his recovery and release. Many years afterwards when

the French army under Bernadotte entered Hanover, General Wangenheim among others attended the levee of the conqueror. "You have served a good deal," said Bernadotte on his being presented, "and as I understand in India?" "I have served there."—"At Cuddalore?"—"I was there."—"Have you any recollection of a wounded serjeant whom you took under your protection in the course of that service?" The circumstance was not immediately present to the General's mind, but on recollection he resumed, "I do indeed remember the circumstance, and a very fine young man he was. I have entirely lost sight of him ever since, but it would give me pleasure to hear of his welfare." "That young serjeant," said Bernadotte, "was the person who has now the honor to address you, who is happy in this public opportunity of acknowledging the obligation, and will omit no means within his power of testifying his gratitude to General Wangenheim." This incident affords an illustration of a character distinguished by an extraordinary ascent through the ranks of society, and prefers an honorable claim for the Crown Prince of Sweden to the respect of other nations.

POETRY.

FOND MEMORY.

Farewell, dear isle, to which all nations bow,
Which Hess'n has gifted with anspiring hand,
Whose mines with hidden riches teem below,
While richest fruits and flocks adorn the land,
And hardy chieftains guard th' inviting strand!

Such Britain's soil, where nature's sons reside,
Almost unconscious of their high behest,
Where freedom wakes to guard a nation's pride,
And builds her castle in the patriot's breast.
Honor's firm ramparts here, the staunchest and
the best,

Her nymphs with beauty's roscate smiles are
blest,

Sweet smiles, that in the dimple's ambush lie,
Theirs is the mantling cheek, the snowy breast,
The outbrowed ringlet and the full blue eye,
And nature's lavish stamp of symmetry.

Theirs too that open heart which lives to
please,

Which speaks a bosom candid, generous, kind,
The grace of courtesy, the charm of ease,
And that best dowry of a gentle mind
Which tastes the best content, or shares the worst
resigned,

The hours are sweet, when on the past we dwell,
And scenes once loved in fond remembrance
trace,

Of youthful joys and early friendships tell,
And in the mind the shadowy forms embrace,
Ere the faint visions, time's rude hand efface,—

But sweeter far, in some propitious day,
If haply tow'rd his home the stranger turn,
Through each known spot with eager eye to
stray,

To feel the breast with filial transport burn,
And welcome every smile which hails a friend's
return.

Ah! nought to me remains this pleasing look,
To haunt the spot where first my reason grew,
For pleasure's tints have faded all too soon,
Untimely blight hath scath'd their golden hue
As the rude winds disperse the glittering morning
dew.

Happy that all feel not alike their woes,
Some know a kerner, some a longer smart,
The stream is shallow where it babbling flows;
When the deep sighs their oft told grief impart
'Tis but a summer's short'ned night that throwds
the heart.

Scenes of my happy youth to me no more
Ye hold bright fancy's joys? beloved in vain,
Ah why remains your vivifying power?

While smile delusive Britain's charms again
In mercy, cheerless fancy, spare me fruitless
pain.

A GRIFFIN.

Madras, 18th June, 1817.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Laou-Seng-Urh, or "an Heir in his Old Age." A Chinese Drama, Translated by J. F. Davis, Esq. 12mo. Pp. 164. Price 5s. 6d. Murray, London, 1817.

INDIA is a prolific source of advantage to Britain; its politics have imparted a higher tone of enterprise to our character; its commerce and administration employed and enriched our population; its literature has presented a new and extensive object for our research. In return, we have emancipated its inhabitants from the despotism of their chiefs, secured the possession of their property, and ameliorated their condition by introducing the arts and habits of civilized society; it has also exhibited the superiority of our national character over that of our Portuguese and Dutch predecessors, who were exclusively occupied in aggrandizing their empires and accumulating wealth. We have not neglected these important objects, but have superadded the investigation of their languages, history and religions, and the publication of more useful works on Asia in forty years than were published by our predecessors from the period of its discovery. Mr. Davis' translations are satisfactory proofs of the advantage of creating a taste for literature in the minds of those destined to govern, or reside in Asia, and honorable specimens of useful employment of time and cultivation of talents. In 1810, Mr. D. was appointed to the East-India Company's China establishment; and in 1815, his translation of the *San yu low*, or the three dedicated rooms, was printed at Canton, and since reprinted in our Journal, pages 36, 132, 243, 338 of Vol. I.

"The comedy of an Heir in his Old Age is a simple representation of a story in domestic life; a plain unvarnished tale, in which Chinese manners and Chinese feelings are faithfully delineated and expressed in a natural manner, and in appropriate language," and as such will convey more definite ideas of China than general descriptions or translations of moral or political writings can impart.

The Comedy of "An Heir in his Old Age," is taken from the same collection as that of "the Orphan of Chao." It is the translation of Mr. Davis, a writer on the establishment of the East-India Company's factory at Canton, and a son of the director of that name; a young man who greatly distinguished himself at the College of Herford, and one from whom much curious and valuable information may be expected, on the state of the literature of China. The translation was sent from Canton to the Court of Directors, as a literary curiosity, and placed in their library at the India House; which, it is almost needless to say, is as free and accessible to those who may be disposed to make use of it, as any public library in the kingdom; and the Editor feels it due to the Court of Directors to add, that immediately on their being made acquainted with his opinion, that the play ought to be published, the original copy was sent to him, with their permission to print it.

To communicate some information relative to Chinese theatres, performers and performances, we extract some paragraphs from a brief view of the Chinese drama and of their theatrical exhibitions, prefixed to the play.

Cibot states that,

The Chinese are so passionately fond of scenic representations, that in most houses of the great, a hall is set apart for the performance of plays; that no entertainment is ever given without a company of comedians to amuse the guests; that they constitute a part of all public festivals; and that foreign ambassadors are invariably entertained with theatrical representations:—he might further have added, that it is not true, as he asserts, that public theatres are put on a level with houses of prostitution and confined to the suburbs of cities. There is no

such thing, in fact, as a public theatre in all China. A Chinese company of players will at any time construct a theatre in the course of a couple of hours; a few bamboos as posts to support a roof of mats, and a floor of boards, raised some six or seven feet from the ground, and a few pieces of painted cotton to cover the three sides, the front being left entirely open, are all that is required for the construction of a Chinese theatre. . . . They have no scenic deception to assist the story, as in the modern theatres of Europe. . . . A general is ordered upon an expedition to a distant province; he mounts a stick, or brandishes a whip, or takes in his hand the reins of a bridle, and striding three or four times round the stage in the midst of a tremendous crash of gongs, drums, and trumpets, he stops short, and tells the audience where he is got to; if the wall of a city is to be stormed, three or four soldiers lie down on each other to "present wall."

It is very true that stage players are not held in great respect by the Chinese; and Cibat had probably read the statutes* against civil or military officers of government, or the sons of those who possess hereditary rank, frequenting the company of prostitutes and actresses. . . . The late Emperor *Kien lang*, in the teeth of the above mentioned statute, took an actress for one of his inferior wives or concubines; since which, it is said, females have been prohibited from appearing on the stage.

It has been said, that in Peking alone there are several hundred companies of comedians, when the court is there, and that at other times they travel about from one city to another. A company generally consists of eight or ten persons, who are literally the servants or slaves of the master or manager. They travel about from place to place in a covered barge, on canals or rivers near to which most great cities are situated; these barges are their habitations, and in these they are instructed in their parts by the master. When called on to perform before a party, a list of the plays they are prepared to represent is put into the hands of the master of the feast, who consults his guests as to the choice to be made.

When the common people wish for a theatrical entertainment, they subscribe among themselves a sum sufficient to cover the expense of erecting the temporary theatre and paying the actors, which is said to be very moderate. De Guignes says, that the temples or pagodas are sometimes used for theatres,† which is not impossible, as they are the common places of resort for gamblers, and the

lodging houses of foreign ambassadors, and officers travelling in the public service. . . . Taverns in China have also a large room set apart for the entertainment of guests with theatrical exhibitions.

Lord Macartney describes a

Grand pantomime, which, from the approbation it met with, is, I presume, considered a first rate effort of invention and ingenuity. It seemed to me, as far as I could comprehend it, to represent the marriage of the ocean and the earth. The latter exhibited her various riches and productions, dragons and elephants, and tigers, and eagles, and ostriches, oaks and pines, and other trees of different kinds. The ocean was not behind hand, but poured forth on the stage the wealth of his dominions, under the figures of whales and dolphins, porpoises and leviathans, and other sea-monsters, besides ships, rocks, shells, sponges, and corals, all performed by concealed actors, who were quite perfect in their parts, and performed their characters to admiration. These two marine and land regiments, after separately parading in a circular procession for a considerable time, at last joined together, and, forming one body, came to the front of the stage, when, after a few evolutions, they opened to the right and left, to give room for the whale, who seemed to be the commanding officer, to waddle forward; and who, taking his station exactly opposite to the Emperor's box, spouted out of his mouth into the pit, several tons of water, which quickly disappeared through the perforations of the floor. This ejaculation was received with the highest applause, and two or three of the great men at my elbow desired me to take particular notice of it; repeating, at the same time, *hao ! hao ! hao !*—charming, delightful !]

Mr. Barrow relates that the European gentlemen at Canton are sometimes so disgusted with the filthy and obscene exhibitions as to leave the theatre.

Mr. Davis had an unexhausted field to select from, as

A garbled translation of a single drama by Pere Premare, a jesuit, is the solitary specimen of this kind of composition in any European language, before that which is now offered to the public. It is called the Orphan of Chao, and forms one of a collection of one hundred plays, written under the dynasty of Yuen,* in the fourteenth century. Voltaire, who adapted the subject to the French stage, considers it as a valuable monument of Chinese li-

* *Ta tsing-ten-ten*, p. 40.

† *Voyage à Peking*, tom. 2, p. 224.

‡ *Life of the Earl of Macartney*, vol. 2.

§ This dynasty commenced in 1260, and ceased in 1279.

terature at that early period.... He admits that "the Orphan of China," notwithstanding the improbability of the occurrences, has something in it which interests us; and that, in spite of the innumerable crowd of events, they are all exhibited in the most clear and distinct manner—but these he considers as its only beauties; unity of time and action, sentiment, character, eloquence, passion, all, he says, are wanting. Some of them, it is true, are wanting in Premare's translation, because he has omitted most of the poetry, or those parts which have been compared with the Greek choros, and in which sentiment, eloquence, and passion, are all expressed; that is to say, he has left out the very best parts of the play.

The suppression of the poetical effusions has certainly injured this unique tragedy, and it is probably a garbled and free translation; but thus we are unfortunately incapable of ascertaining, as we have not discovered any copy of the *Yuen jin pe tchung* in England. Voltaire has certainly exaggerated its merits by declaring that it displays the character of the Chinese better than all the descriptions of China that have been or will be published.†

Murphy's grand and pathetic tragedy of the Orphan of China, an improvement of Voltaire's fable, has strongly recommended this interesting tragedy to English lovers of the drama.‡

The argument or story of a Chinese play acted at Canton in 1719, found among Mr. Wilkinson's papers, was published in 1761, as an Appendix to his translation of the *Hau Keaon choang*, or Pleasing History. Bishop Percy remarks in his advertisement that the piece seems to resemble those peculiar productions of the Spanish stage, whose sole delight is to puzzle and amuse the spectator by the surprising turns and revolutions of an intricate plot.

We are now arrived at the piece selected by Mr. Davis for exhibiting the peculiar habits and modes of thinking of the Chinese, and

allow the Editor to develop the fable of the play.

The *dramatis personæ* of this play are made up entirely of the members of a family in the middling class of society, consisting of an old man—his wife—his second or inferior wife—his nephew—his son-in-law—and his daughter. The old man having amassed considerable wealth by trade, and having no son to console him in his old age, and to perform the obsequies at his tomb, had taken a second wife, whose pregnancy is announced in the opening of the play. In order to propitiate heaven to favour him with a son in his old age, he makes a sacrifice of all the small debts due to him, by burning the documents, which at the same time serves to quiet some scruples of conscience as to the mode in which part of his money had been acquired. He then divides his property between his wife and his married daughter, giving to his nephew, (a deceased brother's son), a hundred pieces of silver, and sending him away to seek his fortune, the wife, owing to an old quarrel with his deceased mother, leading him a most unhappy life at home. The old gentleman then sets out for his estate in the country, recommending his pregnant wife to the humane treatment of his family, and in the hope of receiving from them speedy congratulations on the birth of a son.

He is no sooner departed, however, when the son-in-law cannot conceal from the daughter his disappointment at the pregnancy of the old man's second wife, as, if she brings forth a girl, he will lose half the family property, and if a son, the whole. His wife soothes him by a hint how easily she may be got rid of, and the old man persuaded that she had suddenly disappeared; and shortly after both the son-in-law and the audience are left to infer that she has actually contrived to put her to death. In the mean time, the old man waits the result in great anxiety; his family appears in succession to console him for the loss of his second wife, which he is reluctantly brought to believe. In the bitterness of his disappointment, he bursts into tears, and expresses strong suspicions of some foul play. He attributes his misfortunes to his former thirst of gain, resolves to fast for seven days, and to bestow alms publicly at a neighbouring temple, in the hope that the objects of his charity may treat him as a father. Among the beggars at the temple his nephew appears, in the most hopeless state of poverty, being reduced to take up his lodging under the eaves of a pottery; he is insulted by the son-in-law, and reproached by the old wife; but his uncle, moved with compassion, contrives to give him a little money, and earnestly

† Œuvres complètes de Voltaire, tome sixe, p. 874, édition de la Société Littéraire Typographique.

‡ Arthur Murphy's works, Vol. 1.

advises him to be punctual in visiting the tomb of his family at the approaching spring, assuring him that a due attention to filial piety must ultimately lead to wealth. The nephew accordingly appears at the tomb, performs the rites of oblation, as far as his poverty will admit, and invokes the shades of his ancestors to commiserate his distress, and to grant him their protection. He no sooner departs than the uncle and aunt appear, and express their indignation that their own daughter and son-in-law have neglected their duty, in not being there with the customary offerings; they observe that, from the earth being turned up, and paper burnt, some needy person must have been there, and conclude it to be their nephew. The scene of the tomb, and the reflections to which it gives rise in the old man's mind, have considerable interest; he reasons with his wife, convinces her that the nephew is more worthy, as well as nearer in blood, than the son-in-law; she relents, and expresses a wish to make him reparation; he appears, a conciliation takes place, and he is again received into the family. Soon after this, the son-in-law and daughter appear, with a great noise, and a procession of village officers, to perform the ceremonies; but are received by their parents with bitter reproaches for their tardy piety and ingratitude, and ordered never to enter their doors again. On the old man's birth-day, however, they send to ask permission to pay their respects, when, to the utter astonishment and unbounded joy of the old man, his daughter presents him with his second wife and her son, now about three years of age, both of whom, it appears, had been secreted by the daughter, and supported, out of affection for her father, and unknown to the husband, who had supposed them to have been otherwise disposed of. The daughter is separated from her husband, and taken back into her family; a new arrangement is made for the disposal of the old man's property, the daughter to have a third, the nephew a third, and the little son a third; and the piece concludes with expressions of joy and gratitude for the old gentleman having been blessed with "an heir in his old age."

Assuming that the *Laou Seng Urk* was chosen for its superior interest, we are compelled to confess that dramatic writing is very susceptible of improvement in China. The principal and only mysterious occurrence is the disappearance of the second wife and her restoration accompanied by her son in the closing scene. These

incidents are extremely well introduced. Revenge would actuate the wife and avarice the son-in-law to prosecute the nephew, but few Europeans will be satisfied with the sudden and complete conversion of the wife by the anticipated neglect of her manes. We transcribe the prologue, wherein the principal personage comes forward to declare the characters of the piece and to let the audience into the argument or story on which the action is to turn, as a curious contrast to European practice, and terminate our extracts with the last and most pleasing scene.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Lew-tsung-shen, *the Old Man.*

Le-she, *his Wife.*

Seau-mei, *his second Wife.*

Yin-chang, *his Daughter: Wife to Chang-lang.*

Chang-lang, *his Son-in-law.*

Yin-sun, *his Nephew.*

Servants, &c.

Sie-tze, or opening. Scene the old man's house. Enter Lew-tsung-shen, his wife, Chang-lang, and Yin-sun.

Lew-tsung-shen (comes forward and speaks).—I am a man of Tung-ping-foo; my surname is Lew, my name Tsung-shen. I am sixty years of age, and Le-she, my wife, fifty-eight. My daughter, Yin-chang's age is twenty-seven, and that of her husband, Chang-lang, thirty. I once had a brother, named Lew-tsung-taou, whose only son was in his infancy called Yin-sun. [He sighs]. This child has a most unhappy destiny!—my brother died very early, and left a widow. As she and my wife could not agree together, my sister-in-law wished, with her son, to spend the days of mourning in her own family. Thus she might, in the first place, depend on her parents for support; and secondly, by the labour of her hands, procure something towards her son's education.—Soon afterwards, this sister-in-law suddenly died, and left her son destitute. His relations, upon this, said to him, "What are you doing here, child? have you not an uncle at Tung-ping-foo, who will know to every one? Why do you not go to him?" They gave the youth some money for the journey. He came to Tung-ping-foo to seek me, bringing his mother's bones with him; and I had them deposited with those of my brother. This young man is now twenty-five—Alas! that wife of mine still remembers her quarrel with his mother; for

every slight occasion, she abuses him; and frequently causes him to be beaten. She cannot bear even the sight of my nephew!

SCENE THE LAST.

Enter Seaou-mei and Boy.

Seaou. Yin-chang has desired me to bring in the boy to see his father.—[*seeing Lew-tung-shen.*] Sir, Seaou-mei has come with your child!

Lew. Is not this Seaou-mei!—From whence come you?

Seaou. Have you, in three years, forgotten an acquaintance of many?

Lew. "Do you ask if in three years I have forgotten an acquaintance of many?"—Seaou-mei! you were most closely attached to me!—how could you run away with another, you worthless creature!—"Know you that, 'man and wife for a day, and an union for life?'"

Seaou. Sir, I have brought you your son.

Lew. Who is my son?

Seaou. Is not this he?

Lew. Yes, surely he is my son!—"Let us this day cease to question who is right and who is wrong.—Wife, we have now found one who will mourn for us!"—Child, call me father!—[*the Boy calls him "Father."*]—"Ah, that sound has transported me!—How could he harbour such jealousy, and in his contrivances to get a little money, endeavour to cut off my posterity from the root!"—Yin-sun, tell my daughter and her husband to come here. Daughter, where has Seaou-mei been these last three years?

Daugh. Father, if you do not know, listen to me while I tell you the whole history.—When Seaou-mei had been pregnant six months, Chang-lang was seized with a fit of jealousy, and wished to make away with her.—Your daughter, reflecting that you were old, and that if any thing happened to Seaou-mei, your posterity would be cut off, concealed her in a place of safety, and brought up the child. For three years, whatever they required, both as to food and clothing, was secretly provided by your daughter.—Repenting of your former kindness, you took away all your effects from my charge.—But, from this day, let your resentment cease against your daughter.—Though you have a dutiful nephew, how can he be compared to your own child?

Lew. How was I to know all this, child, without your telling me!—"Since it proves thus, you have acted as my daughter; but my former displeasure was not without its excuse.—My son-in-law yonder is of another house; but my

daughter is worthy to be recognised by her family."

Wife. Who could have thought that Lew Yuen-wae would still have a son!

Lew. "We need not apprehend being buried in that desolate spot; for our family has now a representative. Your sorrow has met with its cure."

Daugh. "Father, though you have this day found a son, do not cease to remember your daughter!"

Lew. "Daughter, how can I be sensible of a benefit and not requite it?"

Yin. Since you have found a son, I return all the keys to you, uncle.—I have thus been rich for only one day!

Lew. My daughter, my nephew, and my son—"I take the whole of my property, and divide it among you."—Do you all listen to my words. For sixty years I had been heaping up wealth; but as I had not a son, my sorrow was without an end.—My brother unhappily died early, and Yin-sun, my nephew, was long banished from the family. That villain Chang-lang falsely plotted to get possession of my wealth; but my dutiful daughter secretly preserved my son.—When we went to the tombs, at the usual season, to perform the rites, the feelings of affection returned, and jealousy became changed to love. Thus by pointing out the desolate spot, I taught a bitter lesson to my old wife; nor did I give away a part of my wealth in vain, for, by the favour of Heaven, I have an heir in my old age!

We believe that the comedy is accurately translated and are gratified by the introduction of the songs. But cannot suppress our fears that its paucity of interesting events and weakness of plot will prevent an Heir in his Old Age inheriting the honor enjoyed by his predecessor of being transformed into popular theatrical pieces in England and France.

The brief view of the Chinese Drama prefixed to Mr. Davis's translation of the "*Laou-seng-urh*" was written, we discover, by the English editor of the work. We think that he should have announced this in his advertisement, as surprise might be created by supposing that Mr. Davis had neglected personal observations and Chinese authors to compile from European missionaries and travellers.

An History of Muhammedanism ; comprising the Life and Character of the Arabian Prophet, and succinct Accounts of the Empires founded by the Muhammedan Arms ; an Inquiry into the Theology, Morality, Laws, Literature and Usages of the Muselmans ; and a View of the present Extent and Influence of the Muhammedan Religion. By Charles Mills. 2d edition, revised and augmented. Pp. 510. Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen. London, 1817.

THE circumstance that in an age like the present, when intellectual labour is so much facilitated and abridged, no history of Muhammedanism existed, carried our attention to Mr. Mills' book soon after its public appearance. It was astonishing, and the idea had often floated in our minds, that when kingdoms formed the stage, princes acted, and monarchs beheld the swelling scene, the events in the imperial tragedy should be known only to a few, and lie scattered in the waste without one hand to collect and organize them. In our review of the first edition of the *History of Muhammedanism*, we praised the general intention of the author, and much of the execution of the design. We clearly saw, that on a subject of such an extensive nature, excellence could not be attained at once, and we have anxiously looked for a renewal of the endeavour. The public have gone along with us in our sentiments, and have shewn that a work of this nature was a desideratum in literature. The second edition is now before us. We have carefully compared it with the last, and hasten to present our readers with the results of our labours. We do not mean to notice any variations in the manner, or those of slight consequence in the matter, of these volumes. There are various instances of both. Many of those respecting language might as well have been omitted, for although they may shew a feverish desire for correctness, yet that desire too often leads an

author into an imitation of that great man Mr. Prig the auctioneer, " whose manner was so inimitably fine that he had as much to say upon a ribbon as a Raphael."

The only change of importance in the life of Mr. Mills' hero is, the marking of the time of Muhammed's private efforts at conversion, and his public preaching. It appears he was three years gaining proselytes in secret : and fourteen disciples, including his wife, his cousin, and his slave, were the fruits of his exertions. But even these were not instances of the spontaneous conversion of independent minds. Abu Beker was his first convert of any note, for the devotion of Fatima, Ali, and Zeid, must have been regarded with suspicion. Abu Beker admired the sublimity of Muhammed's first principle, and in that admiration overlooked the errors and imperfections of the system. His example influenced many, and as opinions are always contagious, the new religion spread. Muhammedanism met with no checks, or rather only such checks, as, according to the well known principles of human nature, were likely to increase rather than diminish its influence. It is a fine remark of Hume, that, " any opposition which does not entirely discourage and intimidate us, has rather a contrary effect, and inspires us with more than ordinary grandeur and magnanimity. In collecting our force to overcome the opposition, we invigorate the soul, and give it an elevation with which otherwise it would never have been acquainted." The enthusiasm of the authors and propagators of Islamism knew no bounds, and the world was in the seventh century in such a dreadful state of political and religious lassitude, that success surely attended any attempt at innovation.

The first thing that struck us in the second chapter, was the increase of philological learning which the author exhibits in his explanation of the words "Moors and Barbarians."

To most readers that is a matter of very slight consequence. Few, however, will feel uninterested about the materials upon which the art of letters is displayed, and without which, genius would live only for an hour, and pass away into mere air. The Tartars taught the Saracens the way to manufacture paper, and by their means it was diffused over the western world.

The Arabs were the inventors of paper from linen; or, to speak more correctly, they revised the art; for Livy (lib. 4, cap. 7) mentions some *lintei libri*; and Symmachus five centuries afterwards notices linen and silk paper (lib. 4, epist. 34). Linen or cotton cloth as the Indian materials for writing is mentioned by Arrian. See Vincent's Nearchus, p. 15, note. The linen manufactures at Valentia (the classical reader remembers the *sudaria Setaba* of Catullus) suggested the idea of the substitution of linen for cotton, as probably the cotton manufactures in the north east of Tartary, induced the people to make paper from cotton and not from silk, or bamboo, or other substances used by their instructors the Chinese.

The Saracenian conquests in the Mediterranean are mentioned in a proper manner. Nothing escaped them. Not a corner of the Cyclades was unexplored;—explored by them, not for the purpose of taking the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt, and of diffusing in their stead, liberty, learning, and happiness, but with the satanic view of filling the dreadful measure of fury, havoc, and desolation. Rome herself was scarcely saved. Who can, indeed, think without indignation, that the Arabic war-cry should be heard round the walls of a city, which, even in the hour of her decay, recalls to a mind filled with liberal enthusiasm, a respectful remembrance of her ancient prosperity and grandeur.

We pass over the third chapter. We wish the author had detailed more at length the causes of the success of the Muhammedan religion. We do not mean to say that the causes he states are not adequate to the effects, but as he has enlarged other parts of his book, this

portion should not have been omitted. In a work written for the learned, hints and sketches may be sufficient. But the case is otherwise with respect to a book meant for general use. Mr. Mills is often too abrupt in his transitions from subject to subject: the reader is hurried, and cannot always carry his mind along with him. *Brevitas esse laboro, obscurus fio*, is a warning which he has paid but little attention to. He is in no danger of running into Don Adriano de Armado's error of "drawing out the thread of his" "verbosity finer than the staple of" "his argument." The author should have filled up the portrait, and he would by that means have made his essay more satisfactory.

The only material variation in the fourth chapter is, an enlarged account of those wholesale murderers, the Zingishanidan Tartars. The author seems impressed with the idea, that they were more important in history than any other Scythian shepherds: and the general reader may fancy for a moment the magnitude of the subject, on learning that their power extended north to south, from the south of China to the northern extremity of Siberia, and east to west, from the eastern sea to the western districts of Poland.

The fifth chapter is now before us: and it is in this part of the work the chief alterations have been made. In addition to the Koran, the author has now taken in a view of the traditionary law. We remember to have marked the difference in the two systems, in our first reading of the book; and we could not object to Mr. Mills' following such respectable authorities as Sale and Gibbon. It is true, we could have advised him to profit by the lights which have been thrown on Oriental subjects since their days, yet as the difference would have been one of *plan* and not of *execution*, we examined the subject with the canon of Bishop Butler in our minds, to see "whether that which

was proposed to be made out, were really made out or not." We are glad, however, at the change of method, for the public are now in possession of a most interesting view of all the principal and remarkable parts of the Muhammedan Divinity, Ethics, and Jurisprudence. It will not even suffer in the comparison with Mr. Gibbon's celebrated outline of Roman law. Not that we mean for a moment to compliment Mr. Mills by telling him, that he possesses even a moiety of Mr. Gibbon's erudition. Our meaning is, that the authors have treated their respective topics equally well. The fifth chapter of the History of Muhammedanism will be acceptable to all classes of readers. To the learned it will serve as a text book : and no gentleman or student can be contented to remain in ignorance of the opinions and the manners of one half the world. One small omission in the present chapter must be noticed. The author generally gives reasons for things, and he should therefore have stated the cause of Muhammed's prohibiting the eating of blood. The reason was, that the eating or drinking of blood was an idolatrous usage. In the Western world, the burning of incense was the great mark of Idol worship ; in the Eastern, the partaking of blood denoted the same thing. In Muhammed's earnestness therefore for the abolition of idolatry, he could not fail to prohibit the chief expressive sign. We are much inclined to think that the Muselman theology and morality should have occupied one chapter, and that the jurisprudence should have stood by itself, in Justinian form, of rights of persons, rights of things, private injuries and actions, and crimes and punishments. In behalf of the present arrangement it may be urged, that the materials from which the account is drawn are not so numerous as to cause confusion, that an exposition of Muselman principles can be given without this formality, and that the Roman mode of clas-

sification is unknown to the Moslems. On the other hand, it may be replied, that the very circumstance of any defectiveness of arrangement in the *Misheat* or *Hedaya*, should have induced the present writer to attempt the pen of a Tribonian, and methodize the rude mass :—that it is much more pleasant to read every thing that relates to a subject, the subject of slaves, for example, under one head, than to be told in a note, which many people may pass over, that slaves can have only two wives, and in another note under the statement of the law on infanticide, " that " the children of a man born of a " female slave are free." It is true, it may be continued, that the facts are the same ; but a student would not look for them under the present general division of civil and criminal law. But to proceed—Mr. Mills notices some interesting circumstances respecting the administrators of the law, and the mode of dispensing it. The regulations respecting evidence are likewise stated. The non-admissibility of the testimony of slaves, if not a strange circumstance, is pregnant with evil, as from their situation and acquaintance with domestic affairs, they must often be the only people who can prove a fact. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that not many weeks since, a Moslem was examined in the Insolvent Debtors Court in London. We very much doubt whether a disciple of Muhammed ever appeared in an English court of justice before.* At least, of this circumstance we are assured, that it had not happened before the time of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. In the great cause of *Omychund and Barker*, reported in the first of *Atkins*, his lordship decided that the evidence of an Hindu, if sworn according to the ceremonies of his religion, was admis-

* The circumstance is we believe not infrequent, at least in criminal cases ; as little as, that we understand the Recorder of London is provided with a Koran for the express purpose of swearing in Muhammedan witnesses.—Ed.

sible in an English court. One of the judges who assisted the Chancellor in laying down that important rule, said, that, many years antecedent to that time, a Muselman had been examined before the Privy Council; no mention was made of the appearance of such a person in Westminster Hall.

On a former occasion we presented our readers with Mr. Mills' general reflections on the Koran. We request them to re-peruse those observations (*Asiatic Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 34, 35), and then to consider the following remarks on the value of Muhammedanism, which in the new edition are substituted for them. To our minds these remarks are judicious, profound, and evince a mind possessed of a more than ordinary share of oriental and general knowledge.

We have now completed our general view of the fabric of credence and morals which triumphed over the established religions of Asia and Africa; and however deep may be our regret that it was reared by means abhorrent to human nature, yet as its grand principle is more pure and sublime than any which the uninspired reason of man had ever devised, it must be confessed that Islamism is, in respect of its theology, more entitled to praise than the other false religions which have guided the passions of mankind. The popular systems of ancient times—the creeds, too, of Brahma and Zoroaster—were disgraced by the number of their gods. Some, indeed, of their followers may have concluded, that the prevailing polytheism was a corrupt, and not an original doctrine; but the Supreme Being whom their enlarged understandings imagined, was only a metaphysical abstraction, or an impulse of fate; not like the God of the Musselmans, omniscient, independent, energetic. A rabble of flagitious, licentious deities, or personifications of the powers of nature, or principles of good and evil, were adored by the multitude. In the worship of these gods, priestcraft exercised a tremendous sway. It is a creditable part of Mohammed's religion, that although there are ministers for the decorous performance of religious rites, yet it is not oppressed by the crowd of men, who, under the names of Brahmins and Magi, directed the consciences of the superstitious to the gratification of their own vicious ambition and sensual passions. As the rational enthusiasm of Muhammed confessed and adored the

unity of God, it is wonderful that there is such a large portion of folly in the other parts of his theology. By his system of angels and evil, he presumed to trace the course of Providence, the problem justly said by Bacon to be inexplicable, with respect to the "opus quod operatur Deus a principio usque ad finem." His voluptuous paradise, borrowed from the Persian and Indian schools, is offensive to the philosopher and the Christian; but their censure should be somewhat mitigated, on reflecting that it could not be reached without the previous practice of morality: and as it includes the awful idea of the responsibility of man, we must confess, that its conduciveness to virtue is far superior to that of the philosophical theories of the ancients.*

If we view only the theology and morality of the Muhammedan system, it may be thought that Islamism is more conducive to happiness than any other false religion to which mankind have ever submitted; but if we look deeper into the subject, a different conclusion will be drawn. Intolerance of other systems is a great stain on the religion of Arabia. Confucius and Brahma respected the superstitions of their fellow-creatures: Zoroaster and Muhammed were inexorable

* The sentiments of the Preceptors on the soul's immortality are totally unintelligible. Cudworth, l. 66, 303, ii. 1171; and no wonder, for their founder, Aristotle, asserts, *idem place*, of his Nicomachean Ethics, the doctrine of annihilation; and in another, seems to deny it. The Stoics—his successors about animus, *semper negant*—an absurd opinion, as Cicero well argues, for they admit the soul's existence independently of the body, which is the only difficulty in the question. *Tusc. Quest.* l. 22. As it might be expected, in the writings of the Academicians there are various opinions. Cicero, the most illustrious of this sect, seems every where in his serious works and in his orations, anxiously to desire to believe that the soul is eternal, yet is confused by the uncertain deductions from reason. The Pagan fables state he every where ridicules. *Pro Chæm.* 61, 62. In his Epistles he appears to doubt. Most of the *se* Epistles were, however, of a consolatory nature, and addressed to Romans, who thought that the soul was mortal—the general opinion in Cicero's time. In these Epistles, Cicero does not deliver his sentiments more freely than in his philosophical works; for if M. P. Caro and Cæsar did (as Salust narrates) declare in open Senate, that there was no state after death, Cicero could, without offence, deliver the same doctrine in works intended for the learned. Pythagoras, Plato, and Socrates, taught the eternity of the soul. *Tusc. Quest.* l. 17, 20. But what did this doctrine amount to?—idea of the responsibility of man, and a future state of rewards and punishments? No, Cicero tells us that the wisest philosophers maintained the soul was a part of the divine essence. *De Divin.* l. 28. *Tusc. Quest.* v. 13. Pythagoras, Plato, Empedocles, and most of the Greek philosophers, thought that the souls of gods, of men, and of brutes, are of the same nature; and there is one spirit which pervades the universe (whether the deity or an emanation from him) into which they all resolve, and with which they are united. Sextus Empiricus, ix. 127. Tert. and Plaut. M. Antoninus de seipso, ii. 30. *Seneca Epist.* xiii. 31, 32. This reviving of the human soul into the soul of the world, destroys all personality, as much as all individuality is lost by the dissolution of the body, and its consequent junction with the material world.

persecutors. Religious unity was to be obtained at the expense of humanity. The making charity to man depend on speculative opinions, has given an haughty and stern demeanour to the Moslems in their communion with the rest of the world. It has prevented all free intercourse with other nations, and preserved through all ages Muhammedan Asia in its pristine state. That war is an ordinance of God, and that success is a mark of divine favour, are the natural principles of people whose religion was founded by the sword.* One circumstance runs through the whole course of Muhammedan history. Submission has been accounted a religious virtue, till a successful war proves that violence has been approved of by heaven; but in all the shocks of empire, which ambition or fanaticism have occasioned, the forms of government have remained unaffected. Any change in the political or social condition of the world is contrary to a religion which is thought to be a perfect system of theology, morals, and jurisprudence. Impiety would attach to him who suggested any improvement; who wished, for instance, to put an end to polygamy, and to soften the character of men by restoring woman to her proper station in society. In the despotic governments of the East, the gradations of public and domestic life present only the two characters of tyrant and slave. Little, low passions must be engendered, and noble virtues destroyed. Injustice and oppression will be opposed by falsehood and cunning, and habits of deceit are gained. Justice can never be well administered in a society where force is paramount, and revenge and other bad passions of our nature are unavoidably called into action.

Lordly pride, savageness, and ferocity, must be the strong and prominent features of the character of men who are influenced by a religion which breathes war and persecution. The stamp of divinity and eternity, which Islamism fixes on every institution, has preserved the principles of Asiatic despotism, and the evils consequential to such a state of society are sufficiently numerous and dreadful to prevent, or at least to check, the practice of morality, however pure and beautiful such morality may be.

* Some superficial writers on the subject of the Muhammedan religion have commended Muhammed for his toleration! A few passages in the Koran might indeed make bigotry blush; but such passages do not accurately represent the character of the religion. The truth is, that (like all other reformers) while Muhammed was an humble preacher he granted liberty of conscience; but when he became a powerful prince, the only choice to those to whom his religion was offered, was submission or tribute. Those portions of the Koran, therefore, which were revealed at Mecca, breathe the language of toleration, while those which were revealed at Medina, speak nothing but persecution.

We were pleased to observe, in the sixth chapter, that the author had attended to our hints on the subject of the Alexandrian library, and they have led him to the conclusion we anticipated. We praise him for his readiness in acknowledging the common lot of authorship: it would be equally creditable to him if he would sometimes point out the sources of his corrections. He has enriched this chapter with many curious facts, and it is altogether very much improved. We think that the history of the literature of the Saracens is an interesting rather than an important subject. Historical accounts of science are often necessary to the investigation of truth. Error must be exhausted before light appears. "Thus," as Bailly truly says, "the system of Ptolemy is founded on a prejudice so natural, that it may be considered an unavoidable step in the progress of astronomical science; and if it had not been proposed in ancient times, it would infallibly have preceded, among the moderns, the system of Copernicus, and retarded the period of its discovery." In this view, then, the literature of the Saracens is not an important subject. What did their knowledge amount to? or, rather, what was peculiarly their's? In science they were children; in medicine they were little better than empirics; they somewhat enriched the herbal of Dioscorides, and though they gave chemistry a scientific form, their knowledge of the subject went no great way. It was the fashion among the literary men of the sixteenth century to attribute the origin of every thing to the Arabs; in many cases gratitude overstepped truth. In mathematics the Saracens went but few steps beyond the elements; for their warmest admirers cannot say much more for them, than that they had a good knowledge of trigonometry; we question whether in algebra their knowledge equalled that of the Hindus.

The most interesting point of view in which Saracenic literature has ever appeared to our minds, is in its connexion with European letters. The wild and romantic literature of the middle ages may be traced to a two-fold source, but both these sources were of the same quality. On the one hand, the barbarians of the north tinged the minds of central Europe, and the sentiments of these barbarians had their origin in the east. Thus, the *Edda*, or book accounted sacred by the northern nations, can be traced to Asia; to mention one proof out of a thousand, the *Loke* of the *Edda* is the *Ahriman* of the *Zend Avesta*. The tribes of the Scandinavians proceeded from *Caucasus*, or the north of *Persia*, and the *Normans'* theology and their's was the same. The *Normans* and other *Danish* nations inundated the south, and therefore by a circuitous course, eastern opinions were introduced into the west. In the south of Europe the *Spanish* and *Italian Saracens* made a direct and immediate impression of oriental sentiments on European learning, and hence it is that *Spanish* literature is so remarkable for the beauty and variety of its fables. *Calderon's* works are a perfect storehouse of theatrical plots: and the best *French* and *German* writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even of later times, have gone to *Spanish* authors for their stories and tales. The *Italian* muse is under greater obligations to eastern fancy than is generally imagined. In marking the history of thought, it is usual to be satisfied with tracing the narrative to *Boccaccio*. The inquiry might be pursued still further, and we should find that the most enchanting *Italian* songsters were as much indebted to eastern genius, as it is acknowledged on all hands that the *Provençal* poets were.

To the seventh and last chapter we are arrived. There is in it a highly spirited and well written ac-

count of the *Wahabees*, brought down to the latest time. This will be read with interest, as we do not know whether these enthusiasts may not yet make a dreadfully splendid figure on the theatre of ambition. If their arms had within the last few years been as successful as those of the *Saracens* were in the seventh century, they would have carried their religion along with them, and *Socinian* *Islamism* would have triumphed over the orthodox *Moslem* faith. The account of the pilgrimage to *Mecca* appears to much more advantage in the present than in the preceding edition. In a subsequent part of this chapter we were glad to see that the author had qualified his panegyric of *Volney*, or rather shewed his meaning more distinctly than before; in the first edition he called him the "incomparable," in the second "the best of all travellers;" whether he be so or not we shall not stay to inquire, or to examine the merit of *Mr. Gibbon's* wish that *Volney* would travel all the world over; it is sufficient for us that our author's expression, "incomparable," wanted explanation even in his own opinion, and that it does not apply to the other works of *Volney*. The account of *Muhammedanism* in *India* and in the *Eastern Isles* has been re-written. This is a well executed part of the work, and highly deserves attention. In speaking of the character of the *Indian Moors* the author is correct in saying that their disposition to turbulence and irritation is partly occasioned by the warlike principles of their religion, and partly from the circumstance that in the revolutions of *India* within the last fifty years, the *Muhammedans* have been the people who have principally suffered. They have lost much of their authority, and are consequently discontented. Many have been deprived of their usual employments in the court and in the field (the scenes which they generally filled), and no wonder,

therefore, that the evils have ensued which are incident to the letting loose upon the world a large body of men, ignorant of the peaceful arts of social life. The author thinks that the number of Muselmans in India is between ten and fifteen millions. A general calculation indeed! The supposed census varies only five millions; the total population of England and Wales an hundred years ago. Such vague estimates are perfectly useless. Most gentlemen conversant with India decline forming any opinion on the matter. If the old idea be correct, that the Muhammedan population is to that of the Hindu as one to ten, the number of Muselmans cannot exceed six millions.

We now take our farewell of Mr. Mills. His book has given us much pleasure and instruction. It has gained a distinct and decided character, and the second edition will be the *textus receptus*. From it the learned may refresh their knowledge, or give the particulars of it a new arrangement; and the unlearned may gain a valuable stock of useful and elegant information. The new edition is enlivened with many notes, containing anecdotes highly interesting in themselves, and illustrative of oriental man-

ners. The expression "*cruari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri*," is no longer applicable. The story respecting the lost MS. of Apollonius Rhodius is one of the most curious with which we are acquainted, and is a striking proof of the utility of the precise language of the mathematics. The system of the Muselman nations is not a subject of air-built fancy, or of ages and people which exist only in the mind of the poet. It relates to a race of men not far short in number to the Christian world; a people who, more than any others, have injured and insulted the true religion of Christ, and prevented the influence of his gospel of peace. It is not an unimportant affair to an English mind, for several millions of British subjects in Asia profess it, and to the eye of the politician the Turkish crescent is as interesting as the eagle of Russia. The schism which separates the east from the west is no light concern to the Christian, the philosopher, or the statesman; it fills their minds with great, serious, and awful thoughts on the inexplicable ways of Providence, and the destinies of the human race.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 18, 1817.

ALLOWANCES TO SHIP-OWNERS.

(Continued from p. 609, Vol. IV.)

Mr. Freshfield said it was not his intention to have troubled the court with any observations upon this subject: and he should have contented himself with giving a silent vote, but for some statements which had been made by the hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion, which appeared to him to be without foundation. The hon. gentleman had ventured upon statements from which, if correct, it would appear that the committee of the House of Commons and the court of directors had been acting most unjustly. In the first place, he must utterly deny the correctness of some of the

hon. gentleman's statements; and in the next, he must declare his opinion, that if any injustice was likely to be done, it would be by the hon. gentleman's own conduct, in bringing forward his present motion; because if any thing was more calculated to prevent that liberal view of the subject which the court of directors and the committee of the House of Commons had been desirous of taking, it was the manner in which the hon. gentleman had submitted this question to the court. For his own part, he must think that the report of the committee did contain as complete and as liberal a view of the rights and claims of the owners as it was possible to take, by any body of intelligent men, upon so interesting a subject. The hon. gentleman had complained of the re-

port, by saying, "that no evidence had been offered to the committee, but that of the ship owners themselves." Now he (Mr. Freshfield) admitted that upon the face of the report it would not appear that any evidence had been offered but that of the owners: but the hon. gentleman had drawn too large a conclusion from what the committee had said, when he contended that no other evidence, whatever, had been offered. The fact was that the committee stated expressly in their report, that almost the whole of the accounts or estimates of the expenses of the shipping had been received from the owners; but they did not say that *no* evidence had been offered to them *but* that of the owners. If the hon. gentleman would take the trouble of looking at the printed evidence in his hand (and which, by the way, had not been printed for the general use of the house, but for the use of the members of the committee, only; but a copy of which the hon. gentleman seemed to have procured, some how or other,) he would find that other evidence than that of the owners had been adduced before the committee of the House of Commons, the tendency of which was to shew that very great and serious losses had been sustained by the ship owners. It was true the committee had stated that they had no other means afforded them of examining into matters of accounts and figures, but through the medium of the evidence of the owners themselves, who had produced their own accounts, and who must necessarily have been more conversant with that branch of the subject than any other persons. The committee, however, drew their own conclusion from such evidence as they had before them, but not from any partial or ex-parte view of the question. They did not confine themselves to any detached consideration of the subject; but, in forming their opinion, they examined into the causes which had occasioned the distress of the owners, and those causes were distinctly stated in the report. The committee did not found this statement upon the evidence of the owners alone, for the hon. gentleman must know, from the evidence now in his hands, it was clearly ascertained in the evidence before the committee, that whether the loss to the owners turned out to be more or less, yet to them it was a serious grievance, and furnished strong ground for the interposition of the legislature on their behalf. From the same private information the hon. gentleman would learn that no doubt remained that great and serious losses, (whether £20 or £100 more or less was not necessary to inquire,) were sustained by the owners, and that it was found to be a measure of imperious justice to relieve them from the peril of sinking under

those losses. It was true that the committee had received information respecting the extraordinary losses sustained by a particular individual, who had suffered to the amount of £167,000; but the hon. gentleman might have gained from the same private information a complete knowledge of the sentiments of the committee upon that particular case. The hon. gentleman must know, by comparing the evidence in his hand with the report, that it was not on account of any particular individual loss, however grievous it might be, that the committee would be justified in recommending the interposition of the legislature to adopt a general measure of relief, more particularly if the case in question and the terms of the contract into which that individual had entered, did not fall precisely within the scope of the act of Parliament; and therefore, whether the committee were at liberty to recommend relief or not, in such particular case, it was not upon the ground of partiality, but from necessity, that they abstained from taking that case into their consideration. The committee, in their inquiries, were guided with a view to a general measure, by the examination of such evidence and documents as afforded them the necessary grounds for coming to a general conclusion upon the case submitted to their notice.

The hon. gentleman who spoke last, taking his information from the gentleman who made the motion, had fallen into an error which it was very natural for him to do, from the manner in which the motion had been brought forward, namely that the owners were to receive £8 per ton under all circumstances. Whether the hon. gentleman's calculation proceeded upon that ground or not, he (Mr. F.) did not know (Mr. Hume said, No.) Certainly the hon. gentleman who spoke last seemed to understand that the committee had calculated upon paying every owner £8 per ton, in addition to what he received already. Now, the court would see that that was the *maximum*, and that in no case could an owner receive above £26 per ton. Therefore, where an owner already received £20 per ton he would not receive £8 in addition; but that, at the most, the court of directors would only give him £26.

The hon. gentleman then spoke to that part of the evidence which related to the insurance upon small ships. It might be true that the rate of insurance at Lloyd's was the same on small as large ships; but it was well known that the additional risk which was attached to a large ship was the reason why the same rate of insurance was charged on a large as on a small ship. The reason of this was obvious. The underwriters took a larger risk for the same rate of premium upon

the larger ship than they did upon the smaller; because the larger ship being engaged sometimes in the warfare of the country to which it was destined, as well as being exposed to the perils of the seas, the risk was greater than upon a smaller ship. Every underwriter was cognizant of the extent of a contract with the East India Company, for a voyage to the eastern world: for it had been held that a policy upon an East India voyage extended even to the perils of the Chinese seas. These considerations, therefore, entered into the view of the underwriter, when he underwrote a ship for the East India voyage; and knowing the probable risk to which a large ship would be exposed, he would charge the same rate of insurance as upon a small ship. The hon. gent. (Mr. Hume,) then proceeded to speak of the freight at which ships might be obtained, and had asserted that at the rate of £13 per ton the Company might bring their goods home. Now here again, he (Mr. F.) begged leave to refer the hon. gentleman to the evidence which he held in his hand, for the purpose of shewing that £13 per ton paid to the ships of the description alluded to, would in effect be higher than the £26 per ton proposed to be paid to the Company's ships. The hon. gentleman had in his hand the evidence of a gentleman who stated with great particularity the expenses and charges necessarily incident to a general ship, and clearly shewed upon a fair and rational calculation, that when the increased expenses of such a ship were deducted from the £26 proposed to be paid to the Company's ships, they would leave a considerably less sum to be paid for the freight of the goods to be brought home in those ships than would be to be paid to the general ships which were allowed £13 per ton. He (Mr. F.) alluded particularly to the evidence of Mr. Stanforth, from whose evidence the court would learn what was paid by these extra ships, and what expense they occasioned when engaged in that service; and from that evidence it would be found that the proposition he (Mr. F.) had just stated was confirmed by the calculation of that gentleman, who, no doubt, gave very good reason for his calculation, and gave satisfactory data to go upon. This, no doubt, was a question which would be decided by the directors with the assistance of the court upon a rational consideration of the evidence to be laid before them. It was undoubtedly a question not to be discussed to day; but he (Mr. F.) only referred to the evidence of the gentlemen in question, for the purpose of shewing that the proprietors were not in a situation at present to say decidedly that the Company were to derive such considerable benefit as had been stated from the employment of ships at £13 per ton;

because it would be found that, in the result, it was a fallacious calculation, and had no reference to the real amount of expense which would be incurred by the Company in employing such ships.

When the hon. gentleman had said "that the Company ought to be just before they were generous," he ought to have taken a more enlarged view of the case, before he applied that observation to the situation of the owners. It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that there never was a claim upon any body of men more just than this. Could it be doubted for a moment, that when the gentlemen who framed the act of the 39th of the King sat down to consider the different accounts upon which the owners formed their estimate of expense, they did not take into their calculation, first, that the actual state of war had a tendency to increase the costs of the outfit; and secondly, that the operations of such a war as had just been concluded must have tended to increase those costs. Could it be doubted that at the time when that act was passed there was not the slightest conception in any man's mind, that at the close of the war, the consequences of that war would be equally as injurious to the interests of the owner as if the country were in a state of actual warfare? Could it be doubted, that if the present state of things was contemplated at the time of the passing of the 39th of the King, care would not have been taken to provide for the interest of the owner, if he happened to be placed in such a situation as that in which he now stood? Certainly these were propositions which could not be doubted, for it was reasonable that the interests of the owners should not suffer by casualties over which they had no control, and which they could not foresee. Was it because the country was not in an actual state of war when the owners entered into their contracts, that therefore they were not entitled to relief from the pressure of events against which they had made no provision? It was clear that the state of war from which the country has just emerged, had subjected the owners to a higher rate of expense in their outfit than could have been previously calculated; therefore, whatever was the cause, those expenses and difficulties were the consequences of that war. This was not a question of generosity, but of justice—it was not a question to be decided upon the vague foundation of liberality and of consideration—for men who appealed rather to the feelings than to the judgment;—but it was a claim of justice, and consequently of strict right, arising from unforeseen circumstances, and a course of events unparalleled in history. The committee had founded their recommendation upon the

principle that what could not have been foreseen should be provided for, as far as could be, upon principles of justice; but generosity was one of those duties of imperfect obligation which many men would be satisfied not to perform; a truth which the court had too much reason to believe was well founded, in the conduct and the speech of the hon. gentleman who made this motion. Certainly upon the motion itself, it could not be now necessary to say one word. The hon. gentleman's attack upon the report of a committee, and the conduct of the directors, was not founded in any thing that had taken place in the course of the transaction, nor was it warranted by any evidence which the hon. gentleman had in his possession, whether obtained from public or private resources; and he (Mr. F.) doubted not the hon. gentleman's motion would meet with the ready and conspicuous opposition of this court; for certainly there never was a proposition so introduced into this court more entitled to its unanimous reprobation.

The hon. *Douglass Kinnaird* said, he should not trouble the court many minutes; but he must say, that the attack made by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, upon his hon. friend and his motion, was not a very virulent one, nor of that momentous description from which his hon. friend had much reason to feel apprehension. His (Mr. K.'s) hon. friend's attention was arrested by the enormous amount of the sum proposed to be given to the ship-owners. Under the present circumstances of the country, he had naturally felt an anxiety, in the proper discharge of his duty, to arrest the attention of this court to that course of proceeding into which their executive body was about to hurry them. His hon. friend's attention was naturally rivetted to this subject, when the sum in question was to be discharged at the expense of the Company's purse; when it was recollected that this sum was to be given to persons who had no right to expect remuneration in consequence of any undertaking given, or any hope held out, that they would be so remunerated; and his hon. friend became the more interested in the question, because there really appeared to be no distinct principle upon which the directors were proceeding. To him (Mr. K.) the whole of their system appeared to be anomalous; for at one moment, when their attention was called to the danger that existed to their trade from the competition of private merchants, they seemed all anxiety and alarm; yet at another, namely, the present moment, they were determined to resolve upon a measure which went to aggravate the danger apprehended, and give it greater vigour and effect. It was not at all surprising, then, that

his hon. friend's attention was drawn to the whole of that subject; and it seemed to him that his hon. friend had, in a most able and forcible manner, brought under the consideration of the court the true bearings of the measure proposed to be adopted, and the objections to which it was liable; and he (Mr. K.) must say, that the report of the committee of the House of Commons did not appear to be an object which justified his hon. friend in being very sparing in any observations which he might think it necessary to make upon the conduct of that committee, when reference was had to their report. He (Mr. K.) knew nothing of the members who composed that committee, except that he happened to hear that an hon. director at the head of the affairs of that house sat upon that committee, and was a party to their proceedings; but he (Mr. K.) must presume, from the experience which the court had had of that hon. director's conduct, that the course of proceedings adopted by that committee had not originated with him, nor had met with his entire concurrence. If the right hon. member at present at the head of the board of control wished to rest his future claims to the gratitude of this Company, and wished to rest his public character as a statesman, upon this act under his direction, he (Mr. K.) did not think that the public or the Company would have much more reason to reflect with pleasure upon his appointment as head of the board of control, than upon his recent appointment as minister to Lisbon. In the latter situation, that hon. minister would certainly have been more innocently employed, than in interfering with the Company's affairs. It appeared to him that this report of the committee was most inefficient, and very unsatisfactory to those persons who were supposed to be the objects of relief, who, however much they may have been disappointed in their expectation of profit, could not be supposed to receive with much satisfaction the boon which had been held out to them. He (Mr. K.) regretted this measure the more, because it was an attempt to tax this court for the relief of persons who did not seem to require relief, as might be fairly inferred from their own conduct; for it really appeared, that the very persons who had claimed relief, protested against the bill as inefficient for the purposes it professed to attain. Upon what principle were the proprietors called upon to be just as well as generous to the ship-owners? The hon. gentleman who spoke last, and who had a very fair conception of what were the moral duties which a man ought to perform, even where the law did not compel the execution of them, did not seem to have commented with much can-

dour upon the remarks of his (Mr. K.'s) hon. friend, who had remarked more upon this being an inefficient and inconsistent measure than an unjust one, as far as concerned the specific claims of the persons before the court. Those claims were certainly not new to the court. They had been heard of before, and he (Mr. K.) was ready himself to admit that the ship-owners were very great sufferers by their contracts: but what he objected to, was the anomalous system upon which the directors appeared to be proceeding; for it seemed to him that at this particular moment the court of directors had not done their duty any more than the committee of the House of Commons had done their duty in taking this partial view of the subject, merely for the purpose of drawing so much money out of the pockets of the proprietors, without giving them the satisfaction of knowing that it was in the contemplation of the legislature to review the whole of the shipping system of the Company as a concomitant of the present measure, in order that it might be known how far the system was to extend, and when it was to meet with correction. It would have been satisfactory for the proprietors to know, that while they were paying for a bad system, it was in the contemplation of its authors to put an end to it, in order to prevent the recurrence of the like evils in future. It would be most fortunate for the proprietors and the public, if some light was thrown upon so important a point. It appeared, according to the report, that expectations of relief had been entertained by the ship-owners in the year 1803, which declaration seemed to have been founded upon the statement of the ship-owners themselves, who declared that a specific relief had been promised them by the court of directors. Now, it was rather surprising that the committee should act upon such authority. They had an opportunity of examining the court of directors upon this point: and if any specific relief had in fact been held out to the ship-owners, why should that be stated upon the authority of the persons directly interested? why not examine the directors themselves, whether that specific relief had been held out?—the more particularly as that relief must be taken from the pockets of the proprietors. The committee then proceeded to observe, that they had found really very great difficulty in forming an opinion as to whether the twenty-four out of the thirty-four ships should meet with the relief which the owners asked for. They decidedly approved it to be expedient and wise, to relieve the owners upon a computation of £26 per ton to ships that had performed three voyages. Now he (Mr. K.) was prepared to say, (dissenting as he did

from the opinion of the committee) that he would rather meet the whole loss in the first instance, by giving up the sum of money proposed to be distributed among the owners, than give the least encouragement to a system so injurious to the Company. He would encounter the loss without a murmur, provided the Company were allowed immediately to commence a fair competition with the private trader by entering into fresh contracts, if it was really an object with the Company to bring their goods to this country, with any hope of profit or advantage. He particularly objected to this temporising mode of getting out of the difficulty, because it only tended to involve the Company in still greater difficulties, which would in the end compel them to surrender all the advantages which they could hope to derive from the trade to India. Indeed it was quite absurd for any man to suppose that the Company could carry on an advantageous trade under the present system, and under the influence of that competition to which they were exposed; he therefore entreated the court to recollect the danger to which they now exposed themselves. He felt that he was not addressing a full court of disinterested proprietors upon this point; because it was impossible to disguise his persuasion that he was addressing a court of ship-owners and directors: but if he were addressing a court of proprietors of East-India stock he was quite sure that this consideration must weigh very strongly upon their minds—that though the proposition for paying this money to the ship-owners was a matter of trifling importance compared with the great question, yet they were to consider the tendency of such a precedent, and that they were now going on from year to year, suffering a dead loss upon the trade carried on between this country and India. With this consideration in view, it was not unnatural that his hon. friend's mind should have been strongly impressed with that circumstance, and that he should wish to mix that question up with this debate, when it appeared that the object for which the Company were granting this sum of money to the ship-owners, was only to enable them to carry on this losing trade. It appeared therefore to him that this bill was a very inefficient measure with regard to the Company, and he could not see upon what principle of policy the members of the committee should have thought it fit that this sum should be taken from the pockets of the proprietors. He certainly did not mean to say, that the ship-owners had not a fair claim to compensation, in every point of view; but that was no reason why the Company should have entailed upon it a system so

injurious to their interests. If any specific remedy was provided for the purpose of putting an end to the system, he certainly should be willing to grant the owners what they desired, upon condition that no further use should be made of their ships upon the present terms. He could not conceive upon what principle of justice the ship-owners were allowed to take advantage of a clause in an act of parliament which would give them better terms than any other ship-owners were entitled to receive.

As there might possibly be some proprietors of East-India stock who took a disinterested view of this subject, he should make a remark upon one of the leading propositions stated in the course of this debate. It had been broadly stated that it was cheaper to give £26 per ton to the East-India ship-owner, than £14 per ton to the general ship-owner; and the hon. gentleman who spoke last roundly stated, that the Company derived greater advantage on the score of cheapness in employing the owners of East-India shipping and of private shipping; and he added that the ship-owner did not gain any thing extraordinary by being paid £26 per ton, inasmuch as the expense of the outfit was greater to the East-India ship-owner than to the private owner. Now, it was very well worthy the attention of the East-India proprietors to consider whether the smallness of the profit of the ship-owner ought to be an argument with them for paying £26 per ton, truly because a great proportion of that was swallowed up in the expense of outfit. What had the gains of the owner to do with the interests of the proprietors, who were in the end to pay the whole amount of the tonnage? Was it because the outfit was expensive, that therefore the proprietors were to bear the burthen, and to be deprived of the advantage of employing shipping at a cheaper rate? It might be very true, that one of the ship-owners in fact gained no more by the payment of £26 per ton, in consequence of the expense of his outfit, than the other who received only £14, whose outfit was less expensive, but was it therefore to be said that the expense to the Company was as little in the one case as in the other? Would any man hold up his hand for so absurd a proposition? It required more ingenuity of argument than he had yet heard, to convince him that because of the expense of the outfit in the one case the shipping was no cheaper to the Company in the other; and that it was as cheap to pay £26 per ton for carrying home the Company's goods as if they paid only £14 for precisely the same advantage.

Why, then came his hon. and worthy friend (Mr. Lowndes) with his notions of

honor. He (Mr. K.) did not know whether his hon. friend had ever been engaged in any commercial business; but certainly he assured him that all the honor which was known in the commercial world was punctuality of payment in money matters; and that, in fact, men ceased to be merchants the moment they entered into the consideration of honorable feeling.

Mr. Lowndes interposed, and expressed his astonishment at such a doctrine.

Mr. Kinneir. If the hon. gentleman, or any honorable proprietor, would shew him (Mr. K.) the *honorable* side of his ledger, or would even point out the word *honor*, or any thing but *profit* and *loss* in any commercial dealing, be (Mr. K.) would give up his creed. For his own part he had but two sides to his own book, namely, the profit and the loss; and he very much feared, that if there was an *honorable* account he should be obliged to shut up his book, because he was quite convinced that he must be undone in the result, if he acted upon principles of honor. The fact was, when people came to talk of mercantile transactions they must leave honor out of the question, as utterly inconsistent with matters which have only in their view the question of profit and loss. It was quite absurd therefore to treat this case as a question of honor. Undoubtedly those persons who had been long engaged in the Company's service, had a strong claim upon their justice; but he only wished that this claim should be satisfied in a more open, direct, and manly manner. Let the Company only have the courage to look at the services of these persons; see that their claim was just, and if so, let it be satisfied; but do not satisfy them by keeping up an expensive establishment, when it would be much better at once to pay them off, or pension them as long as they lived. Sure he was that it was more advantageous and more honorable to the Company to come to a direct understanding upon the subject. If they conceived that these persons were really entitled to compensation, let them be satisfied; but let the system be changed. Let them be paid in money, or let them have some of the patronage of the East-India Company. Let the directors dispense with some of their patronage to satisfy these claims, rather than keep up a system of expensive commerce that served only for the purpose of depressing the exertions of the Company, and giving encouragement to its competitors; and here he begged leave to take this opportunity (as he certainly should again whenever the subject came before the court) of impressing upon the Company the opportunity that was now afforded them of making an effectual change in their system, by building ships of their own, and

by dispensing with the patronage which those ships would afford amongst those officers who had strong claims upon their justice and their gratitude. He contented himself now with speaking in general terms only. Let it, however, not be cast in his teeth that he made this observation with no good wishes towards the directors, by whom the patronage must be given. Certainly that was far from his intention; but it was no reflection upon them to say that they distributed their patronage amongst those persons who they thought were entitled to receive it. Let not, however, his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) tell him that it was necessary to keep up an expensive system of freight, with a certainty of a dead loss, for the purpose of satisfying these claims, if it turned out that the Company could procure ships at a cheaper rate from other persons until their own were built; it therefore did appear to him that the measure proposed was inefficient, delusive and injurious. He took his stand upon the general ground that the system at present in existence was bad; and he never should be satisfied until the whole of that system was put upon a right, plain and intelligible footing. The question for the consideration of the court was a plain commercial one, namely, whether the Company would carry their goods at the least possible expense to the proprietors, without reference to the particular advantage or situation of particular individuals who might be interested in the machinery of the question? Unless the Company, as merchants, kept this plain broad proposition in view, it was in vain for them to attempt to carry on their trade, and in the end they must be driven out of that market which had cost them so much time and expense to establish.

There was one other observation which he could not help making, in answer to a remark which had fallen from an hon. director at the beginning of the debate. That hon. director was a member of the House of Commons, and no doubt as such would use his influence in carrying this measure; but this court must recollect, that the court of directors were parties to the bill. They had introduced this measure into the House of Commons, and no doubt they would act according as they might think right. This it was certain was not a compulsory measure; but he (Mr. K.) would beg leave to suggest this consideration for the court of directors and the proprietors, that it was by no means wise that the board of control should have any share in this transaction, or should lend their patronage to its success; because he should look with the utmost suspicion to every transaction connected with the Company's interests in which that board had any share. It was their interest on all occasions to lend the

Company a hand to help them on to their own ruin; for the Company might be well assured that when they found themselves in any difficulty from the misconduct of their affairs, when they found that they had annually lost their trade, they would be told by that very board of control that they were blind to their own interests; that they had grossly neglected what they ought to have taken care to protect; that, in short, they were no longer safely to be trusted with the monopoly of the trade which remained to them, and that it was high time their exclusive privileges were dissolved. This, no doubt, would be the language used to the Company, sooner or later, if they continued to pursue these impolitic measures.

It appeared to him that there was but one view for the directors to take of this measure; and that was the ultimate effect which it would have on their affairs. A wise and deliberate consideration of that question might preserve them from the impending danger with which they were threatened.

He had no objection to the measure as far as it related to the ship-owners themselves; but he had great objection to it, because the directors had made themselves parties to a transaction so partial in its extent; and because they had not availed themselves of so favorable an opportunity of revising the whole shipping system, and placing it on an intelligible footing.

There was only one other observation which he had to make, and that was with regard to the resolutions which his hon. friend had proposed to put upon the records of the court. He had supported those resolutions because in general they gave a correct view of the subject; but he must say that he could not pledge himself to the accuracy of the whole of his hon. friend's calculations. They might be erroneous, but his hon. friend would not feel himself at all discouraged in his efforts if they should turn out to be defective. But of this he (Mr. K.) was certain, that his hon. friend had laid the whole system in a right point of view before the court; and he only lamented that there was not a larger body of proprietors present to take the subject into their consideration, for it appeared to him that indifference to their own affairs was the certain way for the House of Commons to treat them at all times with disrespect, and to ruin their interests through the instrumentality of the court of directors.

An hon. *Proprietor* requested permission to trespass upon the attention of the court for a few moments. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had told the court in express terms that the sum of £569,000 was intended to be divided amongst

twenty-four owners; that as the hon. gentleman's resolution did not explain the footing upon which the relief was intended to be given, it was necessary that some explanation should be offered to the court upon a point not unlikely, from the statement that had been made, to produce error and misconception. His object in rising, therefore, was to explain away the supposition that so large a sum as £569,000 was to be divided amongst twenty-four owners. That certainly was not what was intended by the committee; the fact being, that that sum was to be divided amongst twenty-four ships named expressly, and not amongst twenty-four proprietors. He apprehended that the larger ships would not have occasion to apply for relief at all under this bill, if they had performed a certain number of voyages. If those ships had performed six voyages they would have a right, by the act of the 39th of the king, to be paid, according to the provisions of that act, at the same rate as ships of a smaller description as to their equipment. The act of parliament never contemplated that they should be ships of the same size, provided they were ships of a certain equipment; therefore those ships of twelve hundred tons would have a right to be paid under that act of parliament, in the same proportion as a ship of nine hundred and fifty tons. It was, of course, rather a fallacy to say that the whole of this sum of £569,000 would be divided amongst these twenty-four ships; for it might happen that the sum actually to be paid would not exceed £250,000, or something of that sort. He was only desirous of explaining to the court that so large a sum as had been mentioned would probably not be called for. Having said this much, he had only to remark, that the hon. mover, in speaking of the high rate of the Company's ships, as compared with the rate of private ships going to India, had rather confounded the ships employed in the India trade with the China ships, and consequently he had introduced a confusion into the statement, which was likely to produce error. It happened that, in the Company's India trade they had not contracted for any regular ship in that trade since 1802, when the *Lord Castlereagh* was launched. The Company had certainly allowed ships to be built since that time, but not for their regular India trade; in consequence of which, by Christmas next, the contracts for seven ships would expire, and then he had no doubt that the court of directors would be enabled, upon the principle of public tender, to take up as many ships as they wanted at a much cheaper rate than they had hitherto paid. This he understood to be the intention of the directors when that period arrived. It

was to be observed further, that the India tonnage was quite different from the China tonnage, the tonnage in one being of quite a different description from that in the other. For very wise reasons the Company never suffer a ship to come home from Bengal with so large a cargo as a China ship, which generally comes home fully laden; and this was the touchstone of the under-writers at Lloyd's, in calculating the risk between a ship of a small and a large size in the Bengal trade. He had often heard it remarked at Lloyd's coffee-house, that ships destined for the China trade were not so well fitted, in point of title, as those ships that go direct to India and back again, and hence arose a difference in the rate of insurance. He did not know now what might be the fact, but formerly he knew it to be a matter of complaint that these ships were not properly fitted nor manned according to the act of parliament. He had reason to know that some ships had sailed from England without the number of men on board required by the legislature. By the act of parliament to which he alluded, it was provided, that ships sailing from England to China should not have less than seven British sailors to every hundred tons. That was the law; but he believed it had never been complied with. In consequence of the neglect of this provision in the act, he had known that one ship was lost, and others had been in the greatest distress for want of men. The under-writers knowing this, generally obliged the owners to have their full complement of men before they would underwrite; and, in default thereof, they would charge a higher rate of insurance. Begging pardon for having thus trespassed upon the attention of the court, he concluded by expressing his conviction that the proposed measure was absolutely necessary, and that, consequently, he could not agree in the motion proposed.

Mr. Grant said, he should not, on that occasion, take up the time of the court for many minutes. It was indeed quite unnecessary; for, in fact, the same subject had been discussed more than once before. All the difference on that day arose from the shape which the question had taken, in consequence of laying before the proprietors the report of the committee of the House of Commons, and the bill brought into parliament on the ground of that report. To meet what had been said, it was proper to look back to the origin of the question. The ship-owners complained that they could not sail their vessels at the peace freight for which they had contracted, because the price of stores had by no means fallen after the termination of the war to any thing like a peace level; and it was not to be denied that this statement was

founded. The owners asked the court for a compensating allowance in this case, and if they could not give it of themselves, requested that they would apply to parliament for leave to grant them such an additional allowance as the exigency of the times should be found to require. What had the court of directors to do under such circumstances? doubtless to follow that course which best consulted the interest of the Company. They had two modes of acting before them. The first was to adhere rigidly to the terms of the existing contracts, and to insist on the performance of them by the owners at all events. The consequences must obviously have been ruinous to the owners; they could not go on sailing their ships at the contracted rates of peace freight and the existing prices of stores. From this inability their ships would be unemployed, and in fact thrown out of the service. They might prosecute the owners for the penalty of the non-performance of their contracts, and for damages from the want of the use of ships, but in the meantime the Company would be driven to very serious inconvenience by the loss of the only fleet of ships then in existence calculated for their service. They could not immediately create another fleet, and it was in proof that they could not contract for new ships at so cheap a rate as they might continue the old set. The Company were certainly not to act from the principle of serving the interest of the owners, but if their own interest required that course which would also be beneficial to the owners, this last circumstance was no objection, but rather a recommendation. All this had been stated to the court of proprietors in the year 1815, and their consent had been given to an application to parliament for the proposed powers. Some difficulties occurred which prevented the prosecution of the business in parliament in the session that immediately followed, but it was brought forward there in the next. The House of Commons appointed a committee of their number to investigate the allegations contained in the Company's petition. The committee had sat for two months, a great deal of evidence was laid before them, and they made a report on the whole of the subject to the house. Upon that report the hon. proprietor had thought proper to animadvert. It was unnecessary for him (Mr. Grant) to enter into any vindication of the conduct of the committee. It was not a subject cognizable by that court. The court had no power to alter or controul what the committee had done. But he could not doubt that the public would be more disposed to rely upon the deliberate investigation of a body of gentlemen so constituted as that committee was, than upon the solitary

assertion of the hon. proprietor who had not the opportunity of being present at their discussions, and of judging of the different opinions and arguments which had terminated in the production of that report. He was sure that a sound examination of the subject would clear the committee from the imputations cast on them by the hon. proprietor. That committee was composed of twenty-one gentlemen, any of whom, if he excepted himself, might stand in competition with the hon. proprietor that had attacked them, for talent, integrity, and respectability. They assembled to do their duty fairly—and they had, in his opinion, done it substantially. In the recommendation they submitted to the house respecting the matter immediately in question, they had not varied materially from what the directors themselves, sanctioned by the sentiments of the proprietors, had proposed to the house to be done. With respect to the number of ships claiming compensation, of which the directors had laid a list before the house, the committee had thought that those of the extra class did not clearly appear to be entitled to any compensation, and that of the regular ships, there were three which stood upon particular conditions that ought to be attended to in settling with them, and six which had been contracted for upon terms not consonant to the law then existing, and which therefore must be left out of the scheme of compensation, because a committee of the house could not propose to the house to sanction the allowance of such compensation in a case where the law of parliament had been infringed. And with regard to those ships which should receive compensation, the committee were of opinion, that in the mode of conferring it, respect should be paid as far as was practicable, consistent with the object in view, to the principle of contract, and therefore, that the penalty provided for in the contract, on the non-performance of the stipulated number of voyages at the contract rate of peace freight should be forfeited, the forfeiture to be deducted from the additional allowance granted; and the *maximum* of this allowance beyond which the relief intended could not go, was fixed at £26 per ton, which was the lowest rate of freight at which the Company had contracted last year to have ships built for them. This, said the hon. director, was all that the committee had proposed; and what, he asked, was the grand objection to it? The hon. proprietor spoke as if he supposed that the committee of the House of Commons did not understand what they were doing—as if they had no evidence before them which ought to be trusted. The hon. proprietor stated this broadly. He said, that, according to the report,

the question was decided on "the evidence of the owners and their agents;"—but the committee had stated no such thing. With respect to the *accounts* of the owners, it was observed, in the committee's report, that they had "no other way of verifying them, but by the evidence of the owners themselves, or of their agents;" but they neither said, nor meant to say, that the general principle of granting relief was decided on such testimony. If the hon. proprietor would look closely into the proceeding, he would find that the committee had examined many other gentlemen besides the owners of ships claiming relief, and other documents than those they had produced. Under these circumstances, it appeared most clearly that the hon. proprietor had set out under the influence of a gross mistake. What, however, he wished particularly to observe, was, that the committee, arraigned as it had been, had done nothing but what the court of directors had themselves proposed, excepting only that they had introduced certain modifications, which in their judgment seemed proper. He (Mr. Grant) could only say, that, if the hon. proprietor had sat among them, he would have heard every thing which he had urged that day fairly met. But in fact his argument went against granting any relief at all, and this question had been otherwise decided by the Company as well as the committee.

The committee were censured for not going beyond what was proposed to them—for not proceeding to an entire revision of the shipping system—for not introducing new regulations. But the House of Commons did not give them that power—nor would the time have sufficed for such an extended inquiry. If they had embarked in it, there would have been no report during the present session, and the distresses of the owners would have been increased.

The hon. proprietor thought the Company were giving too large a freight for their ships, and that nothing but ruin could follow. He had mentioned the present very low rate of freight for private ships hired for one voyage to India. No observation had been made that day, with respect to the rates of freight, by either of the gentlemen who had spoken, of which the directors were not fully aware. But there were many other things to consider with respect to this subject. The occasional rates of small ships for a single voyage could not be made a criterion for the regulation of the Company's freights. The Company, it had been long since seen, could not become dependent on occasional or fortuitous supplies of ships. They must be at a certainty in this matter, and experience had shewn that ships of a very large description, and

peculiarly equipped, were requisite for those objects, particularly for the China trade. A certain class of ships had in consequence been formed expressly for their service. That class of shipping now existed. There was perhaps three millions of money invested in it. Could this mass of shipping be at once set aside, even if the Company could do without them? They were built for the Company, and could be employed no otherwise. If they were set aside, the Company must build again, and they could not, as already said, have new ships at so little an expense as that at which they might retain the old. This was the present alternative. The owners had contracted with the Company at rates at which they could not sail their ships in present circumstances—what then was to be done? Were they to be allowed what was further necessary to enable them to continue navigating these ships, or were the Company to get rid of seventy or eighty thousand tons of shipping, and leave their future supply to chance?—*Hear! hear!*—What he (Mr. G.) wished to see, was, the interests of a great number of individuals fairly protected, and a capital of £3,000,000 sterling preserved from destruction, and preserved, too, for the advantage of the Company. But, if the Company got rid of those ships now in their service, how, he would demand, were they to supply the vacancy thus occasioned? How were the Company to be indemnified for the loss which they must necessarily sustain?

The hon. proprietor had said a great deal in order to prove that ships of a small size, which could be procured at a cheap freight, were the best for a voyage to India. But was it to be forgotten that the Indian trade formed only an inconsiderable branch of the Company's commerce, and that for the trade to China, incomparably the most important, it was agreed on all hands that large ships were the most proper. These must be constructed expressly for the purpose, and cannot be regulated by the rate of freight to be paid for small ships occasionally hired, with such equipment as they may happen to possess for a voyage to India. Besides, the system of the Company, who were their own insurers, had long since settled it with universal consent, that their ships should be fitted for defence as well as for commerce, and they had answered both purposes. How, he would ask, could this part of the system be altered with advantage? But for ships so constructed, doubtless a higher freight must be given. They had tried lately at what rate they could engage new ships to be built and constructed for the China trade. The lowest was £25 per ton, and the highest went as far as £30. Such was the state

of the case with respect to far the larger and most important class of the Company's ships, those required for the China trade.

With regard to the rate of freight to India, he would make one or two remarks. In the first place, if they could get ships at £14 per ton, still they could not dismiss those which they had engaged at £18 per ton. The Company had made those contracts under proper circumstances, and they could not at their pleasure annul them. But what was the state of this India trade, and why were such low freights offered? Because, at the conclusion of the war, numbers of ships were thrown out of employment, and being able to do nothing better, preferred even taking half-freights to remaining wholly inactive and unproductive. Can the hon. proprietor imagine that the trade could be carried on forever on this principle? Surely neither he, nor any other person, could be so sanguine.—*(Hear! hear!)*—It was impossible, therefore, under these circumstances, seriously to agitate the question of the Company divesting themselves of the ships they now had. If, indeed, they could hope, for a long time to come, to procure proper ships at £12 or £14 per ton, then, indeed, it might be proposed to pay a large sum of money in order to get rid of the existing contracts; but till it was clearly demonstrated that such would be the case, he thought the safer mode would be, not to divest themselves of the fleet they at present possessed. The great, the only point in question was, to do that which, in the existing state of things, appeared to be the best for the Company. As the contracts for the ships now employed in the Company's India trade should expire, it might be proper to form a class of vessels smaller than those now in use. This certainly would be much cheaper, and to this the court of directors had adverted. They had such a plan in contemplation, but more than this, and attention to the scale of equipment for the ships they should employ, they could not propose.

He should here state again, what he had repeatedly mentioned before, and what it was most material to observe, namely, that the Company's ships engaged for the Indian trade could not sail, at present, for their contract rates of peace freight. One of two things then must be done: either to allow nearly such a rate as they could sail for, or by insisting rigidly on the literal performance of their contracts to turn them in effect out of the service, and look to the creation of a new set of ships. Which of these two modes was the best? After a long consideration of the subject, alter more than twenty years experience in that house, without

feeling any partiality towards the shipping interest, of which indeed he had never given any reason to be suspected, it appeared to him, that the best course the Company could pursue for their own interest, was to make up such a rate to the owners of the present ships as might enable them to go on. Perhaps what was intended to be granted to them would not completely defray their expenses, or, at all events, afford them any profit; but it would have the effect of keeping them alive, and of continuing them in the Company's service instead of throwing them out of it. For it should be observed, that though it might be easy to throw the owners out of their service, it was not in the Company's power to compel them to sail for what they pleased to give. The Company, he was convinced, would act more wisely and more advantageously for themselves, by granting an increase of allowance, than by destroying the efficiency of those ships altogether. No man, who considered the subject fairly, could doubt, that it was safer and better for the Company to retain the present ships, and to make an adequate allowance to them, than to proceed with a severity that would throw them out of the service. If the Company entered into new contracts, they could not get ships of the same description as those employed in the China trade, at so low a rate as £26 per ton. And here the hon. director wished to observe, that the gentleman who commenced this debate seemed to have confounded two things which were perfectly distinct. The directors would not be *obliged* to grant the allowance specified in the bill, or any part of it. They were merely to be authorized to grant it if they thought fit, under certain regulations to be prescribed in the intended act, and one of these was that the allowance shall diminish as the price of stores falls. The hon. proprietor had blamed the court of directors because the proceedings in parliament were not submitted to the proprietors. Now the fact was, that every thing which had been done was laid before them.

Mr. Hume.—“Not for their approbation.”

Mr. Grant continued.—It was not likely that they should submit a measure which originated with a committee of the House of Commons, and which was to be considered by that house, to the proprietors for their approbation. The proceedings of the house could not be made dependant on such approbation. The directors were not under the necessity of even laying the proceedings before the general court, though they had done so as matter of information, and a very unexpected discussion had arisen in consequence. There appeared indeed to

be a disposition in some part of the general court to look at all these things with suspicion. There was no ground for it. He could assure the gentlemen whom he was now addressing, that he would not give up the Company's privileges in the House of Commons, or any where else; and that in advocating the present measure he felt that he was supporting the true interest of the Company. The proposed measure was a matter of necessity; in no degree was it a matter of choice. The directors were convinced that ships could not sail for the present contract rates, and that it was better to grant the increased allowance than to give up the existing body of shipping and to go into the market for others. Upon this ground alone all that had been done was done; and his confirmed opinion was, that the plan proposed was by far the wisest and the best. True it is, said he, that this is a deviation from the strictness of the existing system, and it may reasonably be urged that it goes to weaken it, as setting an ill example for the future. No man could be more anxiously desirous of upholding the entireness of the present shipping system than himself. He had laboured earnestly in co-operation with others to establish it, and he knew that it had been productive of great and solid advantage to the Company, but he thought he was taking the only way that remained to preserve the body and substance of the system. The present measure had that for its object. The measure had grown out of a war of unexampled length, which had never allowed the system its natural operation. And as to the example which this measure would afford, it was to be observed the owners can never receive a boon of this kind, unless the Company shall choose to ask and shall obtain the sanction of Parliament for it. Now the occasion for this, such another occasion as the present, cannot occur again till the present peace (which he hoped would be a long one) is over, and the war that shall succeed it shall also terminate; futurities altogether presenting a period of probably very long duration. Under all these circumstances, the hon. director thought it was more advisable and practicable for all parties to come to an agreement of this sort, than to destroy the present system, which might be the ruin of some persons, and the discomfiture of the whole body of ship-owners, who would find it impossible to go on at the contract rates. How they came into this situation was another question. The Company had not placed them in it; they had phared themselves in it by being the lowest bidders, and the Company were obliged to accept of the lowest tender. But the Company had not lost by the tenders being so low. They had reaped advantage from

it, and the persons who by offering the lowest had become the contractors, he was convinced, had not on the whole, including the war extraordinaries, received more than a reasonable return for the capital they had employed, if indeed, in general, they had received so much.

The hon. proprietor had instanced the ship *Cabalva* and the vessel belonging to Mr. Mangles, and complained that the committee had acted very inconsistently in not having made any provision for them. What was the fact? Why, that those ships were taken up under circumstances more than questionable in point of law—and the committee said, "it is impossible for us to take cognizance of these claims; they do not come within the purview of the petition, which is to lessen the severity to which the owners are subject under the existing act of parliament." He (Mr. Grant) would be sorry to doubt that the hon. gentleman had the interests of the Company at heart, but he thought the long resolution he now moved tended essentially to injure the Company. The hon. gentleman had, in that resolution, taken as he thought a very perverse view of the subject, a view that did not seem to him to be fair or candid, nor led to any beneficial practical result. On this ground, the hon. director could not but disapprove of bringing forward such a proposition. He believed the committee of the House of Commons were actuated by no motive but the desire of doing the best that the case appeared to require; he thought the course they had adopted was the proper mode, and unless a better mode were pointed out, he, for one, conceived that this ought to be followed. If any improvement in it were discovered, he would be most willing to concur in it.

The hon. proprietor had appealed to something said before the committee of the House of Commons, in confirmation of his argument respecting the rate of Indian freight. One gentleman, it was said, quoted £14 as the peace rate of freight. Now he begged to observe, that the statement alluded to was given as loose opinion, and not offered on evidence. What was so said had reference to the present moment, when there was a glut of ships in the market, which the owners did not know what to do with. This was not a fair criterion by which to judge of what the real and permanent rate of Indian freight should be.

With respect to what had been said of the Company's being obliged to act under the direction of the House of Commons and of the board of control in this business, he certainly did not wish to increase the power of either over the Company; and he wished with all his heart that they had been under no necessity to seek their assistance as the present. But,

as the case stood, they had no other mode of proceeding in order to effect the measure in question. Parliament having regulated the shipping system of the Company, he thought wisely and beneficially for that body, no deviation, even in a single instance, could take place in it without the sanction of the same authority.

As to the board of control, it might be perhaps thought that it aimed at an increase of its power, but in the present case he did not think it was the wish of that board to be at all engaged in the present measures, still less to carry it further than it had gone. It was certainly true that in the committee the president of that board did approve of inserting in the committee's report a recommendation of a further revision in the next session of Parliament, of the shipping system of the Company; and to such a proceeding, he supposed, the hon. proprietor could feel no objection—*(Hear! hear!)* On the present occasion, the necessity of the measure proposed was evident, and he should therefore decidedly support it.

Mr. *Hume* in reply said he had no disposition, at that hour of the day, to trespass at any length upon the attention of the court. There were however many points stated by the hon. director who spoke last, which required much consideration; but in the present state of the court, he was unwilling to avail himself of the privilege of reply by going over all the topics embraced in that speech; however as to some of the leading points he should make one or two remarks. He was disposed freely to admit that the ships now applying for relief could not, under the present regulations, afford to sail at their present contract rates of tonnage; but he totally differed from the hon. director as to the mode of remedying the evil complained of. The court of directors having heard, on a former occasion, the statement of the owners respecting the difficulties under which they laboured, and that the principal cause of those difficulties arose from the enormous expense of their outfit, it might have been thought that the court of directors, instead of proposing to give the owners an additional rate of freight, would have been prepared with a reduced scale of equipments, so as to ease the burthen of the complainants and prevent the necessity of a fresh demand upon the purse of the proprietors. It struck him to be the wisest policy for the court of directors to pursue, considering the change of times and circumstances which had involved the owners in expenses that they could not afford to defray. Reducing the expense of the outfit and delays on the voyage would be by far the best way of relieving the owners, without incurring any expense to the Company. Most anxious was he to see

honorable and deserving men properly requited for their services; but at the same time he was also most anxious to see that object effected in a manner most convenient to the Company. The fact was, that the scale of equipment adopted by the Company was equally unnecessary for the safety of their trade, as it was too enormous for the owners to bear; and as it was an easy and perfectly safe plan to reduce that scale, it ought to have been done before this application for relief by other means had been made. If the court of directors were desirous that these gentlemen should continue to serve them, they ought so far to lighten their burthen as to make it worth their while to continue in their service. This was his view of the case, and, with all due submission to the court, appeared to be the proper mode of saving the owners and saving the Company consistently with their respective interests. He was unwilling to enter into the consideration whether the committee and the directors had acted with any criminality in this business; but certainly he objected from the first to the proceedings of the court of directors anticipating what would happen, and fearing that that proceeding would be followed up by some ruinous measure such as the one now proposed. The hon. director who spoke last had observed that the president of the board of control had shewn no wish to do any thing in the committee that was improper. His (Mr. H.'s) objection to the conduct of the president of the board of control was this;—that his wishes ought to have been out of the question. *It was his duty* to have controlled the expense of the Company, and to have prevented them from embarking in a course of policy which endangered their best interests. The power vested in him was given for that express purpose, and therefore his wishes or his inclinations had nothing to do with his duty. The wishes of the right hon. gentleman might incline him to trample on the rights of the Company which it was his duty to protect. His wishes might incline him to involve the Company in a ruinous expense, which it was his duty to check and control. To talk, therefore, of that right hon. gentleman's wishes and inclinations, was what the legislature never contemplated.

With respect to the ships for the China market, there was no occasion to call the hon. director's notice to the evidence before the committee to inform his mind upon that subject. But a question was put to Mr. Staniforth as to the comparative strength and goodness of those ships, as required by the regulations of the Company, with ships of smaller dimensions; and Mr. Staniforth said, that three small ships to carry four hundred

tons each, would require twenty-four men each, allowing six men to every hundred tons, whilst one Company's ship to carry twelve hundred tons, or cargo equal to three small ships, would require from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty men, and that all the expenses would be nearly in the same proportion. Certainly, in many points of view, the ships for the China trade required a powerful crew; but the question was not what number of men was absolutely necessary under the present mode of equipping ships. He wished, however, the court to take into consideration, whether the expensive outfits in men and stores now ordered were absolutely necessary; and all he was desirous of submitting was, whether it would not be better to meet the expected loss complained of, by reducing the extent of the outfit? There was another observation which he was desirous of making, more immediately applicable to the hon. director. He (Mr. H.) had always given that hon. gentleman credit for the part he took in resisting the combination of the owners of the old system of shipping, and in introducing that system which had been established by the 39th of the king. He sincerely hoped, that as the hon. director took a most active and distinguished part in effecting that very important change, by which many millions had been saved to the Company, he would not now take his shoulders from the wheel, but would continue, with the same laudable spirit, to exert himself in effecting farther improvements in the system. Nothing would please him more than to see that hon. director continue his exertions in so important a cause, because the present state of things, if continued, would keep alive unwarranted expectations in all their owners, and would encourage them to go on in the hope, that however imaginary their difficulties were they would always find the means of influencing the directors in their favor. Now he (Mr. H.) would be the last person to leave things in that kind of suspense. He conceived the determination of the present question in favor of the owners as only a temporary measure which would leave the Company hereafter in the same difficulties in which they now were. This in fact was only a half, and a very dangerous measure, as it would leave the directors and the owners to the same unpleasant discussions about their respective interests; and it would leave the door open to the owners to exert that influence over the directors which it was too well known they had acquired. He sincerely hoped, however, that the court of directors would institute this most desirable inquiry; and that, above all, they would adopt means for reducing the scale of expense in the outfit of ships, so as to enable the esta-

lished ship-owners to meet in competition any individual who should offer to enter the Company's service.

If he was misunderstood by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Freshfield) who supposed him to have said that there was no other evidence examined before the committee than that of the ship-owners themselves, he was most willing to correct that misapprehension. He meant to state no such thing. His observations were confined merely to matters of account upon which the owners had given evidence; it was certainly not his wish to conceal from the court that other evidence had been adduced. Mr. Morice and Capt. Bouderson, of this house, had given evidence very much to their credit and abilities. He had no desire to excite an unfavorable impression beyond what the real merits of the case justified, and therefore he had no objection to make any alteration in the wording of his motion which would meet with the wishes of the hon. proprietor.

There was another point which had been noticed in the debate that required correction. His hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had stated what he would have much difficulty to prove. He had stated, in a manner the most unaccountable, unless his memory had totally failed him, that when the discussion took place upon the renewal of the charter, he (Mr. H.) had contended that the Company's trade would not suffer by being laid open to the nation. Never was his hon. friend more mistaken than when he advanced such a statement as correct. Unfortunately it was his (Mr. H.'s) lot, on that occasion, in this court, to have five hundred to one against him. It must be in the recollection of every body else, that he (Mr. H.) then stated his conviction, that if the trade to India was opened the East-India Company would find themselves met by the competition of innumerable private traders, and he further added, that before four or five years had elapsed, and a fair trial given to the experiment, they would find the competition of the private traders so great that the Company, in their own defence, would be obliged to give up the contest altogether. In answer, however, to that statement, he was told by an honorable director (Mr. Grant) that after a trial of two or three years the private merchants would be ruined. That prophecy, however, had not yet been realized; and, from present appearances, probably never would. That answer, however, was thrown out in reply to his argument, and his hon. friend was one of those who joined in that prophecy. He (Mr. H.) had foretold at that time the great increase of the trade that would take place between India and England, if the trade were laid open, and that a hundred private ships a year would not be suffi-

cient to bring home the cargoes; but the hon. director (Mr. Grant) had stated his belief (and the court had agreed with him), that a few trials would ruin the speculators. It was satisfactory to him to inform the court, that, since that period, about three years and a half, there had been three hundred and seventy or three hundred and eighty private ships licensed to trade to India, and that he had not heard of one failure. The merchants had derived a fair profit, and India had been enriched. A glut of ships in India might be expected soon to take place, encouraged by the great success already experienced; but like all commercial affairs, they would soon find a level. How his hon. friend could fall into such a mistake in ascribing to him the assertion that the Company's trade would not suffer, he was at a loss to imagine. He (Mr. H.) now utterly disclaimed that idea, and trusted that gentlemen would not go away with a notion that he had been at any time inconsistent in the course of conduct which he had pursued in that court. He now further prophesied that, *before four years more had elapsed*, the Company, under the increasing difficulties with which they were surrounded, would be obliged to give up the whole or greater part of the trade to India, as being productive of loss instead of profit, and affording no prospect of success. Although he did not expect that his motion would be carried, yet he could not consent to withdraw it, because he conceived the facts therein set forth were strictly correct in every particular. He had not heard any argument to alter his opinion upon this question, and was only solicitous that that opinion should stand upon the records of the court.

The question was put and negatived.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The hon. D. Kinnaird gave notice of a motion for repealing a clause in the college act, which made it compulsory in parents to send their sons to that institution.—Adjourned.

East-India House, July 3, 1817.

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

A general court of proprietors was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the committee of by-laws, and the alterations proposed by them.

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) having stated the business on which the court were assembled, and the clerk having read the report of the committee of by-laws.

Mr. Hume rose and said, he apprehended, that observations connected with the by-laws committee might then be made with propriety. He wished to ask, whether any communication had been made by Mr. Alexander Baring, one of the mem-

bers of the committee of by-laws, to whose nomination he had strongly objected, and who, he thought, could not legally act on the committee. By the statute of Queen Anne, while a gentleman was a director of the Bank of England, he could not officiate as a director of the East-India Company, and their learned counsel (Mr. Adam) had, on a former occasion, laid it down as an invariable rule—*omne ius continet in seminis*. Now, if the act of Anne prevented a director of the Bank of England from performing the functions of a director of the East-India Company, was it not against the law of the land, the reason of the thing, and the spirit of their constitution, that he should be suffered to sit on any committee? He stated this, because, if his objection were a good one, he would endeavour to nominate an efficient person in the room of Mr. Baring.

The *Chairman*.—"The court is assembled to take into consideration the report of the committee of by-laws, which was laid on the table on the 18th ult. and printed for the use of the proprietors. That is the only business now before us."

Mr. Lowndes.—"Should Mr. Baring be excluded, I shall propose my worthy friend Mr. Hume."

The *Chairman* then proposed that the court should approve of the alteration made in section 4. chap. iii.

[The original law ordained that any director or officer of the Company, who should be guilty of a wilful breach of any of the Company's by-laws, to which any other special penalty was not annexed, should be rendered *incapable* of holding any office under the Company. But, as the qualification of directors was fixed by charter and statute, counsel were of opinion, that any by-law containing a disqualification of directors, on a ground not provided for by the charter or statute, was void; and the alteration proposed by the committee, in conformity with this opinion, instead of declaring the offending director positively incapable of holding any office under the Company, merely ordained, "that he shall be *liable* to be removed from his office of director, and shall be *incapable* thereafter of holding any office under the Company.]

Mr. Hume said, there was a preceding part of the report, on which he wished to deliver his sentiments. It was there stated by the committee, "that, in the course of the examinations made by them, no instance of neglect, or violation of any of those wholesome rules formed for the control of the conduct of the Company's affairs, had fallen within their observation." Now, he was extremely sorry to say, that two points had fallen under his notice, which he would bring before the court at no distant period, where it was most apparent that those wholesome rules had been vio-

lated. The directors had taken upon themselves the right of purchasing—

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is not speaking to the question."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I submit that I am. There are observations contained in this report, the correctness of which I deny. What use is there in making these preliminary observations, if they are not to be commented on?"

Mr. *Howorth*.—"I wish the court would order that which the hon. proprietor objects to, to be read, in order that the proprietors may be fully aware of the weight of his observations."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I will not take up a moment of your time. I must put it to the candour of this court, whether a discussion is to take place on every part of the report; or whether you think proper, contrary to all rule and precedent, to put a stop to such free discussion?"

Mr. *Parry*.—"The hon. proprietor is, I think, quite in order, in observing, generally, on the report of the committee of by-laws. It is to consider that report we are assembled. I do not think it is a matter of courtesy. He has a right to offer such observations as he may think proper."

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"Will the Chairman be good enough to state, what we are allowed to discuss, and what is forbidden? Here a gentleman is proceeding to make an observation on the report of the committee, which is a fair subject of discussion, but he is told, that it is improper."

The clerk then read the first paragraph in the report, to which Mr. *Hume* had alluded.

Mr. *Hume*.—"I beg to know when it will be competent for any individual to observe on what has now been read?"

Mr. *Rosanquet* said, that, in point of order, he thought the hon. proprietor was competent to speak to any introductory part of the report, when he came to make observations on any positive motion before the proprietors. But, whatever he might say, it could not alter the reason for the committee having done what, in the execution of their functions, they had thought it necessary to do. He could not see how that could, practically, be made the subject of a motion before this court. After certain preliminary observations had been made by the committee, something positive was then proposed, which was to be brought before the court of proprietors, as a motion on which it would be their province to decide.

The *Chairman* moved. "That this court do approve of the by-law, section 4, chap. III. as now altered and amended, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I put it, in point of form, whether the regular course of pro-

ceeding is not to rescind the former law, in the first instance, and then to enact the new law?"

Mr. *Howorth*.—"It is rescinded by the opinion of counsel."

Mr. *Hume*.—"The counsel are the legal advisers of the Company, but they have no voice in this court, either for rescinding an old law, or proposing a new one."

Mr. *Hume* then moved, "That section 4, chap. III. of the old by-laws be rescinded;" which motion was seconded by Mr. *Howorth*.

The *Deputy-Chairman* (Mr. *Pattison*) suggested whether they would not, by proceeding in this latter course, get into difficulties. For, if the court rescinded the old by-law, and the new one was not carried, they would be without any by-law on that specific point. It was, therefore, better that the amendment should be submitted to the court.

The *Chairman*.—"As a guide, I will refer to what was done before, in the general court, on the 19th of April, 1815, when the alterations in the by-laws were submitted to the proprietors."

Mr. *Hume* said, that two discussions had taken place as to the mode of altering the laws, and, he thought, that which he now proposed was then agreed to.

The *Chairman* wished to submit a slight amendment to the new law.

Mr. *Hume* said, before any amendment was agreed to, it was absolutely necessary to rescind the old law, otherwise it would remain in effect. Having got rid of that, then they were to decide, whether the new law should be inserted in its place. He submitted, that the regular way was to strike the old law from their books before they enacted a new one.

Mr. *R. Jackson* did not think the opinion of his hon. friend (Mr. *Pattison*) was correct. Here were four or five laws, declared to be bad in themselves. Therefore, it was necessary to adopt others that came within legal ideas and recommendation of the committee. But to say, that, if you removed the old laws, without first agreeing to new, you might be deprived altogether of regulations on particular points was an overstrained argument. What would the Company be deprived of? What would they be left without? They would be deprived of certain bad laws; they would be left without a number of nullities. What loss, he would ask, would be experienced from the rescinding of laws which were declared illegal? The opinion relative to these laws was drawn up with much care and ability by some of the most eminent counsel in this country; and that opinion imposed the necessity of immediately adopting others; but the idea of maintaining a bad law, professed and

avowed to be bad, seemed to him as illogical as it was unwise.

Mr. *Impey* said, the learned gentleman had not stated the fact as it really was. By the former law, part was good, and part bad. If it were altogether bad, then the argument of the learned gentleman would have been correct. But it should be recollected, that what related to their own officers was good; but that which had reference to the directors, was declared to be illegal. He, under these circumstances, conceived the mode proposed by the hon. Chairman to be the best. Another thing struck him very forcibly, namely, that a part of the new law was bad also.—(Hear hear!) With respect to their own servants and officers, they might disqualify them as they pleased; but the directors were the servants of the public also, and the proprietors could not touch them except where the act of parliament granted the necessary power. Therefore, he thought, if the mention of the directors were left out altogether, it would be more consonant with a legal view of the subject.

Mr. *Howorth* said, before they proceeded farther in this discussion, he felt himself called on to deprecate the tone and temper which marked the observations of the hon. director. Let the court consider for what purpose the committee were elected from the great body of proprietors. It was to examine, and if necessary to suggest alterations in the by-laws. They were not lawyers; but, as unprofessional men, they were endeavouring to do what they could to amend the Company's code. For his own part, he did not insist on a single alteration that was proposed. He left it to the court to decide on them. The committee had a most unpleasant duty to perform; for when men were called on to investigate abuses and correct evils, they must feel their situation awkward and embarrassing. They had, to the best of their ability, executed the task imposed on them; and he deprecated the tone and temper in which the hon. director had taken up the subject. He (Mr. *Howorth*) called on the court to believe, that the committee had acted solely for the public good, and that they did not adhere tenaciously to any alteration they had proposed. If it could be shewn that it was improper, they were ready to abandon it; and he hoped the court would do them the credit to believe that in doing what they had done, they were swayed by a desire to effect a general good, and were not actuated by any personal motive.—(Hear!)

Mr. *Hume* said, the argument offered by the learned gentleman within the bar, (Mr. *Impey*) embraced the very reason which ought to induce the proprietors to

do what he (Mr. H.) recommended. He advised them to rescind the defective laws, and then to ordain new ones. But the learned gentleman said, "let us agree at once to the amendment." The consequence would be, that, if agreed to, he could not proceed immediately to make an alteration in it; and he had stated that a part of it ought to be altered. He submitted, whether an amendment being put from the chair in the House of Commons, any person could move a fresh amendment to it. But if, in the first instance, the old law were rescinded, then it would be in the power of the proprietors to alter the amended law as they thought proper.

Mr. *Impey* had no particular objection to the amended law. He had only stated, what appeared to him to be objectionable in the mode of proceeding, which might deprive them of the valid part of the old law, before they were provided with a substitute.

Mr. *Lowndes* could easily feel the unpleasant situation in which the committee were placed, who had been appointed to examine the by-laws of the Company. On this subject, he begged to read an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. *Burke*, on the 11th of February, 1788. "Private enemies," said he, "will be made in the course of reformatations of every kind. They are innumerable; and they are the more implacable, because they will hide the reason of their hatred."

The *Chairman*.—"I submit to the court, whether the observations of the hon. proprietor have any thing to do with the question now before us."

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"I beg your pardon. The chairman of the committee of by-laws has stated the delicate situation in which he and his colleagues were placed, and it is a fair subject of observation. But you come with a resolution to prevent all discussion; for, when I mentioned a gentleman who was every way eligible to be placed on the committee, you immediately declared, that that was not the time for such a proposition. I should like to know, what is the proper time for me to express my sentiments; for I really do not understand why I am to be cut short on almost all occasions."

Mr. *Howorth*, had often been amused, and sometimes instructed by the hon. proprietor, he was, therefore, very happy to hear him in general. But, on this occasion, he hoped the court would get through the business without many speeches. He trusted gentlemen would be as concise as possible.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he would cut the matter short; for he would put reformation in his pocket. He believed the directors wished it, and he would not bore them upon such a subject. With

respect to the delicate situation in which the committee were placed, he might be allowed to observe, that they ought to be treated with every degree of kindness and consideration. They were not composed of directors, but were selected from the proprietors, that independent body of men; and he thought it was curious that they should be told every now and then, that they were not lawyers; as if no men, except they were bred to the legal profession could investigate the Company's laws. In his opinion, those persons were best calculated to investigate them who did not come with a professional feeling to the consideration of the question; for such individuals were most likely to do justice between the directors and the proprietors; and he thought they should own no motive but an anxious desire to forward the interests of both parties.

Mr. Hume. "I think what the hon. chairman of the committee wishes my hon. friend to do, is this, to say whether he considers the proposed law good or bad. If we proceed to a variety of desultory remarks, the summer's day will close, and the ensuing morning be consumed before the discussion is concluded."

Mr. Lowndes. "Then I say, that the new law is better than the old one; but I am not competent to express an opinion whether it be a good law or not."

The Chairman. "I move that the by-law, sec. 4, chap. III., be repealed. I beg now to mention, that, supposing the present motion for repealing the by-law to be carried, and that the motion for substituting the new law were afterwards negatived, still there would not be any want of a law, because the repeal must be sanctioned by two courts; and until the second court confirm the proceeding of the first, the old law must stand good."

Mr. Hume said, the motion just put by the hon. Chairman had been made by him (Mr. H.) originally, and seconded by a gentleman near him; he therefore conceived that it ought to have been left with him; but a practice had crept into that court which was unknown in any other assembly in Europe. He alluded to the right which the Chairman assumed of making motions; he objected to this system before, and he was equally hostile to it now. It was the duty of the Chairman to put motions when they were made, but not to originate them; and a different course was not pursued in any assembly he had ever attended, except that which he now addressed. "I contend," said Mr. Hume, "that you, the Chairman, have no right to move any motion in this court."

Mr. R. Jackson. "No doubt my hon. friend's proposition is sound. It has been mentioned more than once in this place;

but I am sure, on a moment's reflection, he will give up the objection this day. It will facilitate business very much, if you, Sir, will condescend to put the motion."

Mr. Hume. "I say it is hostile to the quick transaction of business, and contrary to practice. Having offered a motion, I contend that it ought to have been left with me."

The Chairman. "I did not know that the hon. proprietor had made a motion. Neither the Deputy-Chairman nor the secretary heard it."

Mr. Hume. "I rose and stated, that, to put the business in a proper course, I would move that the old law be rescinded; and the proposition was seconded by Mr. Howorth."

Mr. R. Jackson. "It is of no consequence to entertain the subject in so thin a court. Something of the same kind occurred on a former day; and at another time the question may be taken up. Perhaps it would not be right for me to speak of what had happened before I came into court; but I am anxious to get through the business as soon as possible, and I hope I shall be excused when I state, that I understand the motion was made by my hon. friend, and I doubt whether it can now come through any other quarter. It is a general proposition of right, which I would not have discussed on such a day as this."

The old law was then rescinded, and the amended law, on the motion of Mr. Howorth, seconded by Mr. Kinnaird, was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Howorth, the old law, chap. 6, sec. V., which disqualified any director who took any fee, present, or reward, upon any account relating to the affairs of the Company, and directed that he should forfeit double the amount received, *two-thirds* to be paid to the Company, and *one-third* to the informer, was repealed; counsel being of opinion that it was illegal, the disqualification of directors being provided for by act of parliament, and the penalties to be enforced by the by-laws being, by the statute of William III. appropriated solely to the use of the Company.

The amended law,—providing, that a director, so misconducting himself, should be liable to be removed from his situation, and that he should "forfeit to the use of the Company, double the amount received," was agreed to.

The old by-law, section VI., which provided, that any member of the corporation offering a fee, present, or reward to any director, should forfeit double the amount, *two-thirds* to the Company, and *one-third* to the informer,

was repealed, the division of the penalty being contrary to law.

On the amended law being proposed, The *Chairman* moved, that the following words be inserted,—“and if the person offending be a director, he shall be liable to be removed from his office, and in all cases” shall be held incapable of holding any employment or office, the qualification for which is subject to regulation by the general court.

Mr. *Hunworth*. “I think the words introduced would render it more accurate.”

The hon. D. *Kinnaird*. “In my apprehension the alteration is quite unnecessary.”

Mr. H. *Twiss* said, the hon. proprietor did not seem to understand the drift of the amendment. If any member of the Company offered any present or reward to any director, or other officer, it was ordained that he should forfeit double the amount. As the law now stood it was ambiguous; it applied at present to only one of the parties, the person making the offer; but he supposed that it was the intention of the committee to render the party receiving, as well as the party offering, subject to a penalty.

The hon. D. *Kinnaird*. Any person taking fee or reward will be subject to a penalty, under the amended law, which we have just agreed to.”

Mr. H. *Twiss* said, that law only applied to directors; it was not co-extensive with members of the corporation, generally. He understood it was the intention of the committee to prevent the receiving, or offering of any fee or reward, by any director, officer, or member of the Company. If that were the case, the amendment was necessary.

Mr. *Hume* said, when, at an earlier period of the day, he was informed that he was out of order, he had risen for the purpose of drawing the attention of the court to this subject. He did so now, with great regret, because he looked on the Company as men elevated far above the situation of borough-holders. It had come to his knowledge, very lately, that some of the proprietors had received, as expenses for coming to town, in order to give their suffrages when the election of directors took place, the sum of £30—which, indeed, might be said to have been paid for their votes.—(Hear! hear!) He stated the fact—and, if it were so—if the question were brought forward—if it appeared that votes were thus procured—would it not, he asked, tend to invalidate the election of those directors who had recourse to such illegal means?—He had always considered the proprietors as a body of men who would look down with disdain on a little pelf, when offered to effect an improper purpose; and he would ask of their learned counsel, whe-

ther £20 or £30, given to any proprietor of that court to come to London, from a distance not exceeding one hundred miles, would be admitted as fair or legal, in a case where the representation in the House of Commons was concerned? He did not blame gentlemen for coming up to vote for their friends—he did not blame others for endeavouring to secure their own election—but he could not avoid blaming, and heavily blaming such paltry conduct as that which he had described; where one man was weak enough to offer £30, and another was mean enough to accept of it. He could assure the court, that he verily believed individuals, to whose names as he understood, four stars were affixed, had been paid the sum he had mentioned, within the last twelve months.—(Hear! Hear!) He wished to bring this subject forward. He wished that the court, in support of that character—in support of that honour—which many gentlemen, who talked of nothing but “honour! honour! honour!”—had so much vaunted—would make every exertion to do away this disgraceful practice. He trusted that the character of the proprietors would be no longer let down by such mean transactions. He was anxious, therefore, that the court should act on the suggestion of the learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss), and add some *proviso* to this by-law, which would bring this matter (and it was not unworthy of consideration) under the immediate operation of a fixed and settled rule. If, therefore, the learned proprietor would introduce words into the amended law, for the purpose of visiting with a penalty the person receiving, as well as the person offering, a fee or reward, he would give his utmost support to the alteration. Many instances had occurred, where the proprietor said, “I will not come up and vote unless my expenses are paid.” The reply of the candidate was, “I will pay the coach.” “O! no,” said the proprietor, “that won’t do—I will have a post chaise and four;”—and this extravagance had actually been submitted to. He (Mr. Hume) entreated the learned gentleman to turn the matter in his mind, and devise a remedy for it. And he now declared, in the face of an election about to take place, that, if it came to his knowledge, that either proprietor or director attempted to proceed in this mean and grovelling way, he would bring the individual so misconducting himself, to the shame he merited.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he might also claim the gift of second sight, in what he was about to observe; for this subject had, long before it was mentioned in that court, occupied his thoughts. It struck him as exceedingly extraordinary, that nothing was said about *she* as well as *he*, in the law providing against the receiving

of any fee or reward. He considered the ladies to be particularly open to influence of this sort, and measures ought to be taken to counteract it. What might not be expected from a present of Brussels lace? What would not a handsome shawl do? What might not be effected by a quantity of the finest India muslin? He shrewdly conjectured, that many pieces of East-India muslins had been given away pending an election; and he had no doubt but that they operated more successfully than the eloquence of many a candidate. For his own part, he wished the ladies did not vote; for not being a very young or comely fellow himself, if he stood for the situation of director, he would have no chance whatever, as far as his election depended on the female proprietors. — (*A laugh!*)—But if a good, handsome-looking young man advanced his claims, he would, from his personal recommendations, have no inconsiderable prospect of success. — (*Laughter!*)—Now, he should be glad to know, why the committee had omitted the important word "*she*," in their amendment? Why did they not go on and say, if *any member* of this corporation *receives* any present, he or she shall forfeit double the amount thereof? This was perfectly just. In law, the receiver of stolen goods was held to be as bad as a thief. It was to him most astonishing that this by-law should be so lame. If they looked to the list of two thousand proprietors, they would find that about six hundred of them were ladies. When Mr. Twining, the tea-dealer, was elected a director (and he turned out a most excellent and efficient one) there were *nine* women to one man, in favour of him. — (*A laugh!*) There was something so pleasing in his manners, that the ladies all declared they would vote for their worthy friend, Mr. Twining—and a worthy man he undoubtedly was. Perhaps the ladies were gifted with second sight, and saw that he would make a valuable director, and therefore voted for him. He saw the importance of guarding against corruption in so clear a light, that he would propose (and, for that purpose, he would run the risk of not being seconded) that the *lady-members*, as well as the *gentlemen-members*, should be included in the by-law. He should first move, that if any member of the corporation *offered* any present, fee or reward, to forward business connected with the affairs of the Company, *he or she* should be subjected to a certain forfeit; and he should afterwards make a similar motion with respect to those members, male or female, who *received* any present, fee, or reward.

Mr. Howorth. "I will give the hon. proprietor one short answer on this subject. The committee did not introduce

female proprietors, because what was now stated had not entered into their minds."

Mr. Drewes. "We have not such a bad opinion of the ladies as the hon. proprietor. We do not think they would be guilty of such corrupt practices."

The hon. D. Knapp said, the words *he, she, or they*, ought to be inserted in the by-law, so that all parties offending should become liable to the penalty. In his opinion, the by-law, chap. VI. sec. 5, might be amended, so as to meet the object his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had in view. The by-law might run thus:—If any *director, or other proprietor*, shall take any fee, present, or reward, directly, or indirectly, on business relating to the Company, *he, she, or they*, shall forfeit, &c.

Mr. H. Twist wished the law unequivocally to include both the *giver* and the *receiver*; it should therefore provide, that if any member of the corporation *offered* to any director, or other officer of the Company, any fee, present or reward, *he, she, or they*, should be subject to a certain forfeit; and if any director, officer, or other proprietor, *received* any fee, present, or reward, *he, she, or they* should be liable to a similar penalty.

The Chairman—"I apprehend the spirit of the law now proposed; is to guard the purity of the executive body, and to insure the integrity of the Company's servants. And I beg to submit, whether it had not better be confined to this specific object, rather than extended to the whole body of proprietors? Undoubtedly, the executive body and the officers of the Company have it more in their power to do injury to the Company's interests, than the proprietors in general, and therefore, it would, perhaps, be better if the law applied only to them."

Mr. Lowndes—"Surely the purity of the proprietors ought to be guarded as well as that of the directors. The true way to secure upright and honorable directors is, to enforce purity amongst the proprietors. We cannot expect representatives to be pure, when the electors are all corrupt."

Mr. R. Jackson said, many of the by-laws were intended to guard the purity of the directors, in all matters where any temptation appeared, which was likely to lead to a deviation from their duty. But, from the earliest period of the charter, as much anxiety had been manifested to prevent corruption from creeping in amongst the ordinary members of the corporation, as was shewn to preserve the purity of their officers; and the statement of his hon.

friend (Mr. Hume), proved the necessity of guarding against those corrupt feelings, which, if not checked, might influence the proprietors. If such a system as that which he had described were suffered to go on, the expense of an election would bear down a large fortune; and, instead of the man of ability and integrity being elected a director, the choice would fall on him who could expend the most money, no matter how unfit he might be for the situation. This would be one effect of such a proceeding; exclusive of the disgrace which it must reflect on every person, who, from his situation, affixed the word *gentlemen* to his name, but who, forgetful of himself, might be induced to traffic for his vote. The clause on this subject, in the act of 1793, was copied from one far more ancient. That act provided, that "if any person offer present, fee, or reward, on any account whatsoever, relating to the business of the Company, he shall forfeit double the amount, and, if a director, be liable to be removed from his office. But his learned friend (Mr. Twiss) said, he would punish the receiver, as well as the person offering. Now, he asked, would it not be better to make this a distinct matter of by-law, instead of interweaving and combining it with that which is already ordained? A law might be introduced, enacting— "That if any person or persons shall receive any fee or reward—or if any member or officer of this court shall receive any present, directly or indirectly, on account of any thing relating to the business of the Company, he, she, or they shall be subject to a certain forfeiture, and shall be liable to be removed from the office which they hold, and shall be for ever incapable of holding any pension, &c.

Mr. Cumming said, a by-law might originate in that court, as well as in the committee. He thought, therefore, it would be as well to let the amended by-law, which provided for part of the evil, remain, and a new by-law could be introduced to meet the defect which had been pointed out.

Mr. Lowndes—"What the hon. proprietor suggests will do very well, provided the net be made for catching fishes of all sorts."

Mr. Impey observed, that what the hon. proprietor had stated was worthy of consideration, and something certainly should be done to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes at their elections. The true mode of proceeding would be, in his opinion, to form a new by-law; for the present one, on which some gentlemen wished to graft an amendment, appeared to have a different ob-

ject in view. This by-law seemed to him to have been formed, in order to prevent the taking of fees or rewards from persons who came to do business at the India House, and had no relation to election transactions. And what would be the penalty, if they introduced the words proposed in the present by-law? It would be this, that he, she, or they, offending against the by-law, should be liable to be removed from the office of director, and be for ever incapable of holding any employment in office, subject to the regulation of the general court. Such a provision would be completely nugatory, with respect to female proprietors.

Mr. Lowndes—"I wish to catch the Maid, as well as the John Dory."

Mr. Impey—"It is necessary that any tendency to corrupt practices should be done away; but, for that purpose, I think a new by-law should be introduced."

Mr. Hume was of opinion, that the court might as well agree to the law now before them, after which a separate law might be introduced for the purpose of remedying the evil that had been pointed out. This would probably prevent much discussion: and it would certainly be the means of avoiding the inconsistency which the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) had noticed. Let the question, then, be put on the amended law; and, at a future day, a new law may be brought in to meet the whole of the objection.

The amended law was then agreed to, with the introduction of certain words, by which the penalty was confined to "*the use of the Company.*"

The hon. D. Kinnaird now rose to suggest an amendment in the previous by-law (sect. 5, chap. VI.) which merely confined the penalty, for receiving fee, present, or reward, to the directors. It was, however, clearly intended, that the penalty should also extend to the officers of the Company; for the law which they had just agreed to, provided that neither officer nor director should offer any fee, present, or reward. It seemed that the committee, in amending section 5, chap. VI. had omitted to preclude the officers of the Company from receiving fees, and had affixed no penalty to such a breach of confidence, although, with respect to the directors, they had done so. This was an error which evidently called for correction. He should now take the liberty of asking, whether there were any fees received by the officers of the Company, with the concurrence of the executive body? In that case, it would be necessary, perhaps, only to say, that a penalty should be attached to the receiving of fees, "other than were allowed by the court of directors." Either a new law

should be brought in, after chap. VI. sect. 5, which would run precisely in the words of the by-law, section 6, converting *director* to *officer*, or an amendment should be introduced, to prevent the receiving of fees by persons in the Company's employment.

The *Chairman*—"There is a by-law, sect. 15, page 34, which provides for the case stated by the hon. proprietor. That by-law ordains, that no officer or servant shall take any fee or reward, directly or indirectly, which is not authorized by the directors, and noted down in the table of fees."

Mr. *Loendes* said, before the court came to the end of this system of corruption, he had a right to come forward and state his opinion; and, while so doing, he hoped he would not be cut short by the impatience of any gentleman. There were six candidates for the next election. To render candidates independent, the expense of election ought to be made as light as possible; and, for that purpose, every thing that looked like corruption should be absolutely prevented.

Mr. *H. Triss* rose to order. They were met for the purpose of going through the report; and what the hon. proprietor was now stating, would be offered, more regularly, when the business for which they were convened was finished, than as an interposition between the passing of the amended laws.

The old law, section 7, page 30, which ordained, that if any director should go beyond sea, and continue there for twelve months, his office of director should become vacant, was repealed; counsel being of opinion that the directors being elected, under the stat. Geo. III. c. 63, sec. 1, for four years, it was not competent for the Company to ordain, that, in a particular event, the office should become vacant, before the expiration of that time.

The amended law, which provided that when a director remained beyond sea, for a period exceeding one year, the same should be notified to the general court, and such director should thereupon be liable to be removed from his office of director, was then put from the chair.

Mr. *Hume* said, before they proceeded to any amendment, he wished to know the meaning of that part of the counsel's opinion, which stated, that "if a director so misconduct himself as to render himself liable to be removed from his office, his removal must be effected under the power of a motion, which every corporation possesses for that purpose." He did not understand what was meant by this "power of a motion," which was specified in the opinion.

Mr. *Serjeant Bosanquet* and Mr. *R. Asiatic Journ.*—No. 25.

Jackson informed the hon. proprietor that some confusion was occasioned in this passage by a misprint. It should not have been two words "a motion," but one word, "amotion." The sense would then be clear, viz. "the power of removing," which every corporation possessed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The old law, chap. VI, sec. 16, which provided that no officer or servant of the Company, acting as a broker, should continue in the service of the Company, was repealed.

The amended law, which simply ordained that no officer or servant of the Company should take upon himself the office of broker, was then proposed.

Mr. *Huenrich* observed that the learned counsel, in their opinion on this law, had recommended it at the words "officer or servant of this Company," should be restrained by the words "whose qualification is subject to regulation by the general court." But, as this was already provided for by act of parliament, he did not think it was necessary to introduce those words; therefore the by-law was presented in its present shape.

The *Deputy* said, the only question was, whether a specific punishment should not be affixed to the conduct of those who improperly undertook the situation of a broker. Such a person would be liable to be dismissed, under a lateral branch of the by-law; but, he conceived, it would be as well to affix some specific and definite penalty to the offence, which would leave no room for doubt.

Mr. *Hume* wished to know whether a broker must not have a license? Must he not have the permission of the directors to act? And, if that permission were withheld, could he perform the duties of a broker?

The *Deputy*—"He may be a broker without coming to this house at all."

Mr. *Hume* begged leave to ask, before the question was decided, whether there were not some individuals who procured permission from the court of directors to clear away baggage or presents? If his recollection were correct, this used to be the case, for he had himself employed a person, who was acting in the warehouses, in business of that description. Before this amendment was passed, he demanded whether it would destroy the business of persons thus employed, or do any injury to individuals who had acted in this manner for a series of years?

The *Deputy* said, the individual to whom the hon. proprietor alluded, acted as a servant; but a broker was a sworn officer. No man could perform the duties of a broker without appearing before the Lord Mayor; but the person whom the hon. proprietor had employed, was under

the control of the keeper of the baggage department.

Mr. Hume—"Would it not be better, then, to say, 'any officer or servant taking upon himself the office of a sworn broker?' This would clearly designate the character of the individual."

Mr. R. Jackson said, if "sworn broker" were specified, the penalty could only attach to a person who had undergone the ceremony of swearing; but it now operated against those "who took upon themselves the office of broker."

The Deputy said, in all the other by-laws, they began with a prohibition, and followed an infraction of it with a certain punishment; but this was a solitary instance where there was a prohibition, but there was no mention made of a dismissal.

Mr. Howorth said, the infraction of the law would be on pain of dismissal.

Hon. D. Kinnsaid—"It would be contrary to law so to proceed. We cannot summarily dismiss a director, and a director is an officer."

Mr. Howorth—"An infraction of the law would be on pain of dismissal from any office, 'whose qualification is subject to the regulation of the general court.' These are the words of the learned counsel."

Hon. D. Kinnsaid—"Then I submit that another law must be ordained to prevent the directors, *eo nomine*, from becoming brokers. But, before we proceed to such a measure, I beg to suggest that this question was discussed at great length in the committee, and the present amendment was finally agreed to. If we reject the amendment now proposed, it will be necessary for us to have another very long law, ordaining, that any director who shall take on himself the office of broker shall be liable to be removed from his office of director; and that, if any other officer shall act in that capacity, he shall be rendered incapable of continuing in the service of the Company. The object of the committee in abstaining from proposing this, was not to burden the by-law with too much matter. As it at present stands, it applied to any officer or other person employed by the Company; and, in my opinion, these three lines completely answer the purpose for which they are intended."

Mr. Howorth said, the hon. proprietor had brought to his mind the discussion which took place on this subject in the committee; and, fully recollecting it, he hoped the amended law would pass without alteration.

The amended law was agreed to.

The old law, sec. 21, chap. VI, which ordained, that no director, officer, or servant of the Company in Europe, except the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, should trade either as principal or agent, or execute any mercantile commis-

sion, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, to or from India, otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company, or transact any kind of business for persons resident in India for any gain or emolument whatever; and that if any director, officer, or servant, offended against this ordinance, he or they should forfeit to the use of the Company, such goods, merchandizes, and money, as he or they had traded for, and should be incapable of serving the Company as a director, or in any other office whatever, was repealed; counsel being of opinion, that it was objectionable, first, because it interfered with the qualification of directors; and 2d, because it ordained forfeiture of goods, which it was not competent for a corporation to do. The statute of William III, which authorized punishment by imprisonment, mulct, fine, and amercement, did not appear to include forfeiture of goods.

The amendment, which provided that the value of the goods, traded for by any officer or servant, should be forfeited, and that any director acting against this ordinance should be rendered liable to be removed from his office, was then proposed.

Mr. Cummins said, that part of the by-law which ordained, "that no director, officer, or servant of the Company, in Europe, other than the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, should transact any kind of business for persons resident in India," might bear very hard on some gentlemen. It was possible, that an officer of the Company might have a brother, or other relation in India, whom he might be anxious to serve, without any mean or interested views; and he conceived it very hard, that he should be prevented from so doing. This he threw out merely as a hint.

The Chairman—"The by-law does not prevent an individual from transacting business for another in India, provided he acts without any view to 'gain, profit, or emolument.' If it were meant to do so, then I have erred myself. I certainly have transacted business, without gain or emolument, for persons in India, and I never conceived that I was acting improperly."

Mr. Lowndes—"Why is this by-law confined to Europe? a servant of the Company, in Asia or America, may do all those obnoxious acts, which he is forbidden to effect in Europe."

Mr. Hume—"In India, the Company's servants are obliged, officially, to transact business of the nature referred to in the by-law."

Mr. Lowndes—"The by-law ought to include all parts of the world."

Mr. Hume—"In many transactions, the Company's servants in India are obliged to act as agents. If the hon. proprie-

tor left India, having made £10,000 there, the accountant-general, and certain other of the Company's officers, must act as agents, and send him home bills, regularly drawn, for the amount."

Mr. Lowndes—"A great deal of smuggling may be carried on between America and India. Persons might go to America from this country, and embark in that traffic. By your own code of laws, a director may be absent for a twelvemonth, and, in that period, he might proceed to America, trade there, and return in good time."

Mr. R. Jackson—"When the director is absent from this country on leave, I doubt whether he can be considered in our service."

Mr. Hume inquired of the Company's counsel, whether, in the amended law, director was included under the words "*officer or servant*?" If it were not, director ought to be added.

Mr. Serjeant Botanquet and Mr. R. Jackson were of opinion, that it would be better to add the word *director*.

Mr. Lowndes said, after what his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had stated, at the last court, on the subject of private trade, it was their duty to guard against every thing of that kind. It was evident that a director might get leave of absence for a twelvemonth, during which time he might serve himself and the Americans, by carrying on a trade against the interests of the Company. Such a man ought to forfeit largely, and, for that purpose, provisions should be made. A proceeding of that kind came not only within the chapter of accidents, but of probability. They knew that persons connected with the Company were carrying on an immense trade, and why should they not guard against the possibility of their turning their mercantile speculations into the channel he had mentioned?

Mr. Hume said, if any officer of that house meant to carry on such a trade with America, he could do it by letter, as well as if he were on the spot. As to getting leave of absence for twelve months, it was a fallacy. For many years, no director had been allowed such a privilege, or had absented himself for such a period. He here wished to observe, that, in the opinion which the learned counsel had given, on the old law, sec. 21, chap. VI. the following words were used:—"the words of the statute of William III. which authorize punishment by imprisonments, mulcts, fines, and amerciaments, do not appear to us to include forfeiture of goods;" and the amended law said, that the offending party "shall forfeit, to the use of the Company, the value of such goods," &c. Where was the difference between the goods themselves and their value?

Mr. Howarth—"The value of the goods, and the goods themselves, are by no means the same thing. The former is a fine, which it is in our power to inflict; the latter, a property, which we cannot legally take from the owner."

The amended law was then carried, the word *director* being placed before *officer* or *servant*.

The old law, chap. VII. sec. 1, which ordained, that if any member of the Company should, by menaces, promises, or collusive transfers of stock, obtain or endeavour to obtain, any vote for the election of himself, or of any other person to be a director, he should be for ever incapable of becoming a director, was repealed; counsel being of opinion that it interfered with the qualification of directors.

The amended law, which provided that the party offending should be incapable of holding any office, the qualification of which was subject to the regulation of the general court, and, if a director, that he should be liable to be removed from his office, was then put from the chair.

Mr. Lowndes contended, that the new law was not worded with sufficient strength to meet and prevent acts of corruption. It should not be ordained, that a director, having recourse to such practices, should be merely liable to removal. The law should declare that dismissal must follow his breach of duty. This, he thought, was the more necessary, after what had been mentioned by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) this day. He had described a system of corruption, which astonished him (Mr. L.) acquainted, as he had been, with corruption, for twenty years.—(A laugh.)—He would pass an act of oblivion for what had been done; they ought to make every exertion to prevent corruption in future, which could only be done by a close investigation of the by-laws. If the directors were merely liable to be removed, it would be the means of encouraging two parties in the India House; one that would wish to soften down the by-law, and another that would be anxious to render it more severe.

Mr. Howarth—"This is taking up the time of the court unnecessarily. We have much to go through, and we must all wish the business to be dispatched. We have endeavoured to follow the old laws as far as we could; but we have been obliged, in many instances, to alter them, in consequence of the legal opinions we have had recourse to. In conformity with those opinions, the present law has been formed. If the court think it better to continue the law on this subject, in the way they previously had it, they are at liberty to reject that which is now submitted to them."

Mr. Lowndes—"Then I say, a direc-

tor, acting corruptly, ought to be declared incapable of holding his office."

Mr. Hume—"We cannot legally declare a director *incapable*. We cannot use the word *incapable*. The learned counsel have informed us, that it is contrary to law."

Mr. Lowndes—"Then I bow to the opinion of the lawyers. I am very much afraid of law."

The amended law was then agreed to.

It was next proposed to repeal the old law, sec. 7, chap. VII. which ordained, that in all annual elections of six directors, for four years, in pursuance of the act of the 13th of the King, cap. 63, each proprietor should give a list, containing the names of not more than six persons qualified to be directors, and if any list should contain more than six, or less than five persons so qualified, who should have declared themselves candidates, by a written notice directed to the secretary seven days previous to the day of election, every such list, and all the names therein contained, should be totally rejected.

Counsel were of opinion, that so much of this by-law as required that the lists should only contain the names of persons who had declared themselves candidates, by giving seven days notice to the secretary, was void; inasmuch as a by-law could not limit the number of persons eligible. And they also expressed considerable doubt as to the validity of that part of the by-law which required that the lists should not contain the names of less than five persons. If any regulation of this sort were expedient, beyond one which should simply require that the list should not contain more than the names of six persons, it would be more reasonable to ordain that each list should positively contain the names of six persons duly qualified, that being the number required by law to be elected by the proprietors.

The law, as amended by the committee, ordained, that each list should contain not more than six names of persons duly qualified; and if any list should contain more than that number, such list to be totally rejected; thus leaving the proprietors at liberty to vote for one, two, three, four, five, or six directors, as they pleased.

Mr. Horace Twist said, he could not vote for the repeal of the law, as it at present stood, when he considered the nature of that which was to be substituted in its place. He had not been able, from the consideration he had given the subject, to conceive what reasons existed which could induce the very eminent counsel who had been consulted on this occasion, to give the opinion which appeared in the printed report. For, al-

though it was quite manifest, so manifest that it was impossible for any lawyer to differ in opinion on the point, that it was impossible for any by-law to narrow the qualification which the charter of the Company or any particular statute had described; yet it appeared to him that the opinion went further than the most rigorous interpretation of the statute required. It was stated in the opinion, that the Company were not at liberty to demand a notice in writing from the candidates for the situation of director, seven days previous to the election; and certainly, if it could be contended, that the insisting on this notice would operate to the disqualification of any person who possessed a right to put up for the situation, such an enactment would be invalid. But was that the fact? was any person disqualified by that proceeding? The law said, "If you, who are qualified to be a director, comply with this requisition, then it will be open to the proprietors to place you on their lists." The law ordained, and it had a right to ordain, that, before a gentleman came forward to ask the favour of being elected to the direction, he must comply with the custom of giving notice; a custom which prevailed in all transactions of a similar nature. The new law, however, sought to remove this preparatory proceeding. But in his opinion, it would be just as correct to say, that notices in law affairs were improper, as to stigmatize, with the epithet of invalid, the custom of candidates for the direction giving notice of their intention seven days before the election. The Company had, by their charter, the power of framing by-laws; and, by the statute, certain qualifications were pointed out, with respect to directors. But the enactments of the statute left, as they before stood, their power of ordaining by-laws, except under circumstances for which the act particularly provided. What, therefore, was not taken away from their power of making by-laws, by the statute, remained in the hands of the Company, in full force. And he asked by what statute the right to demand notice from candidates for the direction, at a given period before the election took place, was withheld from them? Unless he could see in what way the exercise of this practical form impeded the proprietors in making use of that power which they had a right to enjoy, he could not consent to a measure which, in point of fact, narrowed and contracted their authority. It was impossible to ordain any by-law that would not, in some degree, narrow or restrain some power that was more wide and extended before. There was no possible case, in which a new law would not have this effect. The question then was, did the existing law

narrow or restrain any substantive power for which provision was made by the statute? If it did, then the old by-law was illegal; if it did not, then there was no necessity for the new one. Now he certainly had heard nothing which could induce him to suppose that there was any such conflict between the statute and the by-law, as rendered this alteration just and proper. He had thrown out these observations, merely to call up those, who having given the subject more consideration than he had done, would be enabled to shed more light upon it. For many reasons it was most important that the question should be fully canvassed. If the old law did not appear to be illegal, it ought to be suffered to remain on their books; for, in all cases, it was very important to preserve forms of this kind, in order to prevent persons (sometimes for good purposes, sometimes with mischievous views) appearing precipitately as candidates for important situations. If this course were not pursued, very few means would be left to guide the proprietors in coming forward to vote for persons by whom such a considerable duty was to be performed.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* said, when a similar proposition was made a year and a half before, he had strenuously opposed it, because he felt, with many other gentlemen, that the passing of a new law was not only unnecessary, but that it would be most mischievous. He was still of the same opinion; and he now asked the question, which he had put when the subject was before discussed, "What advantage is to be derived from the alteration?" One gentleman attempted to answer him, and stated, that the reason for making the alteration was this, that, if he wished to vote for one particular individual, he could not, under the existing law, confine his suffrage to that person; he was obliged to vote for many, some of whom he might dislike. But it appeared to him, that there were strong and solid objections to the new by-law; and here he spoke his own individual opinion, not that of the court of directors. In the first place, it went exactly to produce that corruption which an hon. proprietor (*Mr. Hume*) had described and deprecated. It went very much to support the system of offering and receiving money for votes. For, if it were worth a gentleman's while to give £30 or £40 for a vote, in common with five or six other candidates, it would certainly be much more worth his while to do so, when he was sure of getting a plumper. But, under the existing system, the proprietor was not obliged to vote for a number of obnoxious persons. He might insert in his list those whom he wished to be elected, and fill it up with his own name, and those of a few friends,

and there was an end of the matter; so that the new provision was hardly worth contending for. He confessed that he really was not a friend to alterations, unless some good cause were shewn for them; and certainly none that he had heard stated had convinced him of the necessity of that which was now attempted. A by-law, precisely the same in principle, had existed for one hundred years before it was altered. By that law it was ordained, that the list should contain twenty-two names, or else it was rejected as a bad one. By the last alteration, which took place in 1795, *five* names were made sufficient to constitute a valid list, instead of twenty-two. Now, he would ask of gentlemen to point out what well-founded objection could be advanced against the law. If they could state such an objection, he would be satisfied, and he would give it up; if they could not, he must conclude, that they proposed the alteration, merely for the sake of innovation, for the pleasure of new-modelling an old law, from which no ill consequences had ever resulted. With respect to what his hon. and learned friend (*Mr. Twiss*) stated, on the subject of the seven days' notice, he entirely agreed with him. It was most necessary that the custom of giving notice should be continued. That system afforded the proprietors an opportunity, for seven days, of considering the character and qualifications of those who set up for the direction, and much good must arise from it. But, if gentlemen would fairly look to the proposition, they would at once see the reason of it. It was supposed, that the new law would have the effect of pinching the directors at their election. That was the fact. The regulations made on this subject did not appear to have had the best effects. When he first came into the direction, it did not cost him £60. But, now-a-days, the expense was £600 or £1000. In one instance, last year, it had cost a gentleman £800. As things were now carried on, the man who made it his business to run about and solicit votes, had the best chance of being elected a director. Another thing was worthy of notice. The candidates had now committees to carry on their elections; and, instead of leaving it to the proprietors to consider the qualifications of persons who offered themselves for the direction, their agents ran from the committee, pressing themselves into the houses of the proprietors, and canvassing wherever there was a chance of a vote. Many proprietors said, "For God's sake, shut my door! Don't let an India director come near me." In conclusion, the hon. director said, that the new law could not be of any possible use: but that in his opinion, it would do a great deal of harm. He should there-

fore vote as he had done eighteen months ago, for the continuance of the by-law as it stood.

Mr. Lowndes said, it appeared to him, that confining the candidates to five or six, was done merely to put a head to the house list. The persons so nominated were always the six who had gone out some time before. Now, the permitting a seventh name to be inserted, was of this use, that if any objection appeared against any one of the six, a seventh gentleman might be started in opposition to him. If they confined the number to six, what was the consequence? The gentlemen on the other side of the bar foisted on the proprietors those six persons who had already served, although several of them might not have given satisfaction. He was proud to say, that he was one of the first who objected to this house list. He objected to it, when for the first time he believed in twenty years, the proprietors had an opportunity of bringing forward a candidate of their own, and plac-

ing him in the direction. The directors had an advantage in proposing six candidates, and the same when they proposed five. By that means the proprietors were prevented from starting three or four horses instead of one. In consequence, at the end of every four years the same gentlemen were returned.

Mr. Lowndes was for the amended law, which did not confine the candidates to five or six,* but provided for as many horses as the proprietors choose to start, and, amongst a great many candidates, they stood a chance of procuring a good one. It was the most wholesome by-law that was ever framed for the benefit of the Company, and if the directors behaved well, they would always be re-elected at the end of the regular period.

* The amended law does not admit this latitude. It ordains, that any list, containing more than six names, shall be rejected; but it leaves the proprietor at liberty to vote for six candidates, or any smaller number.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Memoir relative to the Translations of the Sacred Scriptures, at Serampore, March 1816, concluded from page 612, Vol. IV.

WE now proceed to particularize the various languages which are spoken in Hindoostan, including those in which, at the date of this memoir, we had not commenced a translation, as well as those wherein a translation was then begun. In examining these languages, it will assist the reader if we give as a specimen, the Lord's Prayer in each of them; not indeed in the Indian characters, but spelt in one uniform method in English letters. In these specimens, two things will deserve notice; the various words including the pronouns, which constitute the identity pervading these languages; and the terminations, which form the specific difference between them. The pronouns in almost all these languages are radically the same; if we, therefore,

1. He, . . .	2. O, . . .
3. I, . . .	4. heaven.
5. Swarga, . .	6. hiding.
7. Stha, . . .	8. Father.
9. Rahmawale, .	10. name.
11. Pita, . . .	12. hallowed.
13. Pap, . . .	14. be regarded.
15. Nam, . . .	16. be.
17. Pabitra, . .	18. kingdom.
19. Menya-haak, .	20. coming be.
21. How, . . .	22. come.
23. Rajya, . . .	24. Jem, . . .
25. Agman humak, .	26. as,
27. Arh, . . .	28. Tem, . . .
29. Jem, . . .	30. Sei mata, . .
31. Tem, . . .	32. Tise, . . .
33. Sei mata, . .	
34. Tise, . . .	

35. Prithibee, . .	36. the earth.
37. Dornig, . . .	38. will.
39. Ista kriya, . .	40. be done.
41. Kautikaz, . .	42. to-day.
43. Kura Jaak, . .	44. Nitya, . . .
45. Uday, . . .	46. constant.
47. O, . . .	48. proper for life.
49. Nitya, . . .	50. food.
51. Jeene-lyak, . .	52. Bhukhya, . .
53. Bhukhya, . .	54. Kura, . . .
55. Kura, . . .	56. give.
57. Deo, . . .	58. (Rhing, . . .)
59. Rhing, . . .	60. O, . . .
61. O, . . .	62. and,
63. Our, . . .	64. Rindhar, . .
65. Rindhar, . .	66. Karpabar, . .
67. Karpabar, . .	68. debtor.
69. Our, . . .	70. Mei kur, . .
71. Mei kur, . .	72. forgive.
73. Rin, . . .	74. debt.

select the words which occur in the specimen of the Lord's Prayer in the Bengali and Hindi languages, exclusive of the pronouns, and trace them in the other specimens, it will enable us to see how far these languages really agree; after which, any one who compares the specimens with each other, as diversified by their peculiar terminations, will be able to judge how far they form distinct languages.

As the Bengali is a leading language among those collateral branches which contain the greatest portion of Sanscrit, and the Hindi a leading language among those which admit a certain mixture of Persian words, it will greatly assist us in forming our judgment of the rest, if we carefully examine the Lord's Prayer in these two languages first. In examining these, we find, that, independently of the pronouns, they contain the following words:—

23. Pareeksha, . .	temptation, trial.
24. Luoayio, . . .	lead.
25. Na, . . .	not.
26. Mar, . . .	but.
27. Kintoo, . . .	evil, mortal,
28. Leka, . . .	and natural.
29. Apad, . . .	evil.
30. Duorier, . . .	delivers.
31. Poritran L. . .	for.
32. Chhorawa, . .	always.
33. Kenana, . . .	power.
34. Kye uaki, . .	glory.
35. Soia-arbakushane, .	
36. Hameha, . . .	
37. Shakti, . . .	
38. Parakram, . .	
39. Gaurab, . . .	
40. Mukham, . . .	

In this list of words, where two are given to denote the same thing, the first word is that which occurs in the Bengali specimen, and the other, (that in italics), the word occurring in the Hindi specimen: where only one is given, it is radically the same in both.

The words in the Hindi specimen amount to thirty-two; but those in the Bengali specimen are thirty-four, as two phrases are admitted to express the adverb "so," *temun* and *sel msta*, and two words, *ebang* and *O*, to express the conjunction "and." Of the words in the Bengali specimen, all are Sanscrit with the exception of *mof*, forgive, which is a Persian word, but so common in Bengali, that it would be nearly as fastidious to reject it on that account, as it would be in an English writer to exclude the word *character*, because it is pure Greek. Of the thirty-two words in the Hindi specimen, about six are of Persian, or, more properly, of Arabic origin. The rest are either radically the same with the corresponding Bengali terms, as *jissa*, *tata*, &c. or they are Sanscrit words which have obtained a greater degree of currency in Hindi, than the corresponding Sanscrit words found in the Bengali specimen. This will be found to be the case in others of these cognate languages.

Having thus given the words in the two leading languages, we proceed to examine the others, beginning from Kashmeer, the most northern province in Hindustan, and taking the western side along the Indus; then adverting to those spoken in the middle provinces, from the Punjab to Bengal; afterwards noticing the languages on the eastern side of India; and finally, those spoken in the Decan, (*Dukshina*) or the south of India.

3. We begin with that of the *Kashmeer*. In the specimen of the Lord's Prayer given in this language, the reader will find at least twenty-five of the thirty-two words given, radically the same with those occurring in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; he will, however, find some of them considerably altered. Thus *ruhnewale*, he remaining, is changed to *roojnawali*; *awe*, come, to *yige*; *rin*, debt, to *roon*, &c. But besides these twenty-five words, several Sanscrit words occur which are common in Bengali, though not admitted into the Lord's Prayer, as, of two or three synonymous expressions, one alone could be chosen. Such are *trouine*, save, in Bengali *tarao*; *pu-rechkhay*, trial, temptation; *mukhina*, greatness. The verb "hoo, he," is here metamorphosed into *chao*.

4. The next, proceeding eastward, is the *Dagura*, which is spoken in a mountainous country, reaching from Kashmeer to Almora on the north-west, and ending

a little distance west of Hurdwar. Of the thirty-two words in the specimen, twenty-five are radically the same, and used in precisely the same meaning. The vocative particle *He*, is, however, changed to *E*, and *hap* is changed for *hab*. Several others of the words also are Sanscrit, as *bume*, dwell, Bengali, *bura*, to sit; *jagut*, the world, in Bengali the same; and *paokha*, temptation, probably the same with the Bengali *pa-recksha*.

5. The next, as we proceed westward, is the *Wuch*, (the *Ooch* of Arrowsmith), which country lies on the eastern bank of the Indus, and extends from the Punjab to Auck. Of the thirty-two words in the specimen, twenty-six are radically those found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; but *pita* is changed to *piao*, and *dena* to *dewna*. If the whole specimen, however, be compared with that in its sister language, nearly every word will be found to differ somewhat in sound from the corresponding words therein, so that a Doogarese translation of the Scriptures must be nearly unintelligible to a native of the *Wuch* country, and vice versa.

6. Still farther west, on the banks of the Indus, we come to the tract of country in which the *Sindhee* language is current; which extends from the *Wuch* country to the shore opposite Naryee. Of the thirty-two roots in the specimen, twenty-four agree either with the Bengali or the Hindi: several changes are made in the words, however, by the peculiar genius of the language; thus *pita* father, is *pit*: *jemun*, as, is *jukuta*, and *temun*, so, *tukuta*; *churdeo*, forgive, is *chhuda*; and *boorae*, evil, *tuchhree*.

7. Farther south, but adjoining this country, there is another language spoken, which we term the *Southern Sindhee*, and the terminations of which differ from the *Sindhee* just mentioned, in almost every instance. Of the words in the Bengali and Hindi specimens, twenty-four may be traced in this, as radically the same; but here *bab*, father, becomes *habba*; *jemun*, as, *jema*; and *temun*, so, *teena*, &c. Besides these twenty-four words, however, several Sanskrit words occur which are common in Bengali; thus *bidan*, residing, is the same with *baran*; *moonda*, evil, in Bengali is *munda*; and *pratapoo*, energy, power, is the Bengali *pratap*.

8. The *Kutch*. Proceeding south-west, we come to the *Kutch* country, by Arrowsmith written "*Cutch*." In the *Kutch* we can trace twenty-four words of those in the Bengali and Hindi systems. *Pita*, however, here becomes *pi*: *jemun*, *jedo*; and *temun*, *telo*. *Khada* is the Bengali *khadya*, food, things which can be eaten. Compared with either the western

or southern Sindh, or with the Wuch, the difference, as heard in conversation, will be found considerable.

9. Proceeding southward, we come to the peninsula of *Goojrat*, which joins itself to the coast of Kutch. In the specimen of this language, no less than twenty-eight of the words can be traced which are found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. *Jemun*, however, is changed to *jeta*, *temun* to *teta*; while *bournee*, evil, is metamorphosed into *dhoundeer*. The specimen, taken in the aggregate, differs much from any of the foregoing.

10. The *Kankuna*. Where the Goojrattee ends, the *Kankuna* language begins, which is spoken at Bombay, and thence up the coast as far as Goa. The Lord's Prayer exhibits twenty-five of the words occurring in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; but besides these, there are several Sanskrit words which assume nearly the same form as they have in Bengali. Thus *dhooi*, the earth, is common in the latter language; *holle*, done, is from *kri*, to do; *khueche*, food, from *khao*, eat; and *keerti*, renown, glory, is the same in Bengali.

These eight languages will be found to extend in succession, from the north of India to the south-west extremity, where the Tamul begins. We now return to the North, and beginning with the Punjabee, trace those languages which are spoken in the Middle provinces, extending in a south-east direction from the Punjab to Bengal.

11. The *Punjabee*. The first of these is the Punjabee, or the language of the *Sikhs*, of which we have published a concise Grammar. This language extends through the Punjab, or the country of the five rivers. (From *panj*, five, and *ab*, water.) The country is bounded by the Indus on the west, while on the east it reaches to Loodiana or Sirhind. In the specimen given of this language, the reader will find *thirty* of the words occurring in the Bengali and Hindi specimens: but instead of *jemun*, as he will find *jisprukar*, which is formed from the Hindu, *jis*, what, and the Bengali *prukar*, manner.

12. The *Bikaner*. Proceeding southward, we come to the *Bikaner* language, which on the west extends to the territory in which the Wuch is spoken. In the Lord's Prayer, as given in this language, the reader may identify *twenty-nine* of the words found in the Hindi and Bengali. He will also find *sungar* for the world, or the earth; and *bul* for strength, both which are Sanskrit words, occurring in the same sense in Bengali.

13. The *Marawar*. South-west of the *Bikaner* country, lies that wherein the Marawar language is spoken. The Lord's Prayer in this language exhibits

twenty-eight of the thirty-two words particularised in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. *Maphik*, manner, and *jor*, power, are also words well known in Bengali and Hindi.

14. The *Jaya-poor* territory begins where the Marawar ends. In the Lord's Prayer, as given in this language, the reader may trace *twenty-nine* of the words found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. *Bauchha* will, and *praja*, the inhabitants of the earth, are also common in Bengali.

15. The *Oodaya-poor*. South of the Marawar territory lies that in which the Oodaypore language is spoken. The Lord's Prayer in this language contains *twenty-eight* of the roots found either in the Hindi or the Bengali specimens. It also contains a few words common in Bengali; among which are, *kurjo*, for debt. *Khamuna*, for will, desire, is a corruption of the Persian *khatirkhwa*; and *lenadhar*, for debtor, giver, is probably the Bengali *denadhar*.

16. The *Haratee*. East of Oodaypore, the *Haratee* language is spoken; which, though current in a territory so near the Oodaypore and the Bruj, differs greatly from them both. In the specimen of the Lord's Prayer in this language, the reader may easily identify *twenty-two* of the words mentioned in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; and of the other words several may be traced to similar words in Bengali: *onjul*, here used for hallowed, in Bengali means bright, illustrious; *jamee*, the earth, is a Persian word common in Bengal; *pekhya*, bread or food, is *bukhya* in Bengali; *denon*, debt, is the Bengali *dona*; and *jus*, glory, is the same in Bengali. *Bugus*, gratuitously forgive, is from the Persian *bukhsedun*, to give, whence *bukhses*, common in both Bengali and Hindi.

17. The *Maluwa*. South of Oodaypore lies Maluwa, the Malva of Arrowsmith. The capital of this province is the city of *Oujjein*, renowned in Indian history as the royal seat of Vikramaditya, Bhoja, and other sovereigns of note. It was formerly a principal seat of Hindoo literature and philosophy. In the Lord's Prayer, as given in this language, the reader will be able to trace about *twenty* of the words occurring in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; but many of the rest are Sanskrit words frequently occurring in Bengali: as *sutyulok*, heaven; *soodha*, holy, pure; *pran-rukhwa*, from *pranrukha*, preservation of life; *bhyayta*, from *haya*, expense; *jugut*, the world; *upavechi*, and; *dhurma-roop prukha*, splendor, glory, &c.

18. The *Bruj*. Around Agra is spoken the *Bruj* language, which extends quite to the Vindya mountains. Of the words in the Lord's Prayer, the reader will find

twenty-eight correspond with those occurring either in the Bengali or Hindi specimens, and two or three Sanskrit words of frequent recurrence in Bengali, though not used in the Lord's Prayer; such are *bhojun*, for bread or food; *ashem-huro*, in the sense of forbear or forgive. *Dhurtee*, for the earth, is a word well known in Hindi.

19. *Bundelkhund*, or *Brahmunda-khunda*, lies due west of Allahabad, and occupies the banks of the Jumna from Mow to Kulp. This language meets the Malwa language on the west, the Brj on the north, and the Mahratta on the south. The specimen of the Lord's Prayer given, contains twenty-five of the words found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. *Puni*, and; *yag*, worthy; and *sansar*, the world, are also found therein.

20. The *Mahratta*. Notwithstanding so great part of the sacred oracles is already published in this language, it may not be improper to add a specimen of the Mahratta here, as it begins where the Bundelkhund and Malwa end. In this specimen of the Lord's Prayer, the reader may trace twenty-nine of the words in the Bengali and Hindi, and there are several of the remaining words which are used in Bengali, such as *kshuma*, forgive, just mentioned; *porantoo*, but, &c.

21. The *Magudha*. The *Magudha* is the language of South Bahar; it begins where the Mahratta language ends, and extends nearly to the banks of the Ganges. In the Lord's Prayer given in this language, the reader may identify twenty-four of the words found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. Several of the others also are Sanskrit words, frequently recurring in Bengali; thus *sansar*, the earth, the world, is the same in Bengali; *kshuma*, food, is the substantive of the verb *kshaan*, cause to eat; and *prabhoo*, power, is evidently an abstract noun from *prabhoo*, lord.

These eleven languages occupy the Middle provinces of India, which extend from Kashmeer to Bengal. We now come to those on the north-east side of India, among which, one of the first is,

22. The *North Koskula*. This language is spoken in the country to the north-east of Oude, or *Uyodhya*, the country famous among the Hindoos for having given birth to *Kousalya*, the mother of Rama. In the specimen given of this language, the reader may trace twenty-seven of the words found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens; and nearly all the remaining words are pure Sanskrit; such are *ichehha-pourhak*, for will; *sansar*, the world, already mentioned; *yagya*, worthy, proper; *ashar*, food; *udhura*, evil, unholiness; with some others.

23. The *Mithlee*. Proceeding south-east, we come to the province of Mithi-

lee, or Tirhoot, which is also esteemed classic ground among the Hindoos, because deemed the birth place of *Serto*, *Junaka* her father being reputed the king of this country. On the south it abuts on the most northern provinces of Bengal, and northward it extends to the kingdom of Nepal. In the specimen given of this language, the reader may trace twenty of the radical words given in Bengali and Hindi specimens; but among the rest there are several which have been already mentioned as Sanskrit words common in Bengal; as *sansar*, the world; *yogya*, proper; *khaak*, food, from *khaa*, eat; *mudya*, in; *puruxtoo*, but, &c.

24. The *Nepal*. Turning to the north-east, we come to the kingdom of Nepal, the language of which, termed by the natives the *Khashi-poor* language, is evidently a branch from the same parent stock as those already mentioned. In the Lord's Prayer the reader will find no less than twenty-nine of the words which occur in the Bengali and Hindi specimens. *Rap*, father, he will, however, find metamorphosed into *baboo*; and for the earth, he will find the word *lag*, people, which occurs both in Sanskrit and Bengali in nearly the same sense: thus *teen lok*, means the three worlds—heaven, earth, and Patal.

25. The *Asamese*. Still farther east lies the kingdom of Asam. In the specimen exhibited of this language may be traced twenty-nine of the words found in the Bengali and Hindi specimens: *khalur*, food, also, is derived from *khaa*, eat. While it assimilates more with the Bengali language, however, than most of those already mentioned, its terminations still render it a different language.

Having thus taken a view of the languages on the west, in the middle, and on the east side of India, it may now be proper to add specimens also of those in the Decan, (*Dekshina*), or the countries to the south of Bengal, in which we are engaged; which are three.

26. The *Orissa* or *Oot-kul*. This language is almost identically the same with the Bengali, while it still possesses different terminations, and even a different character. In the specimen of the Lord's Prayer given, the reader will be to trace thirty-one of the words which occur in the Bengali specimen; he will also find *kshuma* used in the sense of "forgive." But notwithstanding the close affinity which it has to the Bengali, its peculiar terminations cause the whole specimen to differ much in sound from that given in the latter language.

27. The *Telinga*. Bordering on Orissa we come to the *Telinga* language. In the specimen of the Lord's Prayer given in this and the Kurrita language, the reader can easily trace the link of connection

subsisting between nearly all these descended from the Sanskrit. In the Lord's Prayer, as given in this language, he may trace at least *fifteen* of the words specified in the Bengali specimen; he will, however, find the Sanskrit *cheyya*, done, used instead of *kura*. *Bhoomi*, the earth, is another Sanskrit word common in Bengali.

28. *The Kurnata.* This language commences where the Telinga ends, and meets the Mahratta on one side, and the Goojuratee on the other. In this specimen can be traced no less than *sixteen* of the words which appear in that given in Bengali, though so much disguised by the difference of termination: *prakash*, appear, is also precisely the same in Bengali. For *kura*, do, the reader will find *nura*.

We have now traced twenty-eight languages derived from the Sanskrit; and if to these we add the Tamil and the Malayalam, we shall find thirty collateral branches springing from one philological root; the whole of which, with the exception of the Telinga and the Kurnata, and one or two others, will be found to have nearly nine-tenths of the words in common with each other, most of them the same pronouns, and all of them the same mode of construction.

It may, however, be proper to add, that while the languages of the southern peninsula derive at least one half of the words they contain immediately from the Sanskrit, they are supposed to derive a great part, if not the whole of the remainder, from another source, which certain of our learned friends at Madras suppose to be the language often termed the High Tamil.

We might here close the investigation of these languages: but it has occurred to us, since we began the examination, that it would not be improper to add specimens of the Lord's Prayer in the languages to the west and the east of India, in which we are engaged, as these will clearly mark where the Sanskrit family ends. Thus the *Pushtoo*, or *Affghan* language, on the west, has evidently too small a proportion of Sanskrit words to render a comparison between the two specimens at all practicable, and the *Baluchee* specimen is scarcely less remote from the Sanskrit; while the *Khassee* language, to the east of Bengal, seems quite as far removed from the Sanskrit, as the *Pushtoo* on the west; and the Burman language still decreases in point of affinity to that ancient philological parent. But this will be seen more clearly from an examination of the specimens in each of these languages.

29. *The Pushtoo or Affghan.* This language, as has been stated in a former

memoir, is spoken beyond the Indus, by a people respecting whom, perhaps, a greater probability appears on the side of their being descended from the ten tribes of Israel, than can be urged relative to any other nation. O when shall they begin to "return, going and weeping!"—when shall they begin "to seek the Lord their God?"* In the Lord's Prayer, as given in this language, although nearly half the words are familiar to us through their being current in Bengali and Hindi, yet scarcely four of them can be traced to the Sanskrit language. It is therefore evident that here the languages derived from the Sanskrit end on the western side of India, which idea will be confirmed by our recurring to

30. *The Baluchee.* This language is spoken on the western banks of the Indus, the *Baluchee* nation extending westward to Persia. The specimen of the Lord's Prayer given in this language, contains scarcely more Sanskrit words than that in the *Pushtoo*; the words therein which are familiar in Bengali and Hindi, about one half, become thus through the medium of the Persian, from which this language borrows so largely. To look for any language beyond this westward, as derived from the Sanskrit, were a fruitless research. We now turn to the east side of India.

31. *The Khassee.* This language is spoken by a small nation to the east of Silhet, who inhabit the mountains extending from Silhet, nearly to the borders of China. In this specimen three or four Sanskrit words may be traced, but so disguised by the monosyllables prefixed or added to them, that they are not easily recognized; while the pronouns, *gha*, *i*, *see*, thou, *hee*, they; and the frequent recurrence of the syllables, *ming*, *eng*, *wag*, &c. plainly indicate its distant affinity with the Chinese monosyllabic system, however widely it differs from it in its present state.

32. *The Burman language.* This language has borrowed the Sanskrit alphabet, in which it is now constantly written. But notwithstanding this, scarcely three Sanskrit words can be described in the specimen given. Syllables, however, which accord with those in the Chinese colloquial system, are to be found in abundance; and, indeed, the language adopts two of the four Chinese tones. We here find the Sanskrit arrested in its progress eastward, therefore, and constrained to lend its alphabet—to do little more than clothe and express another system, said, by those who have studied it most closely, to be originally monosyllabic, and which still retains tones completely foreign to the

* See Jer. l. 4, 2.

Sanskrit system. The languages which spring from the Sanskrit, therefore, evidently form a whole of themselves, and taken together, constitute a philological family, which for number and close resemblance to each other, can scarcely be paralleled.

Brahj Mohun Sen, of the police office, whose enlightened understanding has enabled him to overcome the early prejudices of his Hindu education, lately invited many of his friends and acquaintances, who like himself have substituted the adoration of one supreme being for the idolatrous practices of vulgar worship, to attend his house in Koolootolah, and hear

the chapters of the Veds, which treat of the unity of God, read and expounded. They accordingly convened to a considerable number on the evening of Sunday the 20th April, when such parts of the Veds as treat of the nature and unity of the god-head were explained, and several hymns, tending to inculcate spiritual worship of the Divine Being and practice of pure morality, as the most acceptable offerings to heaven, were sung on the occasion, accompanied by musical instruments. The house was crowded with a great number of natives, respectable both in regard to birth and education; and many of them men of a contemplative and reflecting turn of mind.—*Calcutta.*

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the beginning of December was opened at Paris, l'Ecole royale et spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes, established near the King's Library. The following is the syllabus.

Persian Language. (Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.) M. Langlès, professor, and M. Chézy, joint-professor, will give two lectures weekly, to develop the grammatical principles of the Persian language, and one to the explanation of the *Pandnamah* (book of sentences) of Ferid-ud-dyn Attar, and the different law forms used in the Darbars of India.

Arabic Language. (Same days as the preceding.) The Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, professor, will explain chapter 60, and the following chapters of the Koran, with the Commentary of *Beidhawi*; the book of *Kalila*, and the second volume of the History of Tamerlane, by Ibn-Arab-Shah.

Turkish Language. (Same days as the preceding.) The Chevalier Jaubert, professor, and M. Sédillot, joint-professor, will develop after a new system the principles of Turkish grammar, and will explain the Treaty of Geography, entitled *Jahan-nama*, and various extracts from the Ottoman History of Saad-ud-din. M. le Chevalier Jaubert will terminate his course of lectures by reading the principal treaties concluded between the kings of France and the Ottoman Sultans.

Armenian Language. (Same days as the preceding.) M. Curbied, professor, after developing the grammatical principles of this language, will elucidate several chapters of the History of the Lagare of Parbe, the Discourses of Gregoire de Narek, the Fables of Mikhetar, and

several passages of the *Oraison of Saint Narses*. He will likewise explain the rules of versification of the language of the different Armenian dialects. The course of lectures will terminate by reading extracts from the *Armenian History*, by Moysa of Khorene, and of some pieces of Armenian poetry.

Course of Antiquities. (Every Tuesday and Thursday.) The Chevalier Millin, professor of Archaeology, will terminate his examination of Heroic History, explained by public monuments; of which he will either shew the originals, or copies by impression or engravings. He will particularly treat on those relative to the History of Theseus, Thebes, Troy, the foundation of Rome, and of the deified Princes.

Course of Modern Greek. (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.) M. Hase, provisional professor, will develop the principles of the vulgar Greek grammar, and will explain several pieces composed in that tongue, as well as a description of Modern Greece, by Daniel de Thersalie. He will likewise give some rules for facilitating the reading of Greek manuscripts.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake have lately been felt in Kamtschatka.

An incredible number of bears during the last winter, issued from their retreats in the forests, and invaded the habitations of man in the whole east and north-east tracts of Siberia, and also of Kamtschatka; the fish which are the usual food of the bears have for these two years deserted the seas of Kamtschatka;

hunger has in consequence compelled them even to enter houses and devour the inhabitants, and not infrequently each other; several were found at the breaking up of winter to have perished, and in some places two or three hundred bears were numbered, slain by the hunters; the oldest Kamschatkades never remember this animal so ferocious and desperate.

Shawl goats. It had been uncertain the Buara or Bussorah goat would breed in England; a gentleman of Lincoln is said to possess a pair, of which the female a short while since, produced two fine kids which are expected to live. The milk of this animal is by report useful in consumptive cases.

A collection of highly valuable antiquities, massy columns of porphyry, statuary and architectural remains, has been made on the site of ancient Carthage, under the direction of Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, who has been some time employed in surveying that part of the African coast, and is frequently with the Bey, by whom he is allowed a guard of Janissaries in his several journeys through the country. At one of his audiences the Bey of Fezzan was present; and he related to Captain Smith, that about seventeen years since, an Englishman travelled with him to the southward of Fezzan, and was taken ill on the road of a fever, which caused his death, and he afterwards saw him buried. This person, there can be no doubt, was Mr. F. Horneman, the son of a German clergyman, employed by the Society for making discoveries in the interior of Africa. No intelligence of this traveller had been received before; and as it is known he was in the direction stated by the Bey of Fezzan, no doubt of his death exists, especially as the period of his disappearance exactly corresponds with the alleged time of his decease. These remains may shortly be expected in this country, as a vessel had sailed, it is stated, to Tripoli to bring them away.—

Steam boats introduced into Asia.—M. Wesewelodsky, a rich individual, and owner of great mines in Siberia, has built two steam boats on the Kama, one fifty-one, and the other one hundred feet long, with which he has lately arrived at Casan. He has made the voyage from his mines, 150 wersts above Perm, to Casan, a distance of 1,000 wersts, in 105 hours. He sailed down the Kama.

Vienna, Aug. 7th.—The celebrated orientalist, Mr. Joseph Von Hammer, has been appointed Aulic Counsellor, on the

proposal of Prince Metternich, and will have the chief direction of the Oriental academy. From the great activity of this meritorious writer and scholar, and his great philological knowledge, the above institution, where several celebrated Austrian statesmen have studied, will prosper still further under his direction.

The report of several shocks of earthquake having been felt at St. Helena, and even sensibly perceived by ships several leagues from that island, is confirmed. The tremulation it is added was much more distinctly experienced in the vallies than on the more elevated situations; as far as a comparison of accounts can assist us to judge, it is evident that the force weakened as it proceeded upwards.

A physician in the province of Barr, not long since submitted a Memoir to the Royal Institute, on the superior qualities of *opium indigene*. The apothecaries of Barr and Lecca, are putting into practice Drummond's method of culture and manufacture. The inferiority of Asiatic opium is occasioned by the hideous adulterations mentioned in Dr. Kerr's account of the opium of Berar, already published in our third volume.

Extract from MS. Journal 1636.—In N. lat. 14° 15'. Long. 21°. 23' E. several land birds came aboard. A hawk, a quail, swallows, and another strange bird with a pouch or receptacle in his throat; it was but a small bird, not so big as a turtle dove, but it would make an immeasurable and an affrighting mouth when it was offended, and gaping in such an extraordinary, disproportionably wild manner, that it seems this property was given for its special point of defence, viz. to affright, rather than to bite; those birds made us imagine ourselves to be far nearer the land than we afterwards found ourselves to be.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir.—In the natural history of the lizard the following fact may not be generally known. I communicate it for insertion in your valuable paper, when you may find it convenient. The knowledge of the circumstance may protect this harmless, very useful insect, in future, from being either wantonly injured or destroyed.

My tent having remained pitched on the same spot for a length of time, a small lizard, of the species known amongst Europeans at the presidency by the name of the *Brahminy* lizard, became in a great degree domesticated, and without any alarm frequently made its appearance. One day while reading, my attention was

suddenly diverted from my book by hearing a noise resembling that of scratching on the carpet just behind the chair.—On looking round, I perceived the lizard had caught a centipede (about an inch and a half in length) and held it fast by the middle. The centipede struggling violently to get free, and the lizard at first with some difficulty preserving its hold.—In about three minutes, however, the lizard had contrived to master and in part to swallow the centipede, the extremity of which, as long as it remained in sight, continuing to be much agitated—after it had entirely disappeared, the lizard crawled away, apparently well satisfied with its prey. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
22d Janr, 1817. AN OBSERVER.

Lately arrived at Whitby, the *Esk*, Captain Coresby, junior, with two fish, 98 bats of blubber. The last fish seen by the *Esk* was on the 6th of July, 90 miles within the western ice, in the latitude of $75\frac{1}{2}$. From thence he proceeded to Point Look Out (the South Cape of Spitzbergen), but found it enveloped in ice, and did not get farther to the eastward. Pursuing afterwards a westerly course, with the Venerable, Bennett, and John Jackson, in company, they again penetrated the western ice to the longitude of 11° W. (by chronometer), where the coast of West Greenland, rarely before seen by any English navigator, was in sight. The ice here was tolerably open. Thick weather recommencing, they made their escape, but not without considerable difficulty, on the 1st of August. During the whole of this cruise, they saw no whales. On the 4th instant, they were becalmed near the island of Jan Mayen, otherwise denominated Trinity Island. Captain Coresby, accompanied by Captains Bennett and Jackson, landed, where they found the beach covered with lava, scori, and other volcanic productions. They visited the summit of an ancient volcano, 1,000 or 1,500 feet in height, and some of the party descended into the crater, which was 500 or 600 feet in depth. They left this island in the afternoon of the same day, parted company with the *John* and Venerable in the latitude of $64\frac{1}{2}$, and arrived off Buchanans on the 10th, after a passage of only six days from Jan Mayen.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hoblyn, of Sloane Street, a quantity of cocoa-nut oil has recently been introduced into this country from the island of Ceylon. It has been ascertained that this oil may be very advantageously employed as a substitute for spermaceti oil, as it is considerably cheaper, burns with a clear bright

flame, and is free from smell or smoke. It will be found useful also in the manufacture of soap, candles, and the finer articles of perfumery, and is likely to become a source of great revenue in Ceylon, and of importance to this country. Soap made with it costs about ten per cent. more than tallow soap.

An African called Benjamin, from some hundred miles above the outlet of the Congo, who had proceeded with the late Captain Tuckey to explore that river, was a short time ago publicly baptized at Deptford church by the name of Benjamin Peters; he is about twenty-four years of age, and perhaps the only native of that region in this country. We mention this that we may also have the pleasure of recording, to the honor of Captain Tuckey, that to his instruction alone, during the voyage out, this African had been enabled to read, so that he can go with facility through the New Testament. He is anxious to return to his native place, where he has no doubt he would soon become of consequence by his qualification as a scholar, and of far more consequence than he is well aware might he become, were such an opportunity presented. The motives of Captain Tuckey, in endeavouring to rescue from ignorance and barbarism this poor African, are such as must forcibly strike all well constituted minds. The Black is now servant to a gentleman in the vicinity of Tower-hill.

At Astrachan trials have been made with the cultivation of the common tea shrub, which have proved very successful, and are therefore particularly favored by the government. *Frankfurt German Gazette*, Oct. 28.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It has rarely happened that we have had such a great mass of intelligence from India, as has arrived since the publication of our last number; and the extracts we have made from the papers with which we have been furnished, are as copious as the limits of our Journal would admit. By the latest accounts from Koordah which has been for some time a scene of revolt, the insurgents evinced a disposition to return to their allegiance, but were deterred by the Pykes, who are represented as a sort of local militia, and very formidable to the other inhabitants. However several of this rebellious band had been taken and executed, and it is to be hoped that the rest have ere now been taught to respect that government, which in their lawless hardihood, they had the temerity to resist.

CALCUTTA.

May 19.—At sun rise on the morning of the 10th, a body of about two thou-

sand five hundred of the insurgents paid a visit to the post of Peeply in two bodies. The force stationed there remained for some time under arms in expectation of the enemy coming within range of their shot. Finding however, that they would not, our party advanced, fired a volley, when the insurgents took to their heels and were pursued for about four miles. Nineteen of them were killed near to Peeply and many more must have fallen in the pursuit. It is supposed from eighty to one hundred were wounded. A few matchlocks and swords were taken. Among the killed was a Sirdar of some note, who had done much mischief in that neighbourhood. Another Sirdar was wounded, but carried off by his adherents. The only casualties on our side were one Sepoy wounded by a matchlock ball, another slightly by an arrow. No cavalry was with the detachment, otherwise the enemy must have been entirely cut up. Captain Le Ferre with the 1st battalion 18th, marched from Peeply on the 9th, with the rajah and suite.

24. We learn that when the order of government was communicated to the ra-

jah for his removal to Cuttack, no objection whatever was stated on his part. He is said to have been under considerable agitation during the conference, and perhaps his apprehensions were allayed by this communication. He said he was ready to obey every *Aookum* of the *Sircar*, and got ready to move without creating difficulty or delay. He is represented as exceedingly weak as to personal character, and of dangerous influence or authority merely as the tool of others.

The escort which lately proceeded from Bundelcund to join the Nagpore subsidiary force, arrived at Garrawara on the 5th, without being at all molested by the Pindaris. At that station Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine commands, having under him the 1st battalion 10th Native Infantry, with a detail of artillery and one squadron of the 6th Native Cavalry. Temporary lines were then erecting for the troops, and the officers had got well on with their bungalows. Mats, bamboos, and straw, are so abundant there, and the price of labour so moderate, that a good bungalow, composed of these materials, together with numerous out-offices might be erected for about two hundred rupees. The same preparations for shelter against the rains were going on at Hussainabad on the Nerbudda. The rains in that part of the country are expected early as in Bengal. Grains of all descriptions is said to abound in that country and is very cheap. All along the road by which the escort passed, Gram was selling at three mounds for a rupee, and Ottah at from fifty-five to sixty-five seers. Accounts had been received there that Colonel Doveton had marched suddenly from Ellichpore for Poonah. The different divisions of the Nagpore force were all very healthy, and no apprehension is expressed of their being likely to suffer in the rains. The troops both at Garrawara and Jubbelpore were held in readiness to march at the shortest notice. Jean Baptiste, Scindiah's general, with six battalions and fifty guns, was within thirty miles of Garrawara.

We have great pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the following communication, with which we have been favored, giving an account of the attack and fall of the fortified Pettah and Ghurry of Doosanah.

July 13.—Doosanah is situated on the right bank of the Borah river, in the province of Kandeish, and had been occupied by the insurgents, who have lately thrown off their allegiance to the court of Poonah. A detachment consisting of the 3d regiment Native Cavalry, a battalion of the 22d regiment Native Infantry and four galloper guns, with some Mysorean horse,

under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. Scot, marched from Brigadier General Doveton's camp on the 3d of July, for the purpose of dispersing any body of the insurgents that might be found in arms. On the 9th July intelligence was received that a party of Arabs, who had been engaged in the siege of a neighbouring village, hearing of the approach of the British detachment, had retired into the fort and Pettah of Doosanah, resolved on making resistance.

A little after sun rise on the 10th, our troops crowned the heights in the vicinity of Doosanah, and were immediately fired upon by the garrison. The line was ordered to retire a few paces and was thus completely sheltered by the swell of the ground. The Colonel proceeded to reconnoitre the works, which he did most minutely, and then decided upon the plan of attack. The troops were then permitted to refresh themselves, and this interval was employed in converting the tent poles into scaling ladders. Every arrangement having been made, the troops at their posts, a flag of truce was sent towards the Pettah, but it was repeatedly fired upon. The signal of attack being given, the four galloper guns were run up, so as to enfilade two faces of the Pettah wall; and also to keep down the fire from the Ghurry, on which there was placed a three and a two-pounder besides *Jinjels*. After a few rounds the guns were advanced and the fire opened again, but the supply of ammunition being small, the infantry were ordered to escalate the wall, which they did in the most gallant manner, though much exposed to a very heavy fire from the Pettah and the Ghurry, whose walls were forty-six feet in height. In half an hour, the Pettah and three gates were carried, and a couple of six pounders ready to be run up to the inner gate, when the Arabs demanded a parly, and after some delay capitulated; about three hundred were marched prisoners to the British camp. The vivacity of the attack, the noise and the tolerable practice made by the guns seem to have thrown the garrison into a panic. The outer gate of the Ghurry was excessively well flanked by loop holes, and the ascent being by steps, many more lives must have been sacrificed in the attack. Even had this gate been forced open, an inner staircase led to a door placed at right angles to the outer, before entrance could have been made into the interior of the Ghurry or citadel. It was scarcely possible to have carried a gun up to this higher sort of door or wicket.

Our loss was trifling considering the strength of the place. Five sepoys were killed or have died of their wounds, and fifteen wounded; two horses killed and two wounded.

By the Euphrates we have received letters from Bushire of a late date, from which the following particulars are extracted.

"*Bushire, April 12.*—The Russians have of late been doing all they can to conciliate the Persian nobility, strictly however upon the principle of "peace to the cottage, and war to the castle;"—they by no means include the king or any branch of the royal family within the circle of their benevolence, and in spite of asplendid embassy conducted by general Germain, and now past Erwan on its route to Tehran, the Persian capital, I judge from other surer signs and tokens, that any thing but peace reigns in the breasts of most of those, who may conduct the negotiations and conferences on either side.

"The prince heir apparent and his minister, who both have very great influence in the councils of his majesty, openly talk of war alone as the sole means of saving their country,—indeed without war the prince is nothing, as he has more than once felt at the termination even of disastrous campaigns against the Russians.

"The Wahabees since the determined and menacing tone in which they have been informed of the opinions of government, are burning to seize our vessels; but they find them generally too well guarded, and as true pirates, it is their interest rather to capture than to fight.

"The chief of the Wahabees continues to be sorely pressed by the Turkish troops of the Basha of Egypt, at no great distance from his capital; he however fights and threatens to the last like a hero.

"The greater part of the low country around us here, is about to be restored to the government of the person from whom it had for some time been alienated during the late troubles.

"Daoud Pasha has lately ascended the Musnud of Bagdad, after murdering his predecessor.

"P. S. April 13. Late yesterday evening, a Kassid came in from Shiraz with a packet of letters from Tabreez, which enables me to confirm what I gave you yesterday, and also to add a few particulars on the authority of an eye-witness.

"Persia will shortly swarm with French officers. A Colonel Mercier of the cavalry and Captain Hubert, are the precursors and negotiators of thirty of their brethren at Paris, who are anxiously expecting the result of their reports and stipulations to proceed themselves to Tabreez. These two officers presented themselves to the prince heir apparent, attired in rich uniforms, which trifling

circumstance supported by a specious and plausible deportment, has completely won His Royal Highness's heart, and induced him to give an immediate consent to their admission into his service. The French officers, it is said, are perfectly satisfied, and intend forwarding to their brethren an immediate account of their favourable reception. His Royal Highness publicly declares, that his only reason for employing foreigners, is that British officers are not allowed to support him in the field with the troops, which they have constantly shewn such zeal and ability in disciplining, otherwise he feels himself perfectly satisfied with us, and is disposed to employ the officers of no other nation.

"A Colonel Mazorwich passed through Tabreez early in the month of February in his way to Tehran, to arrange the etiquette and particular formalities with which H. E. the Russian Ambassador expects to be admitted to the Royal presence, and to announce to his Majesty's Ministers the date of H. E.'s departure from Tebis towards the Persian capital. The approach of this statesman with a numerous and very splendid suite has created an unusual agitation in the country, the more so as not a breath of what his objects probably may be, has hitherto transpired, which leaves an unbounded field to the flights of imaginations so vivid as those of the Persians, and now rendered so sensible and susceptible of peaceful impressions from the influence of fear and uncertainty.

"His Persian Majesty was still at the capital, and had made splendid preparations for his reception. Some beautiful English carriages it is said, which had long lain neglected in the store rooms of the palace, were put into order and dispatched towards the frontiers for the accommodation of the Ambassador. His Excellency is attended by a large suite of officers, and a considerable escort, and an excellent band of music, all richly appointed and apparelled, and it is said that the taste which directed the selection of the individuals who compose the Russian cavalcade, is similar to the one cherished by the elder Frederick of Prussia in the choice of his tall regiment.

"The new Pasha of Bagdad has already invested a descendant of the legitimate chiefs of the Montaffj tribe with a splendid robe of honor, and intends to support his claims to the government of the tribe against the usurper Humood, now at their head, and who is a cousin of the lawful chief. It is also reported that it is the wish of the Turkish Government that this factious tribe be removed to some distant spot, where they may be less likely to insult the Ottoman power.

"Humood is now alarmed at the designs of the new Pasha, and entertains so high a respect for his talents, that he is retiring nearer to the Wahabee Chief, with a view it is said of entering into a defensive and offensive alliance with Abdoolazeem ben Saood.

"The inhabitants of Bagdad commiserate the fate of their departed master with feelings of unfeigned sympathy.

"During the whole course of anarchy and disturbance which preceded this last political change, it is pleasing to a Briton to know that the national flag and property were held sacred equally by the assailants and assailed.

"Anar Mooslem has reached Bussorah, and commenced the duties of his office.

"The sentiments of the Wahabee Chief are at present extremely detrimental to the British interests. His weakness is the best guarantee of the British property afloat on the seas contiguous to the lurking places of his piratical subjects. The inhabitants of the Persian Gulph and the Red Sea have long groaned under their murderous, destructive system, and all unite sincerely in the prayer, that the British, the only power who can crush them, would exert their energies in nobly giving relief to thousands of suffering wretches, and in again opening to them the road of commercial adventure and probable independence."

His Majesty Shah Ukbur held a court March 28, in the Deewani Khas, or private hall of audience. Upon this occasion the principal grandees of the household had the honor of paying their respects to his majesty, and suitable offerings were presented on the part of the princes of the blood, his Excellency the governor general, the British resident, Sir David Ochterlony, her highness the Begum Samrou, and other persons of distinction.

July 22.—The Marquis of Hastings and suite have left Calcutta, and proceeded by Fatty Ghur to the Upper Provinces. The important transactions which have taken place in the Deccan are waiting his Lordship's final ratification.

The undermentioned officers of the general staff, composed the suite of his Excellency.

General Staff.—Col. M'Mahen (king's troops) adjutant gen.; Col. Nicolls, (king's troops) quarter master gen.; Lieut. Col. Nicol, adjutant gen.; Capt. Vaughan, assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. Col. Paton, quarter mas. gen.; Lieut. Col. Casement, dep. quart. mas. gen.; Capt. Bryant, judge advocate general.

Suite.—Lieut. Col. Doyle, military secretary; Captains Miera, P. Stanhope, Cold-

well, Fitzclarence, Dwyel, aids-de-camp; Capt. H. Huthwaite, Persian interpreter; Capt. W. G. Ramey, in charge of the governor general's body guard; J. Sawyers, Esq. surgeon; Dr. Butler, assist. surg. Capt. Henry Fitzclarence, aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the Madras army, will attend the governor general to the Upper Provinces as the readiest mode of rejoining his excellency Sir Thomas Hislop. Capt. Henry Fitzclarence is in the mean time to act as extra aid-de-camp to the governor general and commander-in-chief of all the forces in India; all orders delivered by him are to be obeyed as coming from an aid-de-camp. Ensign Schoof, his majesty's 67th foot, attached to the office of his excellency's military secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 30.—Mr. surgeon Sawers is appointed personal surgeon to the governor general, in the room of doctor McWhiter, resigned.

Lieut. Thos. Noton 25th N. I., has been permitted by the hon. court of directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

June 4th. Mr. John Moncton, resident at Lucknow.

Mr. Tho. Fortescue, agent of the Governor-General, at Moorshedabad.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, secretary to the government in the territorial department.

July 7. Mr. John Adam, secretary to the Governor-General.

Mr. Henry T. Prinsep, assistant to the secretary to the Governor-General.

Captain J. Young, secretary to the Governor-General in the military department.

Mr. Charles Lushington, to officiate as secretary to the government in secret, political and foreign department.

Mr. Charles Arthur Malony, to officiate as Persian secretary to the government.

Capt. J. Craigie, to officiate as secretary to the government in the military department.

Lieut. Robert R. Young, to officiate as assistant in the office of the secretary to the government in the military department.

Mr. M. Bruce, register of the Zillah court at Furruckabad.

Mr. H. W. Money, collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. W. Cowell, second judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Mr. J. Ahmuty, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. Wright, judge and magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. Dawes, judge and magistrate of Rajeshary.

Mr. J. Deane, to be collector at Calcutta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

June 6th. Mr. P. M. Wynch, deputy register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and translator of the regulations.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, first assistant, and preparer of reports.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, second assistant.

Mr. T. Clerk, third assistant.

June 13. Mr. W. A. Pringle, register of the Zillah court at Midnapore.

Mr. Henry Allan Williams, commercial resident at Dacca.

27th. Mr. W. P. Smith, senr. judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit, for the division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. Armuty, second judge of ditto.

Mr. Courtney Smith, third judge of ditto.

July 4th. Mr. W. Dundas, assistant in the office of the register of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. Millet, ditto to the magistrate of Sarun.

Mr. D. M'Farlan, ditto in the office of the secretary to the government in the Judicial department.

Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto the magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. E. W. Cockerell, ditto to ditto of Hooghly.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, ditto to ditto of Jessore.

Mr. H. Fraser, ditto to ditto of Cuttack.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto to ditto of the suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. T. A. Shaw, ditto to ditto of Midnapore.

Mr. T. Monsell, ditto to ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. W. A. C. Plowden, ditto to ditto of Allahabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

July 4th. Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, assistant to the collector of government customs and town duties at Calcutta.

Mr. J. T. Reade, ditto to the collector of Bundelcund.

Mr. W. Dent, ditto ditto ditto of Allahabad.

Mr. H. Taylor, ditto to the collector of government customs and town duties at Calcutta.

Mr. J. Wyatt, ditto to the collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. Dunsinville, ditto to the commissioner in Behar and Benares.

Mr. E. Sterling, ditto to the collector of Agra.

July 4th. Mr. F. Macnaghten, assistant to the import warehouse keeper.

8th. W. B. Bayley, Esq. to officiate as chief secretary to the government.

Captain John Craigie to be private secretary to the hon. vice-president.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival, June 1.—Ship Mary Ann, W. McClune, from London and Madras.—Passenger, Capt. J. Douglas.

June 20.—The True Briton, Captain Goad, from Liverpool and the Isle of France.—Passenger, G. Beauchamp, Esq.

Arrival, July 8.—Hibernia, Lennon, from London.—Passengers, Mr. Robert Law, and Joseph Measures, free-mariners.

Arrival, 18th July.—Ship Moffat, S. Lee, from England.—Passengers, Mrs. Lee and child, Mrs. Storey, Miss Faithful, P. Maitland, Esq. Capt. Dunsterville, H.C. service, Mr. C. Bathurst, Mr. T. Harvey, 30th.—Ship Mary Anne, Webster from England.

Passengers.—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. Neville, Lieut. Barlow.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At Hussainabad, the lady of Capt. J. M'Dowell, of the Artillery, of a son.

—10. At Rungpore, the lady of Nath. Smith, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

July 1. Mrs. Bowler, of a daughter.

—2. Mrs. M. Rens, of a son.

June 20. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fetherstone, of a daughter.

—21. At Kisoingee, the lady of Capt. G. Cunningham, of the Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

July 4. At Ghya, the lady of J. W. Templar, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

June 8. The lady of A. T. Meredith, of a daughter.

Mrs. H. J. Verboon, of a daughter.

Mrs. J. Smith, of a son.

—4. At Midnapore, the lady of Major Middleitch, of the 1st batt. 11th regt. N. I. of a son.

—5. The lady of J. M. Jones, Esq. of a son.

—7. Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a daughter.

—8. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a son.

—9. Mrs. M. Benjamin, of a son.

—The lady of A. Campbell, Esq. of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. M'Martin, of a son.

June 9. The lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Esq. of a daughter.

—The lady of G. Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

May 3. The lady of Capt. Poole, of a daughter.

—9. Mrs. J. Collins, of a son.

—10. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. J. Birds, of the 1st. batt. 10th N. I. of a son.

—20. At Moorshedabad, the lady of W. L. Grant, Esq. Surgeon at that station, of a daughter.

—3. At Malda, Mrs. E. Bird, of a daughter.

—6. At Pollemacy, the lady of the Rev. H. Harper, of Chittagong, of a son.

—At Bangalore, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 50th foot, of a son.

April 24. At Nilapilly, the lady of Capt. C. F. Davis commanding H.M. storeship, Bellair, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 6. W. H. Smout, Esq. Attorney to the Hon. Company, to Miss Robertson.

—8. Lieut. Alex. Horsburgh, 13d N. I. to Miss Emily Hodgkinson.

May 22. Lieut. R. Budgen, R. N. to Miss Marshall.

March 17. At Mevut, T. Dunn, Esq. to Miss Gascoigne.

- May 10. Capt. W. Phillips, of the Country Service, to Miss Amelia Cox.
 —Major R. J. Lister, 30th N. I. to Miss Sealy.
 —Lieut. J. Robbins, Madras Establishment, to Miss Eliza MacLachlan.
 June 13. At Chittagong, H. Walters, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Joanna Anne Littlejohn, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Peter Littlejohn.
 July 1. W. Oxborough, Esq. to Miss E. Burney.
 Mr. Jn. Abraham, to Miss Ellen Jolly.
 —Capt. Thos. Gospor Arkinson, to Miss Ann Erskine, eldest daughter of David Erskine, Esq. of Scotland.
 —Mr. James Hart, Missionary, to Miss Mary Donaldson.
 June 13. Wm. Ainslie, Esq. to Miss Colwin.
 —Lieut. Pennefather, H. M. 60th regt. to Miss Ellen Dickson.
 At Chawingbee, Mr. W. Mackenzie, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Bruce.
 —Cor. Kennedy, of the 6th regt. to Miss E. Gardiner.
 July 8. Mr. John Rollis, of the Band of H. C. regt. to Miss Elizabeth Dady.
 June 1. Andrew Christie, of the 6th N. I. to Jane, second daughter of Cathcart Dempster, Esq. of St. Andrews, North Britain.
 May 30. Mr. N. G. Leighton, 2d officer of the H. C. Ship Ernaud, to Miss E. Jarrett.

DEATHS.

- May 31. Ensign G. Wilson, of Engineers.
 June 4. The infant daughter of Major M. Brown.
 May 30. At Garden Reach, the infant daughter of Lieut. Gen. Stafford.
 June 4. At Barrackpore, J. Campbell, Esq. M.D. Surgeon and Apothecary General.
 April 13. J. Yates, Esq. formerly of 6th N. C.
 May 29. At Chandernagore, the son of J. Erskine, Esq.
 April 21. At Diamond Harbour, on his passage to England, Lieut. Col. J. F. Desbarres, C. B. of H. M. 87th regt.
 May 6. Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late James Smart, Esq.
 —Alme, infant son of F. Gargene, Esq.
 March 28. At Bangalore, the Rev. Fr. Antonio de S. Maria, Vicar of Toledo Church, and not long Vicar of Serampore and Coimbatore.
 April 26. On board the Ruby, on his passage from Madras, Quaker-Master Wm. Moorhead, of H. M. 99th regt.
 June 3. At Benares, Chand Russell, Esq. Second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit.
 —At Serampore, Mrs. Regina Lazar, an Armenian lady.
 —At the same place, Jn. Hyde, Esq. formerly Prothonotary in the Court of Calcutta.
 —Lieut. Thomas Garnock.
 May 29. Lieut. J. Wishart, 1st batt. 15th N. I.
 June 8. Mr. W. Williams, Constable, Police Office.
 —Mrs. Woodley.
 —Mrs. Merryman, widow of the late Mr. John Merryman.
 July 7. William Simpson, Esq. of Bellecoucha.
 —The lady of Capt. W. F. Mege.
 —Mr. S. H. Bradshaw.
 —Mrs. Charlotte Palmer.
 —Chas. Child, Esq. aged 69.
 —Mrs. Elizabeth Sopell.
 —Mr. John Johnson, late Proprietor of the Oriental Star press.
 —H. Christopher, Esq. late commander of the ship Charles Mills.
 —Mrs. Fran. Hodgkinson, wife of Dr. Hodgkinson.
 —At the house of John Palmer, Esq. at Allypore, Wm. Drury Ken, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 May 22. Mr. F. R. Neil. He was unfortunately drowned in the river Hooghly.
 —At Dacca, Jn. Patterson, Esq. Commercial Resident.
 —Mr. F. De Barros, Prisoner on the Civil List.

MADRAS.

From the following extracts of letters from Cuttack, it will be seen with regret

that the district of Khoordah continues in a disturbed state, owing to the obstinate resistance of the Pykes. It will be remarked that several of the rebels have been executed, which we trust will have a good effect in restoring order.

“June 3.—The party which I mentioned in my last, of the 29th ultimo, ordered from the 1st battalion 18th to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, was merely to escort a brigade of guns to Major Carter's detachment, employed clearing the Gungarah Pass, from whose force two companies and a couple of six-pounders had been detached towards Pooree (Juggernaut), as reports prevail that the insurgents are assembling in that quarter. However the destination of this said party is not known exactly; although we have every reason to believe that it is intended to reinforce Major Hamilton, in command of that post. The two companies of the 11th regt. under Captain Nicolson are now at Baloottee for the purpose of keeping up our communication with Cuttack, and that in consequence of these steps the inhabitants are returning in that quarter, with the sanction of the Pykes, and under a promise of paying the revenue to them, or whatever power is most predominant.

“30th May.—Last night we heard some shots in the jungle to the west of our camp, and at 4 o'clock this morning the insurgents set fire to the village of Muckee Persaud, close to our camp. Several hallooemen were fired at from the jungle, about eight o'clock when going out for forage for their cattle, but no accident occurred. A letter from Pooree of the 22nd mentions a party having marched out that day ten miles in search of some rebels, but returned without firing a shot or seeing a man. A party from Captain Armstrong's force this morning attacked some of the rebels not far distant from his post at Banjepore, in or near a village belonging to the Dewan or his son, who it is supposed was at their head; but, as usual, after they fired a few shots from the jungle, they were off. Some grain was taken, and the following day a party was sent to burn the Dewan's house.

“31st May.—Between seven and eight o'clock a continued firing was heard in the direction of the hills, which proved to be an attack on Capt. Le Fevre's detachment, stationed at Koordah-gher, at the foot of the hills, and on a small party of twenty men of his, posted in the stockade up the Pass, eight of whom had just come down to cook; fortunately the escort with the dawn was just passing and saved them from being cut up, together with Captain Le Fevre's getting together as many men as he could and pursuing the party as far as possible. The rebels came close to a tank and some huts and fired

into his camp without wounding a man. One man was killed belonging to the rebels, who was an archer, and in all probability was obliged to come nearer than a person with a matchlock. Our party up the Pass had one Sepoy killed, and another dangerously wounded, who died shortly after being brought into our camp. The number of rebels were about 200, and their attack upon Captain Le Fevre was evidently with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the party stationed up the Pass. Reports state that four or five others were shot, but carried off.

“1st June.—A letter from the magistrate of Cuttack intimates, that the Pykes are laying waste the district in all quarters; that the insurrection is extending itself towards Balasore. A company of the 11th regt. left camp this evening to join Major Carter's detachment at Gungparrah, the company of the 18th regt. being ordered to return.

“2d June.—I think you would not be a little surprised to see, as we did this morning, the dawk escorted from Banje-pore to this and back again by a Jemadar's party of 24 sepoys, although the distance does not exceed five miles. I fancy indeed this is not the only one, for other dawks are obliged to be escorted likewise. The Thannah of Gope, and it is said, the only remaining salt works or choukees on the Mahanuddee, have been destroyed by the Pykes; it is reported that fresh outrages are committed daily by the Pykes from Coejung and other parts.

“3d June.—Yesterday afternoon information was received of Major Carter having sent out a party the night before, who surrounded a village and took a Sirdar and six of the rebels: the former was ordered to be hanged yesterday, and I make no doubt but the others will be disposed of in like manner. We heard also that Lieut. Pearson had succeeded in getting hold of two, some distance from Peeplee, where he is stationed with two companies, and orders have been sent, so report says, for their being hanged also. Lieut. Herring has arrived in camp with the light company, 2d battalion 18th regt. from Capt. Armstrong's detachment at Banje-pore.

“It is impossible to say what effect an example of these rebels may have on the minds of the inhabitants. As to the Pykes there are no hopes yet of their coming in, for they can always effect their retreat and keep out of our way in such extensive and thick jungles, if they wish, and at the same time, by their threats, prevent the inhabitants in this quarter from returning. Some villagers have lately been taken in the jungles, and say, that if they were to return, the Pykes would, the first opportunity, take off their heads, and therefore they prefer remaining. Under these cir-

cumstances tranquillity in this province I fear will not be easily restored.”

June 17.—On Saturday morning last, the Right Hon. the Governor paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. The customary ceremonies were observed on this occasion, and on Monday the Nabob returned the visit at the Government House.

July 5.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness the Nabob; and yesterday the visit was returned by his Highness at the Amcer Bang. The usual salutes were fired and the customary ceremonies observed on these occasions.

Late letters from Cuttack mention, that all open resistance was at an end; but add, that the Insurgents, headed by Jugbundoo, had taken to the Jungles, from whence, if they persist, it will be difficult to expel them. The disturbed districts have been traversed in all directions by our troops.

From Cuttack we learn, that Mulhoond Deo, the Rajah of Khoordah, and his son, arrived at that station on the 11th ultimo. They were to be conveyed from thence without delay to Calcutta, under a strong escort.

Captain Armstrong had nearly completed the works for the protection of Pipley, which our readers will recollect was lately attacked by the insurgents. It is now strong enough to resist any force that can be brought against it. A local corps, to be denominated the Cuttack legion, is to be immediately raised for the protection of the province.

We observe that the Pindarees have been attacked and routed on their own territory, to the north of the Nerbadda, by a detachment under Major Clarke. This detachment at one time was within twenty miles of the rendezvous of the famous Seetoo.

July 8.—The following is the latest intelligence from Khoordah.

Accounts from Khoordah state that the rainy season had set in with great severity in that quarter. There has been no intermission however of military operations. Information had been received by Sir G. Martindell that Jugbundoo and Krishna Chunder had united together with their followers at a village called Kyapudda; in consequence of which a detachment under Captain Armstrong was directed to march against them, and on the 5th instant about three p. m. they arrived within sight of the enemy, posted on a plain surrounded by thick jungle.

But no time was allowed for a steady attack. The insurgents after firing a volley from their matchlocks retreated precipitately, but not before a considerable number of them had fallen by a prompt discharge of our musketry. Captain Armstrong had followed with alacrity, but from the difficulties that opposed him at almost every step, trees having been felled and thrown across the narrow path to obstruct his progress, he could not overtake them. Four rebels were made prisoners, and hanged near the village of Kyapodda, which was afterwards burnt to the ground.

The Pykes, who were a sort of local militia in the pergunnah of Khoordah, are, it is said, disheartened, and begin to show symptoms of returning allegiance. We understand that a great number of villagers have abandoned them, and have thrown themselves on the clemency of government. Their forlorn condition, the uselessness of resistance, and the unfavorable season, seem to have made a due impression on their minds.

A detachment of Madras cavalry from the force under the command of General Rumley in Gaujum was daily expected at Khoordah. The body guard is, we understand, under orders to return to Calcutta.

We copy from the Asiatic Mirror, the following dreadful account of the dangers experienced by the homeward bound free trader *Windsor Castle*, which will be read with a fearful interest.

"A ship this moment has hove in sight, which only gives me time to state, how unfavourable, as yet, every thing has terminated, since our departure from Sangor. We crossed the Equator on the 10th March, and were till the 24th getting to 17 deg. S. and 83 deg. E. when we were overtaken with a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. This unexpected circumstance in this latitude, induced me to believe that something more serious was in store for us, and to prepare the ship for what succeeded. By six p. m. on the 26th, we were reduced to a close reefed main-top-sail and reefed foresail; and although the sea was running almost higher, than I ever beheld it, we continued to scud with great safety till the wind shifted to S. E. and blowing with increased violence, soon confused the sea, which before ran very regular, and obliged us to bring the ship to under the main-top-sail and mizen-top-sail at three p. m. in which state the ship lay to with more safety than we expected till seven p. m. when the gale increased with indescribable violence. The main-top-sail was hauled, and a little previous to this, the strength of the wind was such, as to bring the

lee gunnel, and lower yard-arms in the water, the sea making now a breach over all parts of the ship. Two tremendous heavy seas broke about the main chains, rolling on the quarter deck and poop, deluging the decks above and below, although the hatches were battened down at the commencement of the gale. The water in the well was now increased to seven feet, and having about four feet also between decks, and the ship lying a log upon the water, consulted on the propriety of cutting away the mast, when she was considerably relieved by the fall of the three topmasts, in a violent gust of wind, the main-top-mast giving way first; then the mizen; and about ten minutes after, the fore, taking with it the jib-boom, bowsprit-cap, fore-top and trussel-trees. As many hands as could now be spared, were employed in balling the water from between the decks; but finding it without the smallest avail, I conceived it prudent instantly to scuttle the lower deck, which soon relieved the ship and enabled her to lighten, and by eleven, the water in the well was reduced to five feet. The wind now lulled till midnight, when it sprung up from the S. W. with, if possible, a doubled violence, accompanied with vivid lightning and hard rain. — Our every exertion was now directed to the pumps, and we were enabled to keep the water below from gaining upon us. This awful scene continued till five a. m. when the gale suddenly died away, leaving behind it a towering sea and heavy rain. At ten a. m. the sky cleared up, with a light breeze from N. W. and by noon the water in the well was reduced to two feet. We had now to view with regret, the distressed situation of the ship—the upper deck cleared of almost every thing—nearly the whole of our live-stock either killed or washed overboard—the greater part of our baggage, with the provisions and stores, destroyed by the immense quantity of water between decks—the bowsprit badly sprung—the sails, although furled with every precaution, blown out of the gasket, and destroyed below the reef.

"The passengers, at an early hour the preceding evening retired to the cabins above, to pass a night of gloom and apprehension. I regret to state that two of the ladies received considerable injury by falling, through the violent motions of the ship. They have however since recovered — (Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Gall.) I have only now time to say, that we have got our masts, &c. all as much to rights as we can do here, and that we are all (both passengers and ship's company) well. As many persons may be interested in our welfare, perhaps you may think it expedient to

put this account in the papers; if you do, recollect, I wrote it in a great hurry. You shall hear from me from the Cape more fully. Our cargo has already settled down about two feet badly. Of course all the sugar and saltpetre is daily decreasing.—I am, my dear sir, in haste."

"W. HORNLOW."

"27 S. 53 E. April 14, 1817."

July 24th. — On Thursday afternoon last the H. C.'s cruiser *Nautilus* anchored in the roads from Batavia whence she sailed the 27th of June, having a detachment of the Madras European regiment on board.

By this arrival particulars of a serious insurrection at Saparoua, one of the principal residencies dependant upon Amboyna, have been received, in which we regret to find the resident M. Vandenberg, with his wife and family, had been murdered by the natives, and that near two hundred men and officers who had been sent to quell the insurrection had also lost their lives. The insurrection is stated, in private accounts, to have had its origin, in the issue of paper money, the requisition of men for Java, in the resident having caused a woman to be flogged naked in the bazar, his flogging the Lieut. Burgner without just cause, his making the people furnish fish and sago gratis to the troops, and his trusting too much to his writer (a Mr. Arnook).

Mrs. Vandenberg, it appears, had written to the Dutch authorities at Amboyna, that her husband had been seized by the natives, that she had taken refuge in the Fort, and praying assistance, a number of seamen from two line of battle ships, with some Dutch and Javanese troops, in all about two hundred and ten persons, were dispatched to Saparoua, under the command of Major Batjes of the engineers. The landing was effected, but in a most unfavourable position it would appear, the natives being able to fire under cover and unseen at the party. Great confusion seems to have prevailed, and the force after proceeding to some distance, finding there was no chance of doing any thing effectual against an enemy so protected, sought a precipitate retreat to the beach, during which many were killed and wounded; among the former was the commanding officer, who was shot while attempting to reach one of the boats. Between forty and fifty seamen perished at once by crowding into a small boat which was swamped by their weight; and of the two hundred and ten persons, only about seventeen, including two officers, a surgeon and two midshipmen, arrived at the residency of Harooka. The Rajah of Sing Soory, who accompanied this unfortunate party, landed with a white flag on his stick, in the hope that the rebels would

listen to him, but he was shot through the heart from behind a tree.

It is stated in this account, but we should hope the statement is without foundation, that while the party were proceeding to Saparoua, they met two or three prowls, and that thinking the people composing the crews were enemies of the Dutch they shot five or six of them without any sort of trial, and that it afterwards turned out these unfortunate persons had no connection whatever with the rebels. Should these statements prove founded, we cannot be surprised at the sway of the Dutch to the eastward recommencing thus inauspiciously. It is further stated, that the natives hoist the English flag, are determined neither to give nor receive quarter, and that they had made two attempts against Harooka, where there are 200 troops. The burghers of Saparoua are said to take an active part in the insurrection, the ringleaders however are reported to be soldiers discharged from the English service. The natives of Harooka are stated to have joined the people of Saparoua, and those of Illa are also understood to be ready for revolt. The body of the unfortunate Rajah of Sing Soory, it appears, was taken without molestation to the beach by his slave boy; where a boat belonging to his master was in waiting. The crew are stated to have shewn the most savage satisfaction when they saw the body of the Rajah and to have refused to take it into the boat, and vociferating execrations on the Dutch, to have made the best of their way to their own Negree. The heads of the European officers and men who fell into the hands of the natives were stuck upon poles.

Names of officers killed: Major Batjes; Capt. Stawin, infantry; Lieut. Munter, R. N.; Lieut. De Young, R. N.; Lieut. Schodrus, R. N. wounded, since dead; midshipmen Messrs. Anemah and Lid de Jeud.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

April 2.—Lieut. Jas. Lyon to be adj. to 8th N. C. vice Smith.

Lieut. H. Wallis, 4th N. I. to be adj. to first bat. of that corps, vice Dalziel, promoted.

Lieut. J. Gwynne, 22d N. I. to be adj. to the first bat. of that corps, vice Cra-croft, resigned.

Lieut. H. R. King, 19th N. I. to act as adj. to 22d bat. till Lieut. Cleveland joins the corps.

Lieut. F. Best to be capt.-lieut., and Lieut. fireworker; W. F. Lewis to be Lieut. in succession to Gahagan, deceased.

May 12.—Capt. R. Short, 19th N. I. to be second assist. to the military auditor gen.

28.—2d N. C.—Lieut. and adj. J. Smith to be quarter master, vice M'Queen.

Lieut. and quarter master D. McQueen to be adj., vice Smith.

Infantry.—Major G. Keates, 7th N. I. to be lieut.-col., vice Munro deceased.

5th N. I.—Captain W. Woodhouse to be major, capt. lieut. P. Fraser to be capt., lieut. E. Fitzpatrick to be capt. lieut., and ensign M. K. Young to be lieut. in succession to Keates promoted.

6th N. I.—Ensign R. Brady to be lieut., vice Maule deceased.

June 9.—Lieut. J. Smyth, 7th N. I. to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Fitzpatrick, promoted.

Lieut. W. Strachan, 19th N. I., to act as field assist. quarter master gen. with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence of lieut. Stewart on sick certificate.

Capt. C. Wilson, 12th N. I. to be assist. com. gen. vice Harvey.

Mr. surg. J. Wyse to be garrison surg. of Cannanore.

12.—Mr. assist. surg. R. H. Stewart, to afford medical aid to the coroner, when required in the execution of his duties.

19.—Capt. lieut. W. M. Burton, artillery, to act as com. of stores at Bellary, during the absence of capt. lieut. Collett.

Lieut. J. Riddell, 10th N. I., to receive charge provisionally of the survey department remaining at Fort St. George, on the departure of the surveyor general for Fort William.

Lieut. S. W. Steele, 12th N. I., to act as field assist. quarter master gen. with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence of lieut. O'Donoghue.

Lieut. A. Anderson and ensign J. W. Nattes of the engineers, to join the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and to place themselves under the orders of the superintending engineer lieut. Daries.

4th N. I. ensign J. Metcalfe to be lieut., vice Carter invalided; capt. W. Clapham to be Major, capt. lieut. J. Dalziel to be captain; lieut. A. Stock, to be capt. lieut., and ensign G. B. Wardell to be lieut. in succession to Moore deceased.

9th N. I. ensign T. Clemons to be lieut. to complete the establishment.

Mr. W. M. Sutherland is admitted an assist. surgeon on the establishment.

Surgeon W. H. Jones is posted to the horse artillery, vice Wyse; and surg. G. Briggs is appointed to the 5th light cav. vice Jones.

June 19.—Capt. Walker, 1st bat. 8th N. I. will join and take charge of the detachment of that corps at Vellore.

Assist. surg. C. A. Price, doing duty with H. M. 53d regt. will immediately join and do duty with H. M. 34th regt.

Lieut. H. Beran 1st bat. 14th regt. is removed to the 1st bat. pioneers, vice Morgan.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 24th N. I. is to do duty with the 1st bat. 15th regt.

Lieut. T. Jackson, 17th N. I. will join and do duty with the infantry recruiting depot.

Lieut.-col. G. Keates (late promotion) is posted to the 20th N. I. and 2d bat. and is struck off the strength of the 2d N. V. batt.

Major J. C. Stokoe, 9th N. I. is posted to do duty with the 2d N. V. batt.

28.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. having assumed the immediate and personal command of all the troops serving in the Deccan, is pleased to publish the following list of the officers of the general and personal staff who will accompany the head quarters of the army, and form his excellency's suite.

General Staff.—Lieut.-col. T. H. S. Conway, adj. gen. of the army.—Lieut. G. Jones, and cornet W. Barlow, assist. adj. gen. of the army.—Lieut.-col. V. Blacker, quarter master gen. of the army.—Capt. C. C. Johnston, assist. quarter master gen. of the army.—Lieut.-col. M. Murray, (king's troops), deputy adj. gen.—Lieut.-col. the hon. L. Stanhope, (king's troops), deputy quarter master gen.—Lieut.-col. Marison, commissary gen.—Lieut. French, post master.

Suite of his excellency.—Capt. H. Scott, military sec.—Capt. J. T. Wood, private sec. and first aid-de-camp.—Lieut. T. Van Buerle, 2d aid-de-camp.—Lieut. H. E. Fitzclarence, additional aid-de-camp.—Lieut. J. Eden, 2d addit. aid-de-camp.—J. Annesley, Esq. surgeon.

His excellency the most noble the Governor General in council has been pleased to appoint col. John Doreton, Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. and Sir Augustus Floyer, K.C.B. of the Madras Army, and Col. Lionel Smith of H. M. 65th foot, to be brigadier generals pending the duration of a special service, beyond the territories of the hon. Company.

Col. Hewett, C.B. to command the 1st brigade, and lieut.-col. H. Fraser the 2d brigade of infantry with the field force under the command of col. Pritzer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 4th.—Mr. Teed was admitted an attorney, solicitor and proctor, in the supreme court of this presidency; and Mr. Poe of this court has been appointed solicitor to the government of Bengal, in the room of Mr. Taylor, who lately proceeded to England.

Captain John Evelyn Gassoigne has been appointed deputy master attendant and boat paymaster at Madras, in the room of Mr. Bird.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

21st June.—Arrival.—The Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. Chivers, from London, Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope.—Pas-

sengers for Madras.—Mrs. Church and child, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Major Lambert, Rev. Chas. Church, Mr. Ford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. De Silva.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Denty, Capt. Denty, 27th regt. N. I. and Mr. R. Hampton.—From Cape of Good Hope for Bengal.—Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. John D'Oyly, Esq.

June 24th.—Arrived H. C.'s ship *Atlas*, Captain C. O. Mayne, and General Kyd, Captain Nairne.

Per General Kyd.—Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Walter, Misses Walter, Watson, MacLeod, Douglas, and Cassidy; Major Johnson, Capt. Stuart, Lieut. Burrowes, Capt. Cassidy, Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Adair, Capt. Cavanah, Surgeon Leobe, Lieut. Higginson, Lieut. Waller, Lieut. Nicholson, Ensigns Bingham and Henley, Hon. Mr. Westman, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. J. F. May, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. J. Elliot, Mr. J. Wright, and two Masters Wallis.

Per *Atlas*.—Mrs. A. Liason, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. Baxter, Miss S. Young, Miss Maria Macnaghten, Miss Anna M. Carr, Miss D. Taylor, Miss C. Bladen, Thomas Liason, Esq. H. C. service, Major Henry Bellingham, J. Langstaff, Esq. Lieut. Col. A. Macleod, Lieuts. John Cowper, N. Chadwick, L. Carmichael, Henry Hartford, and Wm. Pittman, Ensigns Henry Kane and Bloomfield, Paymaster John Wight, Mr. Robert Moore Cathcart, Mr. G. Ernieh Britaid, Mr. John S. Savery, cadet, Mr. Rob. Richards, Mr. Rob. Freeman.—Non commissioned and privates two hundred and sixty-four—women twenty-nine—children thirteen—Lieut. F. Malling, and Lieut. Barter, H. M. 26th regt. foot. children: Master Edward Wight, Misses Jane MacLachlan, Mary Boucher, and E. Hodgson, for Bengal.

27th June.—Brig. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. landed from the H. C.'s cruiser *Sophia*, on his return from Bengal.

29th June.—The H. C.'s ships *Minerva*, Capt. G. Richardson, and *Marquis of Wellington*, Capt. Robert Johnson, anchored in the Roads. The following passengers have arrived by these opportunities.

Per *Minerva*.—For Madras.—Mrs. Caulet, Mrs. Maclean, Miss A. Wahab, Miss S. Hickey, Miss H. Chinnery, Mr. A. Willcock, writer, Mr. H. S. Ford, cadet, Mr. B. G. Elliot, proceeding to his father at Java via Madras.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Swiney, Capt. Swiney, Mr. James Mathew, Mr. Joseph Allaway, and Mr. John Coulson, free mariners.

Per *Marquis of Wellington*.—For Madras.—Mrs. Harris, Miss Kinchant, Mess. Budd and Owen, cadets.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Parker, Miss Long, Miss Hutchinson, W. Parker, Esq. Messrs. Wroughton and Glegg, cadets, Mr. Bambridge Young, and 150 recruits for the H. C. service.

July 8th.—Company's Brig *John Shore* Capt. J. Campbell, from Batavia.

Passengers.—Per *John Shore*.—For Madras.—Mrs. Jourdan, Capt. Forbes, and Lieut. Jourdan, Madras establishment.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Burges, Lieut. Cotes, Mr. Burges, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. R. Brietzke, Mr. N. Bailie, Mr. T. A. Vickers, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Radcliffe, Mr. W. Medes.

The ship *Kent*, from England and the Cape, anchored in the Roads on Thursday last.

Passengers.—Per *Kent*.—Mrs. Ireland, Miss Jiffers, Mr. Robert Rumley, and Mr. J. Smart, free mariners, for Calcutta.

July 8th.—The *Rose*, Streatham, and Princess Charlotte, anchored in the Roads. Detachments of troops for the several regiments on this establishment were landed from them on Wednesday and Thursday, and marched to the depots at Poonamallee and the Mount.

Passengers.—Per Streatham.—Mrs. and Miss Travers, Miss Carruthers, Miss Ferryman, J. B. Travers, Esq. Lieut. T. Carmichael, Assist. Surg. Maccosh.—For Bengal. Miss Rutledge, Miss D. Rutledge, Rev. J. Hawlayne, Assist. Surg. Henderson, R. Elley, Esq. Mr. H. S. Gale, fifty recruits, four women, and one child.

Per *Rose*.—Mrs. and Miss Maclean, Miss Cathcart, Miss Grant, two Miss Browns, Col. Maclean, Capt. Gore, two Lieutenants Taylor, and Ensign Smith, H. M. 89th regt. Lieut. Moore, Ensign Blacklin, and Surgeon Coulthard, H. M. 17th regt. Mr. Grant, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Patullo, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Campbell, surgeons, Mr. Wylie, cadet, Mr. Strong, free mariner.

Per Princess Charlotte of Wales.—30th regt. two officers, sixty privates, ten women, two children—34th regt. five officers, sixty-two privates, five women, one child—67th regt. five officers, thirty-five privates, seven women, four children—two cadets for Madras—two cadets and a free mariner, for Bengal.

July 9th.—The Volunteer, Captain Waterman, arrived on Wednesday, from Bushire. The Joassime Pirates continue to infest the Gulph. Many of their vessels are said to exceed four hundred tons, and to be well manned and armed; and they are moreover said to sail so extremely fast, that no vessel can overtake them. They attack every thing that passes without convoy.

The port of Batavia swarms with

American ships. Their principal object was coffee, which had risen in consequence to thirty-two dollars per pecul. The Americans had imported an immense quantity of dollars, of which their cargoes were principally composed.

July 10th.—The *Victory*, free trader, came in from England, whence she sailed on the 1st of February. She is one of those vessels called Packets, and brought as usual some old letters. We received several dated January, and endorsed per Herefordshire, for which we have paid a heavy postage, and which are rendered useless to us by this inattention of the post-office at home, in not sending them by the ship mentioned.

BIRTHS.

- June 1. At the Presidency, the lady of G. Moore, Esq. of a son.
 May 28. Mrs. Wm. Grant, of a daughter.
 —13. The lady of Capt. Ephraim, quartermaster of brigade, of a daughter.
 May 5. At Cochin, the lady of Major Ives, 14th N. I. of a daughter.
 —19. At Belasum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Mickle, Esq. Surgeon to H. H. Nizam's Russell Brigade, of a daughter.
 June 2. At B. Bary, the lady of Lieut. Spotswood, H. M. 24th Regt. of a daughter.
 —5. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major H. G. A. Taylor, of a son.
 —6. The lady of K. Dalrymple, Esq. of a son.
 —7. At St. Thome, the lady of Capt. Cunningham, H. M. 24th Regt. of a daughter.
 —10. The lady of the Rev. Mr. Bander, Missionary, of a daughter.
 —22. The lady of Major de Harland, of a son.
 July 24. The lady of Capt. Gray, of the 30th Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 13. J. Ransom, Esq. to Miss Felicité Debrude.
 June 1. Lieut. G. Norton, 9th N. I. to Miss Anne Betham, daughter of the Rev. W. Betham of Stratham, Suff-th.
 —23. Mr. David Ross, Assist. Surgeon, to Miss Amelia French.
 —10. At Tranquebar, Capt. R. B. Parry, of the Country Service, to Miss Anna C. Meinhardt, daughter of G. Meinhardt, Esq. Mast. Art. of that place.
 —10. At Madras, G. F. Cherry, Esq. Civil Service, to Charlotte Sophia, second daughter of the late Capt. A. Hughes.
 —18. Chancery Place, A. D. Campbell, Esq. to Matilda, second daughter of the late J. W. Thomsby.
 July 11. At Bangalore, Robert Greig, Esq. M. D. Acting Surgeon, H. M. 24th Dray, to Camilla Anne, second daughter of John Underwood, Esq. Surgeon.
 June 2. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Byrn, of the 2d regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- May 30. Mr. Assist. Surgeon Jordan.
 —14. At Masulipatam, Col. Robert Munro, 20th N. I. lately in command of the Masulipatam and Ellore districts.
 —18. At Nellapilly, the lady of Capt. C. F. Davies of H. M. storeship Reliance.
 —23. At Pondicherry, Frederick de Caselli, Esq.
 April 24. Off Cochin, on board of H. M. ship Challenger. Mr. Robert Keppings, Midshipman.
 May 24. At Trichinopoly, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Robinson.
 —2. Mr. Alex. Barr, Garrison Sergt. Major.
 —22. At Julnah, Elizabeth, wife of M. Quarter-Master Henderson, Horse Artillery.
 —25. At Colombo, Mr. Isaac Watkins.
 —28. Mr. Wm. Lawwar, son of the late Capt. Lawwar, of the Coast Artillery, and Assistant

Surveyor in the Department of the Surgeon General.

- June 1. At Mulryal near Hyderabad, Mr. Nicholas Louis.
 —3. At Binilipatam, Major James Moore, late commanding the 1st Batt. 24th N. I. on Field Service in Guntoor.
 —13. Arabella Joanna, daughter of Mr. J. Adams.
 —22. At Vellore, Capt. Alex. Davidson, H. M. 24th Regt.
 —23. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. S. Rullmann, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Batt.
 —2. At camp in Canidish, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Rothamley, H. M. Royal Scots.
 —6. At Tanjore, the infant daughter of Lieut. Cleaveland, 10th N. I.
 July 9. At Vizagapatam, Cap. J. Wilson, Brigade Major, N. D.

BOMBAY.

We learn by letters from the Gulf of Persia, that a severe action had taken place between the Wahabee troops, commanded in person by Abdella ben Soud, and the Turkish troops under the command of Abrahime Pacha, the son of Mohamed Ali Pacha, the viceroy of Egypt, in which the former met with a severe defeat. The action took place at Mauwah, seven stages from his capital, Deriah. Abdella had since fallen back to the fortress of Boridab, in the district of Kassime, four stages from Deriah, where he was again assembling his troops, in the hopes of retrieving the credit he had lost by the defeat; which was so complete, that it is stated, that if Abrahime Pacha only follows up his success, the Wahabee power will be totally annihilated.

June 12.—In pursuance of a requisition to the sheriff of Bombay, a meeting was held at the court-house for the purpose of considering the best mode of representing the serious inconveniences to which the British inhabitants are subjected by the last India ship letter act. The sheriff, Mr. Woodhouse, having been unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Crawford read the draft of a letter, which he proposed should be addressed to the Post Master General in London, setting forth the various excessive grievances to which the India ship letter act, as it was carried into execution, subjected the British inhabitants of this presidency and its outstations. A committee of the gentlemen present was then appointed to prepare a letter to the above effect to the Post Master General, which when ready will be left for signatures at the court-house.

There appeared lately in our paper, the particulars of a melancholy accident, which happened at Colombo to a Mr. May, who was attacked and killed by a shark as he was bathing. About the time we received that account, a distressing occurrence of a similar nature took place in this harbour, peculiar circumstances induced us to postpone the

public notice of this unhappy catastrophe; but as these circumstances no longer exist, we feel it our duty to comply with the request of our correspondent, fully agreeing with him, that, as an erroneous idea has been prevalent among seafaring people that sharks are never seen in muddy water, and particularly not in Bombay harbour during the S. W. monsoon, it is incumbent on us now to publish the particulars of this shocking event, and thus be instrumental in preventing the recurrence of similar disasters.

On the evening of the 15th June, Mr. Anderson, the fourth officer of the H. C. ship *Charles Grant*, was swimming a short distance from the ship, accompanied by a quarter-master and fore-castle man. Mr. Anderson struck out and swam towards a Portuguese frigate then lying at about half a cable's length from him, and he was followed by the two men. As they approached the frigate, Mr. Anderson was heard to say, "don't drown me;" on this exclamation, the quarter-master turned round, and to his unspeakable horror and alarm, saw an immense shark darting at Mr. Anderson. He immediately

exerted his whole strength for his own safety and fortunately succeeded in getting on board the Portuguese frigate. The alarm was given, and the boats of the frigate and *Charles Grant* were instantly lowered into the water, but unfortunately without preventing the fatal catastrophe. The shark passed Mr. Anderson, then turned round and took him under the water, which was immediately discoloured with his blood. He rose again, but was then attacked by five or six more of these voracious animals, and he was gone in an instant. One shark was observed to be making after the fore-castle man, on which a sentry on board the frigate, with great presence of mind and coolness, levelled his musket and shot the fish, thereby preserving the life of the sailor. The next day a large shark was caught by the people on board the H. C. ship *Vansittart*, measuring upwards of 12 feet.—*Bombay Courier*, July 19.

The following is a Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba taken during the year 1816, which cannot fail of proving interesting to our readers.

Place.	Number of Houses.	Hindous.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Native Christians.	Jews.	Total.
Colaba	521	1,202	248	114	122		1,686
Within the Fort ...	1,065	7,601	1,428	9,153	144	48	18,374
Native Town with- out the Fort ... }	11,886	71,254	23,597	3,288	4,522	719	103,380
The Cannanry Village	1,501	4,959	638	52	6		5,655
Mazagon and con- tiguous Village.. }	1,305	4,248	556	437	1,162		6,403
Parell &c	1,335	4,035	81	54	1,701		5,871
Mahim, Worley and dependent Villages }	3,173	10,487	1,263	57	3,797	14	15,618
Total	20,786	103,786	27,811	13,155	11,454	781	156,987

The above statement neither includes temporary sojourners or visitors, nor the European and Native troops, nor the British subjects on this Island. The number of persons who periodically visit this presidency for the purposes of traffic may vary probably from sixty to seventy five thousand annually. The present census shews an increase of no less than four hundred and fifty houses on the Island, since the enumeration by the assessor a few years ago, and the result gives something less than eight persons to each family.

On Monday July 14, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at Mazagon in a large range of warehouses not far from the dock-yard. The warehouses were chiefly filled with cordage, sail-cloth, dammer, and other naval stores, the property of Arabs, and of

some native inhabitants of Bombay. Soon after the fire broke out, the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder, which had been deposited in one of the lower apartments, put to flight the greater part of those who had come from curiosity, but luckily did no further harm. Captain Lawrence of the Marine, Captain of the Mazagon Dock-yard, with a party of his men from the Dock-yard, exerted themselves with great spirit and success, assisted by the magistrates of police with parties of the police rounds. The fire engines from the Mazagon Dock-yard, and from the powder works, were instantly procured and worked with great success; and the progress of the flames was put an effectual stop to before sun-rise, though not before about a third part of the range was burnt down. The fire engines from Bombay also came at an early hour under the

direction of Captain Barr. Some parties were left to complete the extinction of the flames, and to remove from the house such articles as still could be saved. About nine o'clock in the morning, on removing a sail which was partly consumed, and on which the engines had been playing, two small barrels of gunpowder blew up and burned, rather severely, four of the native lascars employed near the spot.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

July 5th.—The attention of the Recorder's Court has been occupied from Monday to Thursday last in a cause which, from its involving points respecting the power of commanders of merchant-ships over the conduct and persons of their passengers, excited more than usual interest. It was an action brought by Lieut. Farewell, R. N. a passenger on board the H. C. ship *Marquis Camden*, against the commander Captain Larkin, for damages for false imprisonment. The verdict was for the plaintiff, damages 5,000 rupees.

On July 16, the court was occupied in the trial of Nagoo Punt for perjury. The trial of this Bramin unfolded a curious and complicated scheme of fraud and villainy. The jury without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty, and the Honourable the Recorder immediately passed the judgment of the court on him. He stated that from the high rank or caste of the prisoner, the punishment about to be inflicted on him would most probably attract the notice of the natives of his class, and the example now made of him might teach them that art and cunning were not true wisdom, as the scenes of swindling fraud in which the prisoner had been engaged, had led him to the highest and most disgraceful punishment that could be inflicted on a Bramin: that he was not fit to live in society, and should therefore be excluded from it. The sentence of the court was that he be transported to Prince of Wales Island for life.

A very beautiful monument the work of Mr. Bacon, has just been erected in St. Thomas's Church. It is placed in the corner of the church corresponding with that in which Captain Hardinge's monument is erected. Its height is fourteen feet, exclusive of the sub-plinth; and the breadth of the base six feet nine inches. The whole is composed of the most beautiful white marble, with the exceptions of the Doric border.

The principal design of the monument represents an urn on a pedestal under the shade of a Banyan tree. On the right of the pedestal is seated a beautiful figure of justice with her arm raised inscribing on the urn the following words—"He

was a good man and a just."—At her feet are two volumes inscribed "Malabar" and "Benares," and three scrolls marked "Judicial and revenue,"—"Gwincwar treaty"—and "Travancore treaty." On the left of the pedestal is an erect figure of a Bramin, four feet high contemplating with pious reverence the urn of one who was so truly the Hindoo's friend.

Beneath this group and in front of the principal pedestal is the following inscription, "In memory of the honorable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Governor of Bombay, from 1795 to 1811. Recommended to that high office by his talents and integrity, in the discharge of various important duties in Bengal and Benares, his purity and zeal for the public good were equally conspicuous during his long and upright administration at this presidency. With a generous disregard of personal interest, his private life was adorned by the most magnificent acts of charity and friendship, in all classes of the community. To the natives in particular, he was a friend and protector, to whom they looked with unbounded confidence, and never appealed in vain. He was born at Wardhouse, in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, on the 15th May 1756; came to India at the age of sixteen; and after thirty-nine years of uninterrupted service, died at this place on the 11th August 1811."

Beneath the inscription are two infants, supporting a scroll inscribed with the following words—"Infanticide abolished in Benares and Kattywar."

And at the base of the monument the following—"Several of the British inhabitants of Bombay, justly appreciating his distinguished merits, in public and private life, have raised this monument, as a tribute of respect and esteem, 1817."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

June 16.—Lieut. J. Carr, 1st bat. 8th N. I. on his own solicitation transferred to the Invalided battalion, and ensign T. Marshall, to be lieut., vice Carr.

Major G. Mackintosh, to be major, capt. G. Grant, to be capt.; capt. Lieut. W. Miles, to be capt. Lieut. J. W. Falconer, to be lieut., vice Watson retired.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. Lieut. S. Goodfellow to be capt.; Lieut. and brevet capt. John Hawkins to be capt. Lieut.; ens. George B. Jervis to be lieut.; and acting ens. Stephen Slight to be ens.; vice Rebenack deceased.

July 31.—Ens. Dashwood of the engineers is appointed to the office of draughtsman, vacant by the promotion of capt. Goodfellow.

Lieut. Gerrans of the grenadier batt. is appointed linguist in the Hindustani language to that battalion.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. A. Pope, Esq. to be alderman of the corporation of Bombay, vice Ashburner.
Messrs. Hill, G. Oakes, John Hornby Little, Lestock Robert Reid, and Richard Torin, to be assistants to the secretary to government.

Messrs. J. Forbes and R. Mills, to be assistants to the accountant general.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 30.—The H. C. ship Lowther Castle, Capt. Mortlock, from London, and the General Harris, Capt. Welstead, anchored in this harbour.

Passengers per Lowther Castle.—From the Cape, —Miss Wrangham, R. Stendar, Esq. president of the Medical Board.—From England, —Miss Brownwell, Col. Urquhart, Rev. G. Martin, Mr. R. Mills, Mr. E. Mills, Capt. W. Hutchinson, Capt. R. Templeton, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. W. Robinson, and Mr. G. Price.

Passengers per General Harris.—Mrs. Frider, Miss Files, Miss Symion, Miss Payne, Mr. Torin, Mr. R. Reid, and Mr. G. Giberne, writers, for Bombay.—Miss Jean Duff, Miss Mary Duff, Miss Caunter, and Mr. R. Caunter, for Prince of Wales' Island.

June 25th.—Arrived this morning, the Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Clarkson, from London.

July 2.—Ship Apollo, Capt. C. B. Tarbutt, for Calcutta; Passenger—Mr. R. Cathcart.

Arrived, July 15, ship Princess Charlotte, free trader, Capt. Lishman, from London.—Passenger, David Cunningham.

Sailed, 12th, the H. C. ship Bombay, Capt. Hamilton; Charles Grant, Capt. Scott; Inglis, Capt. Hay; Cornwallis, Capt. Graham; Lady Nugent, Capt. Swanton; and Marquis Camden, Capt. Larken, to China.

Passengers, per H. C. ship Bombay.—Mrs. Stewart, Miss Still, John Stewart, Esq. Miss and Master Stewart, proceed by way of China to Great Britain. T. M. Winn, Esq. Thomas Deut, Esq. George Pelly, Esq.

Passengers per H. C. ship Charles Grant.—Two Miss Duffs, Miss Caunter, Mr. R. Caunter, Mr. C. W. Marten.

Arrived, July 27, ship Louch, free trader, Capt. Driscott, from London.—Passenger, Mr. C. Robinson.

Departure, 30th.—Ship Lord Cathcart, free trader, Capt. Ross, to London.—Passengers, Dr. James White; John Munro, late servant of M. Forbes, Esq. John Kingberry, late caulker of the ship Marquis Camden.

Arrived, Aug. 7.—Ship William Pitt, Capt. G. C. P. Living, from England, Madeira and Isle of France.—Passengers, Mr. Thomas Wingate, naval surgeon; Mr. Charles Mitchell, free-mariner.

BIRTHS.

- June 9. At Colabah, the lady of Maj. Gen. Boyle, of a son.
July 1. At Colabah, the lady of John Williams, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.
—13. The Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, of a son.
Aug. 3. The lady of Lieut. Peter Abercromby, of His Majesty's 50th regt. of a son.
June 21. At the Court House, the lady of the Honorable Sir Alex. Anstruther, of a daughter.
July 11. A Bombay, the lady of Michie Forbes, Esq. of Crimond, Aberdeenshire, of a son and heir.
—15. At the house of the Hon. Sir A. Anstruther, Bombay, the Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 14. At Kaira, Charles Norris, Esq. Civil Service, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the late John Goodhue, Esq.
On Thursday last, James Urquhart, to Harriett Sarah, second daughter of Henry Thomas Williams, Esq. Russell Square, London.
—17. Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington, Bombay Marine, to Samantha Leonard Focker, eldest daughter of Capt. N. Tucker, of the M. S.

DEATHS.

- June 21. Edw. Hood Tadmam, an infant.
July 1. Capt. Rehennack, of the H. C. Engineers.
—Mr. Francisco Xavier de Jesus.

The following orders have been inserted in the Government Gazettes.

July 2.—Order for abolishing the duty of five per cent. on the re-export of cochineal.

23.—Order for modifying the powers vested in the Court of Directors by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled an "Act for the better administration of justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British subjects being concerned in loans to the native powers in India."

24.—Order for the better providing of forage for the corps of Horse Artillery, Dragoons, and Native Cavalry.

29.—Notice is given that no further cash will be received at the General Treasury for bills on the collector in Malabar.

Aug. 1.—Order for paying the troops at Malwan according to the regulations established on the 5th June, with respect to the troops at Anjar and Okamandel.

4.—Notice to modify a regulation relative to a tax on houses on the island of Bombay, situated beyond the limits of the town, and on the island of Coolabah.

May 27.—Order for the payment of a weekly rent for their public quarters, by the officers commanding at Arcot, Wallajahabad, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Cannanore, and Secunderabad.

By the late treaty with the Peishwa and the cession by the Guicawar, Bombay has acquired great additional importance as a Presidency. The treaty which is not yet made public reduces the Peishwa to real dependance on the British. The Guicawar has consented to

increase his subsidiary to 12,000 men, and has given the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to our government. The territory ceded by the Peishwa to the Company yielded under the management of the native officers more than thirty lacs of ruppes annually, the value of which under the Company may be estimated at about fifty lacs.

CEYLON.

May 17, 1817.—It is with much concern we communicate to the public a very shocking event which happened on the evening of the 11th near Colombo. A party of seven young gentlemen had been walking among the trees near the sea, about two miles south of the fort; between five and six o'clock they sat down on the shore, without any previous intention of bathing, when Mr. May, of the Ordnance Civil Department, went into the water, and was soon followed by several others. Mr. May was an excellent swimmer, and plunging into the nearest surf, he did not rise till he was some way beyond it. After playing about a short time, he struck out into deeper water, when Lieut. Gray, who was within the surf and aware of the danger from sharks, called out to him not to go any further; at that moment the swell of the surf hid him from Mr. Gray, but some of the party who were standing higher on the shore, saw him on a sudden struggle and sink. He rose again directly, and cried out, "a shark, a shark, no joke, no joke, upon my honour I am bit;" but he did not seem to be much hurt, for he swam with great strength towards the shore. Lieut. Gray rushed forward to his assistance, and just as they were near meeting, the shark seized him again, but he was not pulled under water, and only cried out, "I am bit, I am bit." Mr. Gray then got hold of him, and at that moment he saw the shark make a third attack. They were now very near the shore, and Mr. Gray, with the assistance of another young man, succeeded in getting him on dry land. He had sunk upon his knees as they were supporting him, and was endeavouring to speak, but could only utter convulsive, inarticulate sounds. They thought he was fainting, and got him some water which they pressed him to drink; he raised his head, opened his lips and attempted to swallow, but instantly sunk down again and expired without a groan. The whole of the flesh, with all the blood vessels, was torn away from the back of his left thigh for a considerable space above the knee. The laceration was so dreadful that Mr. Martin the surgeon, who hastened to see him on hearing of the accident, declared it would have been impossible to save him

had he been upon the spot. The great effusion of blood must have produced immediate death. He did not, in fact, survive above two minutes. It is probable the fatal wound was given in the second or third attack, when Lieut. Gray saw the ravenous monster in the act of seizing his unhappy victim. The shark appeared to be rather small, with a large head, but the water was so discoloured with blood that it could not be distinctly seen.

William Turville May was only twenty-two years of age; he came to Trincomalee in the *Chapman* on the 7th of October 1815, and arrived at Colombo on the 29th of November following. He was an amiable young man, much liked by his companions, who observed that he had been that evening remarkably cheerful and in higher spirits than usual just before the accident happened. The sad and sudden change of their poor friend in the flower and gaiety of youth, tore with such a horrid wound, attempting in vain to speak, and expiring with convulsive sobs in their arms, must have made a deep impression on their minds, and will be the subject of most afflicting intelligence to his relations and friends in England.

May 24.—The governor is about to perform the pleasing duty of transmitting for presentation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the general address of the Dutch Inhabitants, Burghers and Native Castes of this colony, consenting to the emancipation of slave children born on or after the 12th August 1816.

"To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent, &c. &c."

"We his Majesty's loyal subjects the Dutch Inhabitants, Burghers and Native Castes of the maritime settlements in the island of Ceylon, animated with sentiments of sincere and fervent loyalty towards the person and government of his Majesty and your Royal Highness, and emulating the humane and disinterested spirit with which our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom have moved the legislature in favour of that unfortunate class of beings placed in the degraded condition of slavery, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an humble tender of such tribute, on our parts, in furtherance of the same benevolent object, as our circumstances enable us to afford. In families long settled in this island, of whatever class, the household establishment is usually so much dependent on the service of slaves, that a general discharge of those persons would subject the inhabitants to privations, losses and expense, such as ordinary prudence forbid us to encounter. At the same time we have reason to know, that

to great numbers of the persons now in our houses in the character of slaves, bred up under our roofs, supported for a course of years with kind and considerate treatment and comfortable subsistence, many of them far advanced in life, the greater part established in habits of attachment, a general emancipation would withdraw the source of their support, without advancing their happiness, or improving their condition. We therefore humbly incline, both in consideration to them and to ourselves, to adopt the principle sanctioned by the wisdom of British legislation, of a gradual abolition; that which we beg leave to offer being indeed gradual in its progress, but in its issue certain and complete. We respectfully and dutifully propose that the era of future freedom to the slaves of this colony shall take its commencement on the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's birth-day, the 12th of August in the present year 1816. And we declare all children born of our slaves from that date inclusive to be free persons. Some incidental provisions will be perceived to be necessary, with regard to the support and tutelage of the liberated children during their tender years. The leading articles of enactment which appear expedient for this purpose have already been indicated, in resolutions conveyed by the Hon. the Chief Justice for the information of his Excellency, the Governor, and we doubt not that these and such other regulations as may be found calculated to place the intended measure on a footing of mutual comfort to the emancipated slaves and their masters, will be distinctly and favourably represented by his Excellency, and receive in substance the gracious acceptance and confirmation of your Royal Highness."

DEATH.

May 24. At Badulla in Ceylon. Mrs. Wilson, wife of S. D. Wilson, Esq. Resident at Badulla.

MAURITIUS.

Aug. 11.—The latest advices from this colony come down to the 16th of August, but they are for the most part unimportant. Among the notices issued by the Governor, is one which offers a premium for the introduction of mules and asses from the continent of Asia, in order to extend as much as possible the substitution of manual labour.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Monmerou, Esq. is appointed to be capt. of a company in the colonial militia for the district of Moka; Charles Mylins, Esq. to be assist. lieut. in capt. Saunders company of militia at Grand

River; T. White to be capt. of a company in the district of Pamphrenousses.

Assist. surg. J. Davy, M.D. to be physician to the forces.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. Deane, to be collector at Colombo.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. Mr. Theodosius Chrysanthos Victor, Bachelor, to Miss Hortense Venetie Estelle Foucille.

— Mr. Violante Edmond Juppis de Fondamirre, to Miss Marie Camille Hercule Vergez.

27. Mr. Isidore Thunier, Merchant, to Miss Josephine Anna Caroline Jeanne Quen Quincy

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. Mrs. Lautier, aged 43.

24. Mr. Francis Lemur, formerly of the Navy.

27. Mrs. Sacha, widow.

March 24. Miss Anne Marie John, widow Thunier.

25. Miss M. L. Delmas.

JAVA.

Their excellencies the commissioners, General Elout and the Governor-General, had proceeded on the 21st July upon their tour in the interior, and were at Samarang; the latter was accompanied by his wife. Every thing was arranged with the British civil officers who had all quitted the island. All the expected transports with troops had arrived except the Selima and the Augusta. The Waterloo and the Columbus had sailed to Samarang and Sourabaya; at the latter place was his excellency the commissioner-general, Admiral Buyskes, ready to go to Amboyna. News had been received at Java, that every thing was tranquil in the Molucca Islands; it was stated, however, that the spice plantations had suffered severely by the cutting down of clove trees. The ships of war that had not yet arrived at Java were, the Admiral Tromp of the line, the Wilhelmina frigate, and the Eendragt corvette.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEATH.

Sept. 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, in his way home, Mr. Henry Wilherby, Surgeon, second son of Mr. Wilherby, of Enfield, Wash.

ST. HELENA.

Races.—We have been favoured with a copy of the *Racing Calendar of St. Helena*, for the year 1817 (an authentic publication, "printed at St. Helena, for the proprietor, by J. Boyd"), from which we learn, that the Maiden Meeting of the St. Helena Turf Club was held at Dead Wood, on the 7th and 10th of April last; and the Second, or Autumn meeting, was held at the same place (Dead Wood), on the 9th and 10th of September last.

The Stewards, at the first meeting, were, Sir G. Bingham, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and Major Ferchez—Lieut. Leeson was clerk of the course. At the September meeting, the Stewards were, Sir T. Renne, Lieut.-Col. Dodgin, Lieut.-Col. Wright, and the Hon. Capt. Ross—Lieut. Mathias was clerk of the course.

At the first meeting, four plates were run for (one of them a handicap plate), and four matches. At the second meeting, five plates, (one a handicap plate), and two matches.—There was a Sweep-stakes at each meeting.

The whole number of horses which were entered, and ran, amounted to thirty-three. We have not room to insert the colours of the riders, and their names are not mentioned; but the names of the horses may be thought to form a whimsical alphabetic arrangement, which is as follows, taken in the order in which they occur in the *St Helena Racing Calendar*:

African, Brickbat, Blucher, Bacchus, Baroness, Botherum, Comet, Creeper,

Dolly, Emperor, Feather, Fidget, Grinder, Hambletonian, Hope, John Bull, Kutosoff, Manks, Marske, Mansell, Negro, Pringle, Prime of Life, Regent, Royal Oak, Regulus, Sebastian, Salamanca, Toussaint, Tom Tit, Tom Crop, Tickler, Whiskey.

Amongst the matches, Prime of Life beat Whiskey; Grinder beat Salamanca; Royal Oak beat Tom Crop; Dolly beat Toussaint; and Tom Tit beat Tickler.

We are not certain that the information will be of any particular use, but the next Spring meeting will be on the second Tuesday in April.

Stewards—Admiral Flampin, Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, and Major Hodson—Lieut. Mathias, clerk of the course.

Eight horses were matched to run when the calendar was printed.

DEATH.

Oct. 4. Richard Hubbard Litch, Esq.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, GENERAL EXAMINATION.

On the 4th December a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Haileyfordbury near Hertford, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students.

The proceedings which took place in the hall were as follow:

The clerk read the list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions, as well as the list of the twelve best Persian writers, copies of which are annexed to this report.

Mr. Wm. R. Young read an English essay, of his own composition, with which the committee were highly gratified. The subject of it was the mutual dependence of science and commerce upon each other.

The students selected for the purpose read and translated in the Sanscrit, Bengalee, Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee languages; the manner in which they acquitted themselves gave great satisfaction.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the list before-mentioned.

The clerk read twice the rank of the students leaving the college, the first time distinguishing the class to which they belonged, and the second distinguishing their number in the list.

After which he announced when the next term would commence.

And the business of the day terminated with the Chairman (J. Bebb, esq.) addressing the students to the following effect:

He assured them of the pleasure it afforded him to express the satisfaction

derived by the committee, from the report made by the council, of the literary exertions of the students, and their general good conduct, and exhorted them to persevere in the same course; he lamented that there was one exception from this favorable report; one student whose conduct had not been satisfactory: he noticed in terms of commendation those students, Messrs. Clarke, Gordon, Willoughby, Davis and Campbell, who had voluntarily applied to the study of Sanscrit; but in bestowing that commendation he desired it might be distinctly understood that such application was not to be given to the neglect of other studies which were required by the statutes. He expressed a hope that in future terms the conduct of the students would be as satisfactory as in that then on the point of expiration; he assured them of the gratification the court would derive from such reports; he exhorted those students who were to remain in the college so to demean themselves as to furnish ground for a continuance of similar reports. To those who were about to leave the institution, he addressed a few words, which, he said, were much the same as those he addressed at the close of the preceding term, to the students then under similar circumstances.

He recommended to them to apply themselves, while at sea, to the improvement of the various branches of literature they had studied at the college, which would the sooner qualify them, on their arrival in India, for active employment, and would also beguile the tedious hours

of a long voyage. He cautioned them, on their arrival in India from being prejudiced against the natives from difference of colour, of language, of manners and customs, and also against letting their minds be prepossessed by the reports which of late years had been industriously circulated in this country to their prejudice. That from his own experience, during a residence of many years among them, he knew them to be a mild, inoffensive, well disposed, benevolent race of men, and earnestly recommended, that they should on all occasions be treated with humanity and kindness.

The following is a list of students who have gained prizes, and other honorable distinctions.

Mr. Henry Fetherston, medal in mathematics and medal in Sanscrit. Mr. Colin Lindsay, medal in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Brian Houghton Hodgson, medal in classics, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Richard Young, medal in political economy, medal in law, and medal in English composition.

Mr. John Carnac Morris, prize of books in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Grenville Temple Temple, prize in Persian writing, prize in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. George Robert Gosling, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Raikes Clarke, prize in Bengalese, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. John Trotter, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy; second prize in English composition, prize in French, and highly distinguished, &c.

Mr. William Gordon, third prize in English composition, and highly distinguished, &c.

Mr. Andrew Grote, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. Richard Wells, prize in Persian, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. John Rycroft Best, prize in classics, history, law, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. George Ramsay Campbell, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished, &c.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. James Armstrong, prize in mathematics, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. James Shaw, prize in Bengalese, drawing, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. Francis Anderson, prize in mathematics, Persian, and with great credit, &c.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, prize in classics, French, and highly distinguished, &c.

Mr. William Richard Morris, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished, &c.

Mr. Harry Borradaile, prize in French, and highly distinguished, &c.

The following students were highly distinguished:

Mess. William Page, Robert Barlow, Hon. Frederick John Shore, Lestock Davis, Henry-Smith Lane, George Alexander Bushby, George Cheap.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mess. Charles James Barnett, Sydenham Charles Clarke, Frederick Mortimer Lewis, John Andrew Shaw, Alexander Cumming, Thomas Richardson.

Twelve best Persian writers:

Mr. Glass, Mr. Temple, prize; Mess. Borradaile, Boyd, George Cheap, Cooke, Davidson, Davis, Keith, Lamb, Morris, W. R. Wyatt.

Rank of the students leaving college this term, as settled by the college council.

BENGAL.—1st. Class.—Mr. B. H. Hodgson, Mr. Colin Lindsay.

2d. Class.—Mr. Wm. Page, Mr. Robert Barlow, Hon. F. J. Shore.

3d. Class.—Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Frederick Currie.

MADRAS.—1st. Class.—Mr. H. Fetherston, Mr. John Carnac Morris.

2d. Class.—Mr. Sydenham Charles Clarke, Mr. G. T. Temple, Mr. C. J. Barnett, Mr. John Graham, Mr. John Simson.

3d. Class.—Mr. Henry Martin Blair, BOMBAY.—1st. Class.—Mr. Wm. R. Young.

3d. Class.—John Pyne.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

December 17. A quarterly general court was held at the East India House, in order to consider a resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending that a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. be declared on the Company's capital stock for the half year ending 5th January next, which was agreed to. The court

was also made special in pursuance to advertisement respecting payments made and proposed to be made from the Fee Fund, the papers and proceedings relating to which were laid before the court and approved of. A full report of the debate on this day will appear in future pages of our Journal.

23d Dec. At a Court of Directors held this day, William McCulloch, Esq. was appointed Examiner of India Correspondence in the room of Samuel Johnson, Esq. deceased.

On Wednesday the 24th instant a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus stationed, viz.—For Bengal and Bencoolen, Northampton, Capt. O. Tebbutt; and Lord Keith, Capt. J. Freeman.—For Bengal and Bombay, Henry Forcher, Capt. J. P. Austice; and Fairlie, Capt. T. F. Ward.—For Bombay direct, Lady Lushington, Capt. T. Dornier.

The following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Lady Lushington, Capt. D. Dornier, for Bombay direct.—Henry Forcher, Capt. J. P. Austice, for Bengal and Bombay.

On the same day the despatches were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.—Canning, Capt. W. Patterson; and Thomas Coutts, Capt. W. Marjoribanks, for Bombay and China.

Passengers per Canning, for Bombay.—Messrs. Harding and Lewis, and Major Gen. J. Baillie.

Passengers, per Thomas Coutts, for Bombay.—Mrs. Alvarez, and family; and Mr. J. R. Duncan.

The despatches were also closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships:—For Bombay and China: Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell; Earl of Balcarras, J. Jamieson; Marquis of Huntley, D. McLeod; Buckinghamshire, F. Adams.

Passenger per Marquis of Huntley, for Bombay.—Mr. John Pync, writer.

Per Buckinghamshire, for Bombay.—Mr. William Griz.

Per Earl of Balcarras, for Bombay.—Mr. Hughes and family, Mrs. Woodhouse, O'Hanlon, and Hawkins; Mesdames F. M. A. and J. Guter, J. Wyse, C. F. West, J. C. and C. E. Williams; Mr. Wallace, Mr. Craw, and Lieut. Gillum, free mariners.

Dec. 22. A detachment of the 47th and 65th regiments has marched from Chatham barracks to embark at Gravesend for India; a small detachment of dragoons has also marched from Maidstone, to embark for the same destination. Detachments of the 17th and 56th regiments and a small party of dragoons are now at Gravesend to embark for India.

According to the latest accounts from Alexandria, received in Holland, the Pacha of Egypt persisted in his efforts to revive the commerce formerly carried on between that country and the ports of India. No

less than 50 sail had arrived from that quarter at Suva, since the recommencement of this profitable intercourse.

General Vermaoff, the Russian ambassador to the court of Persia, arrived at Tiflis on the 16th of October. His return to the capital of his government is said to have occasioned great joy among the inhabitants.

Petersburgh, Oct. 8.—The Russian Asiatic Company has acquainted the government, that its ships which had returned from China have brought the account, that the emperor of China wishes to constitute resident at his court ambassadors from foreign powers, on the same footing as at the courts of Europe, in order to keep up constant diplomatic relations with them. The emperor Alexander has seized the occurrence, it is added, and has named a minister plenipotentiary. The commercial relations of the two empires are said to increase annually.

A law has passed the second chamber of the States General of the Netherlands with respect to the Tea trade, by the operation of which the import duty upon teas into Holland will not exceed one half per cent, and the export duty will amount only to one-fifth. The following is a copy of this important document.

"We, WILLIAM, by the grace of God, &c. &c. having taken into our consideration the existing differences in the laws respecting the Tea Trade, as they apply to the two principal divisions of the kingdom, judge it expedient that the same ought to be uniform; and recing that the law of the 23d of March, 1815, for the establishment in our Northern Provinces of an exclusive Company for the trade to China, has not been attended with the results which were expected: but that so far from our mercantile or trading subjects having subscribed for shares in the said Company, in the books which have now been fully two years open for that purpose, they have expressed a general wish that the trade in the article of Tea should be thrown open. So We, having heard our Council of State, and with the common consent of the States-General, have thought proper, and resolved, and by these presents do think proper and resolve,

"1. That all the laws now in being relative to the Tea Trade shall be, and the same are hereby withdrawn and abolished.

"2. That the holders of shares in the aforesaid exclusive Company shall be immediately reimbursed the amount paid on their respective subscriptions, together with the interest, at the rate of five per

cent. per annum, from the day on which they were received until that of repayment.

"That under the following regulations the general law of the 3d Oct. 1816, for the levying of duties on imports and exports, shall from henceforward apply to Tea, and that every individual shall be permitted to import Tea into this kingdom, and have the uncontrolled possession thereof, immediately after the payment of the duties thereon, that is to say on Bohea and low Congou Tea, eight florins per 100lbs., on all other kinds of Tea sixteen florins per 100lbs.

"4. That all Teas of which proof shall be given that they are imported direct and in entire cargoes from China, or the Dutch possessions in the East-Indies, for the account of resident subjects, in ships built in this kingdom, the duty shall be only on Bohea and low Congou, two florins ten st. per 100lbs., on all other kinds, five florins per 100lbs.

"5. That Bohea and low Congou Tea shall only be denominated such as are imported unmixed and in whole chests, and in which smaller chests or packages are not included.

"6. That low Congou Tea, even in whole chests, shall be denominated such, if its current value here at the time of its entry shall be, or exceed one guilder per pound; and that all Tea for which entry is made at the low duties, may be taken over by any Officer of the Revenue at one florin per pound, adding twelve per cent. and the duty of the Tea thereto, in conformity to the 223d and 224th articles of the Law of the 3d of October, 1816, as far as these are applicable to the case.

7. That with reference to direct importations of Tea from China, or from the Dutch settlements in the East-Indies, his Majesty shall have the faculty of extending the privileges of Dutch-built ships to foreign bottoms, which, after strict investigation, shall appear to be Dutch property, at the time of the promulgation of this law, and have since continued to be so.

"8. That in case ships of the above two descriptions should not offer in sufficient number, his Majesty may license for one voyage to China, or the Dutch Settlements in the East-Indies, for the importation of a cargo of Tea, but within the period of four years from the promulgation of this Law, any foreign built ships, which, at the time of commencement of such voyage, shall fully appear to be the property of Dutch subjects.

"9. That the holders of licenses granted in consequence of the Resolutions of the 12th of April, 1815, on the importation of Tea for the periodical Public Sales, which were intended to have taken place before the close of the present, or during the course of the next year, the Tea so already imported, or which may be im-

ported on or before the 15th of October, 1818, shall be delivered into the uncontrolled possession of the consignees or Importers, upon payment only of the same duties, which, by the present law, are to be levied on Tea imported direct from China, or from the Dutch Settlements in the East-Indies, in Dutch built ships, for account of resident subjects.

"On the payment of the same duties all Teas already imported, and remaining unsold in the warehouses of the Department of Trade and Colonies, shall be delivered to the Importers.

"10. That Tea exported shall be subject to the duty (called *Tabelle Regt.*) of one-fifth per cent. on the value, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ stivers per 100lbs. at the option of the exporter.

"11. That transit of Tea through the kingdom shall not be allowed.

"12. That in computing the duty upon Tea, the tares to be allowed, provided the packages are of the usual description, shall be, upon chests weighing 110lbs. and upwards, 18 per cent. Upon chests weighing under 110lbs. 25 per cent.

"With reservation, however, of the same remedy as is prescribed in the sixth article of the law of the 3d Oct. 1816, in the case of inadequate tares."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 19. At Stoughton House, Huntingdonshire, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Onslow, of a daughter.
—17. In Hans Place, the lady of Capt. S. P. Hurd, of a daughter.
At Brighton, the lady of Col. Sir Edw. Kerrison, of a daughter.
At his house in Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the lady of Robert Wigram, Esq. M. P. of a son.
Dec. 8. At his house in Gloucester Place, the lady of Col. Hughes, M. P. of a daughter.
—20. At his Lordship's seat, Thorndon, Essex, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Petre, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 22. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. A. Venour, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Helen, daughter of R. Davidson, Esq. of Fimboin, North Britain.
At Marylebone Church, Capt. Knox, to Jane Eliza, youngest daughter of the late G. Grant Gordon, Esq. of Antigua, and niece to the late Sir Willoughby Ashton, Bart.
Nov. 25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Chavall, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of Gen. Watlington, Esq. of Upper Bedford Place.
A few days ago, Lieut. Col. Horace Churchill, of the Grenadier Guards, only son of the late General and Lady Mary Churchill, to Emma Anne, daughter of the late Capt. Finckhams.
At Stokenchurch, by the Rev. the Archdeacon Bishop Joseph Warner Henley, Esq. of Watlington House, in Oxfordshire, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of J. Fane, Esq. of P. for that county, and niece to the Earl of Macclesfield.
At Paris, the Hon. Col. Falkenham, brother to the Earl of Longford and her Grace the Duchess of Wellington, to the Hon. Emily Stephen, daughter of Lord Le Despencer.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 2. At Hamble, Hants, at the house of his son-in-law Capt. Bradley, R. N. Admiral Billy Douglas, in his 87th year.
- Nov. 27. In Burton Street, Albert Gleditses, Esq. late Commander in the East-India Company's Service.
- Dec. 7. In Broad Street, Vice Adm. W. Bligh, F. R. S. of Faringham House, Kent, aged 63.
- At Knowle Farm, near Tonbridge Wells, Stephen Reid, the youngest son of Major Gen. Beatrow, aged 6 months.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Dec. 26, 1817.

Cotton.—There is some appearance of a revival in the demand for every description of Cotton, with the exception of Bengals, which are still very heavy; and, as the supplies are expected to be very extensive, it is generally believed that Bengal Cotton will rate low. The accounts received this morning, from Liverpool and from Manchester, are very favourable as to Cottons.

Sugars.—In consequence of the alteration in the Import-duty on Moscovadoes, which will take place early next month, Sugars were on show on Tuesday and Wednesday last; the sales were very considerable; and, in several instances, rather higher prices were obtained; generally, however, the market could not be stated at any advance, as the holders continued anxious to effect sales. In Refined goods there is little variation in price; the holders are, however, less inclined to sell; and, from the general appearance of the market and the limited supplies, an improvement is expected after the holidays. Molasses are in more request.

Coffee.—There have been no public sales of Coffee this week; the demand by private contract continues very considerable; much speculation has taken place at Liverpool, in anticipation of an advance; the greater proportion of Coffee in this market has been held for some time by speculators.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- Nov. 30.—At Gravesend, Lord Cathcart, Ross, from Bombay.
- Deal, Woodford, Brady, from the Isle of France, and St. Helena.
- Dec. 2.—Ellas, Oliver, from Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena.
- Phoenix, Thompson, from Bengal, and Cape of Good Hope.
- 6.—Gravesend, Sisters, Southwicks, from the Cape of Good Hope.
- Dublin, Staffs, Stirling, from Madeira.
- 7.—Deal, Malabar, Asenough, from Bombay.
- 11.—Dover, Venus, Kilgour, from the Cape of Good Hope.
- 15.—Portsmouth, H. M. S. Melville, from Bombay, the Cape, and St. Helena.
- Deal, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay.
- 18.—Plymouth, Barodine, Transport, Spars, from the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.
- 13.—H. M. S. Iphigenia, from Ceylon.
- 14.—Liverpool, Stentor, Harris, from Brugal.
- Ceres, Brown, from Bengal and Isle of France.
- 25.—Gravesend, Gertrude, Langridge, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Stentor*, Harris, arrived at Liverpool from Bengal, whence she sailed the 21st July, reports that the *John Tubin*, Kennan, for Liverpool, had been repaired, and now coppered, and was to sail in three weeks. The *Willow*, Gruffy, of Hull, and the *Mary Ann*, McClure, of London, were ready for sea. The *Monarch*, Gascoyne, for London, would be ready for sea in a week. The *True Briton*, Head, of Liverpool, and the *Princess Charlotte*, of Whitehaven, were in Dock, repairing, and loading for Liverpool. On 24th of July, passed the *Mistral*, Bristol, of London, at Menapour, having been on the Menapour Sand, but got off with little damage. On the 23d, passed the *Sir James Henry Craig*, Brown, of London, at

Diamond Harbour, having put back with loss of windlass. On the 27th, passed the *Atlas*, Modicaise, of Whitley, at Kedgeree, having lost three anchors on her way down, but was then ready for sea. On the same day the *Victory*, of Whitley, passed Kedgeree upwards. On the 28th, the *George Canning*, of Greenwich, passed upwards. On the 2d of August, off Palmaris, spoke the *Orient*, of London, to Calcutta. On the 4th, off Ganjam, spoke the *Sir Wm. Boscley*, from London and New South Wales, 90 days from Port Jackson, for Calcutta. On the 5th, passed two Company's ships standing up the Bay. On the 10th October spoke the *Astrea*, of Stockholm, Wilson, from Simon's Bay, for St. Helena, out seven days, informed as the *Hannah*, from Liverpool, was at the Cape when he sailed. On the 12th, spoke the *C. 10th*, of Southwold, from the Cape of Good Hope to London, out nine days, in lat. 27. 35. S. lon. 11. 45. E. On the 23d, was boarded by His Majesty's Brig *Leveret*, of St. Helena, who informed as the *Lord Cathcart*, of London, from Calcutta, was put in there for a supply of water and provisions, out 21 days, having made the eastern passage. On the 27th, called at Ascension Island, and spoke the French ship *Thémophile*, for the Isle of France. On the 9th December, spoke the brig *Septimus*, of London, for Newport, out 23 days, in lat. 49. 17. N. lon. 11. 45. W.

Departures.

- Nov. 30.—From Deal, *Bustic* Easton, for Bengal and Madras.
- Dec. 20.—From Deal, *Surat* Castle, Walker, for Bombay.
- Nov. 28.—From Plymouth, *Hedpole*, (S. W.) for St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.
- Dec. 4.—From Columbia, Webb, for Port St. George, Fort William, &c.
- 22.—From Golden Grove, Steele, for the Cape of Good Hope.
- 4.—From Portsmouth, *Mary*, Lusk, Bengal.
- 6.—Male, Lindsay, for the Cape of Good Hope.
- 10.—From Plymouth, Cornwallis, Huntley, for the Cape of Good Hope.
- 23.—Betsey, Duncan, for Madeira.
- 17.—Fort William, Jones, for Bengal and Madras.
- 6.—From Gravesend, Janz, Granger, for Madeira.
- 9.—From Deal, Partridge, Clarkson, for the Cape of Good Hope.
- 20.—From Plymouth, Lord Wellington, Hill, for the Cape of Good Hope and India.
- 16.—From Gravesend, Lord Lyndoch, Templeton, for Rio Janeiro, and Bengal.
- 20.—From Portsmouth, John Palmer, Saunders, for the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal.
- 18.—Cress, Taylor, for Madras and Bengal.
- 17.—From Gravesend, Andersons, Sayers, for Madras.
- 20.—Victoria, Dodman, for Ceylon, Madras, &c.
- Moria, Hornblow, for Bengal and Madras.
- 13.—From Deal, Standard, 800 tons, for Batavia.
- 19.—From Gravesend, Mulpene, Manghan, for Bombay.
- 20.—John, Popplewell, Madeira, &c.
- 21.—From Portsmouth, Lady Castlereagh, Welden, for New South Wales.
- 19.—From Cowes, Jane, Quarr, for Bengal.
- 23.—La Seine, Haussen, for Bengal.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

General Post Office, Dec. 27, 1817.

Packet Mails will be dispatched to the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, by the *Norfolk*, Capt. Edwards. The detention at the Cape not to exceed seven days.—Letters will be in time on the 5th Jan.

Packet Mails will be dispatched to Madras direct, by the *Winstead*, Capt. Young.—Letters in time on 30th inst.

Packet Mails will be dispatched to Bombay, by the *Hon. Company's ship Canning*, Capt. Patterson.—Sailed from Gravesend 28th inst. for the Downs.

His Majesty's ship *Fenestria* will take Packet Mails to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.—Letters in time on 30th inst.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal lb.	0 3 6	to 0 5 9	Turnerick, Bengal... cwt.	1 3 0	1 1 0
Coffee, Java cwt.	4 14 0	5 13 0	— China cwt.	1 13 0	1 18 0
— Cheribon cwt.	4 14 0	5 0 0	Zedary cwt.		
— Bourbon cwt.	4 14 0	5 3 0	Galls, in Surtis cwt.	11 0 0	12 0 0
Mocha cwt.	5 0 0	6 10 0	— Blue cwt.	13 10 0	14 0 0
Cotton, Surat cwt.	0 1 2	0 1 4	Indigo, Blue lb.		
— Extra ditto cwt.	0 1 3	0 1 7	— Blue and Violet cwt.	0 5 6	0 10 0
— Bengal cwt.	0 0 11	0 1 1	— Pale and Violet cwt.	0 8 6	0 9 0
— Borneo cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 4	— Fine Violet cwt.	0 8 5	0 8 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto cwt.	0 7 0	0 8 3
Alum, Epithia cwt.	3 0 0	10 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper cwt.	0 7 3	0 8 0
Ambrox, Surt cwt.	4 13 0	5 3 0	— Good Ditto cwt.	0 7 3	0 7 6
Bark, Renda cwt.	3 0 0	5 10 0	— Fine Copper cwt.	0 7 3	0 7 6
— Urechnei, or Fucal cwt.	3 10 0	8 0 0	— Good Ditto cwt.	0 7 0	0 7 3
Campfire untreated cwt.	13 0 0	15 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto cwt.	0 5 3	0 5 7
Cardamoms, Malabar lb.	0 3 0	0 8 0	— Ordinary cwt.	0 5 6	0 6 0
— Cayenne cwt.	0 5 0	0 7 0	— Fine Madras cwt.	0 6 0	0 8 6
Cassia, India cwt.	13 10 0	17 10 0	Rice cwt.	1 1 0	1 5 0
— Laguna cwt.	10 0 0	13 0 0	Safflower cwt.	3 13 0	6 10 0
Castor Oil lb.	0 1 3	0 4 0	Sago cwt.	1 10 0	1 15 0
China Root cwt.	3 0 0		Salpêtre, Refined cwt.	4 8 0	
Coculus Indicus cwt.	2 8 0	2 13 0	Silk, Bengal Skin lb.	1 7 2	1 8 11
Columba Root cwt.	2 13 0	2 15 0	— Neri cwt.	1 12 0	5 3 11
Dragon's Blood cwt.	22 0 0	31 0 0	— Ditto White cwt.		
Gum Ammoniac, lump cwt.			— China cwt.	1 5 7	1 13 4
— Arabic cwt.	4 0 0	0 0 0	— Oganize cwt.	2 10 0	3 3 0
— Assafetida cwt.	7 0 0	15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon lb.	0 11 4	0 13 1
— Benjamin cwt.	8 0 0	68 0 0	— Cloves cwt.	0 2 3	0 3 9
— Anisi cwt.	8 8 0	10 0 0	— Bourbon cwt.		
— Garbanum cwt.			— Mac cwt.	0 8 8	0 9 6
— Gambogium cwt.	13 0 0	18 0 0	— Nutmegs cwt.	0 5 11	0 6 1
— Myrrh cwt.	6 10 0	7 0 0	— Ginger cwt.	0 5 0	2 10 0
— Olibanum cwt.	6 5 0	8 0 0	— Pepper, Company's cwt.	0 6 9	
Lat Lake cwt.	0 1 0	0 3 0	— Pringle cwt.	0 0 8	
— Dy cwt.	0 5 0	0 6 0	— White cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 1
— Sheti, Black cwt.			Sugar, Yellow cwt.	2 2 0	2 3 0
— Shetted cwt.			— White cwt.	2 2 0	2 10 0
— Stick cwt.			— Brown cwt.	1 15 0	1 18 0
Musk, China cwt.	0 18 0	1 3 0	Tea, Boha lb.	0 2 0	0 2 8
Nax Vomica cwt.	1 4 0	1 10 0	— Congou cwt.	0 2 11	0 3 6
Oil Cassia cwt.	0 1 6	0 1 8	— Sonchong cwt.	0 3 8	0 4 3
— Cloves cwt.	0 12 0	0 18 0	— Camph cwt.	0 3 2	0 3 7
— Cloves cwt.	0 3 0		— Tawky cwt.	0 3 0	0 3 6
— Mace cwt.	0 1 4	0 1 6	— Pekin cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0
— Nutmegs cwt.	0 1 4	0 1 6	— Hoon Skin cwt.	0 3 0	0 4 2
Opium lb.			— Hyson cwt.	0 4 4	0 5 9
— Rhubarb cwt.	0 4 6	0 11 6	— Gunpowder cwt.		
— Sal Ammoniac cwt.	5 3 0		Turnerickshell cwt.	1 16 0	2 0 0
— Senna lb.	0 1 6	0 2 6	Woods, Saunders Red lb.	11 0 0	11 11 9
Turnerick, Java cwt.	1 13 0	1 18 0			

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 9 January—Prompt 10 April.

Licensed.—Cotton-wool, 9,780 bales.

On Thursday, 12 January—Prompt 20 February.

Prohibited Goods in Passage by sundry Ships arrived in 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1817; also sundry Lots of ditto sold in former Sales and remaining untreated, and sundry unclaimed Lots.

On Monday, 15 January—Prompt 17 April.

Company's.—Raw Silk, 1,872 bales.

Licensed.—Raw silk, 200 bales.

On Thursday, 22 January—Prompt 24 April.

Company's.—Java Coffee.

Licensed.—Coffee and Sugar.

On Monday, 2 February—Prompt 24 April.

Private Trade.—Bandanoses—Callicoca—Rommals—Taffates—Nankens—China wrought Silks—Maltra Handkerchiefs—Longcloths—Sallampores.

On Tuesday, 10 February—Prompt 8 May.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmeg—Black and White Pepper.

Private Trade and Licensed.—Cinnamon—Ginger—Sago—Oil of Cassia—Indian Ink—Lat Lake—Lat Dy—shellack—Cardamoms—Aloes—Assafetida—Tamarinds—Chillies—Tincal—Buffalo and Deer Horns—Red Saunders—Rattans—Black and White Pepper—Cocoa-nut Oil.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

CARGO of the Mary, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Company's.—Cape Madeira Wine, 120 pipes.

Indian Securities and Exchanges.

No alteration since our last.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1817.

1817.	Bank.	5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Vary.	Long.	Irish.	3 p. Cent.	India.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea.	New Ditto.	4 p. Cent.	India.	Ex. Imp.	Consols.	Lottery.	1817.
Nov. 26	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	20p	84 1/2	19 10 0	Nov. 26
27	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	19 20p	84 1/2	—	27
28	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	97 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	—	28
29	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	98 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	19 10 0	29
Dec. 1	290 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	247	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	18 20p	84 1/2	19 10 0	Dec. 1
2	290 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	97 1/2	—	18 20p	84 1/2	—	2
3	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	243	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	18 10p	83 1/2	—	3
4	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	247	—	—	—	94 1/2	—	19 17p	83 1/2	19 10 0	4
5	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	96p	—	17 18p	83 1/2	19 10 0	5
6	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	19 20p	84 1/2	21 19 0	6
7	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	21 19 0	7
8	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	—	8
9	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	99p	—	19 21p	84 1/2	—	9
10	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	—	10
11	293	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	19 20p	84 1/2	—	11
12	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	21 19 0	12
13	294 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 20p	83 1/2	—	13
14	294 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	18 20p	83 1/2	—	14
15	294 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100p	—	17 21p	84 1/2	—	15
16	—	83 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100p	—	17 19p	84 1/2	21 19 0	16
17	294 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	17 19p	84 1/2	—	17
18	294 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 1/2	—	17 20p	83 1/2	—	18
19	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 1/2	—	19 20p	83 1/2	—	19
20	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 20p	83 1/2	—	20
21	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	20 17p	82 1/2	—	21
22	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	—	19 16p	82 1/2	—	22
23	—	81 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	15 12p	81 1/2	—	23
24	288 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I perceive by an essay which I lately perused in one of the volumes of the Asiatic Researches, and also by an article in your last publication, that a question which I had long since considered as completely settled, namely, the situation of the Palibothra of the antients, is again revived and rendered a subject of further doubt and controversy. Having resided many years on the very spot which had till now, upon the authority of the late Sir William Jones, been considered the site of that celebrated city, it may perhaps be satisfactory to the learned and to the public to state what I know of the subject, and which I hope may have some weight in setting the question completely at rest. Not long after my arrival at Patna, in the year 1775, I became intimately acquainted with a Brahman of the name of Suboor Tewarry, who was universally considered the most learned Pundit in that part of India, and whose opinions, in all cases of difficulty in questions of Hindoo law, were received as oracles, and never disputed. This respectable man paid me a visit

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one day whilst I was in the act of perusing Rennell's memoir to his first map of India; this happened sometime in the year 1777. I thought this afforded a favorable opportunity of endeavouring to ascertain if he could throw any light upon a point of so much importance, and I accordingly stated the circumstance to him at length, from that memoir. He told me that no place under the name of Palibothra was known to him, or mentioned in any of their books; but that the present city of Patna, formerly called Patalaputra, and, as he pronounced it, Pataliputhra, had once been the residence of a dynasty of the supreme monarchs of India, about the time mentioned in our authorities. This very remarkable coincidence of names struck me so forcibly that I could not but recognize this celebrated city; yet one difficulty still remained to be cleared up before my mind could be completely satisfied. Palibothra of ancient authors is stated to have been situated at the conflux of a large river with the Ganges: the city of Patna does not at present answer that description; it does not stand upon the conflux of two

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rivers. It is true that the Fulgoo unites its waters with the Ganges at the town of Futwah, under the name of the Futwah Nullah, a little to the east of Patna, and Futwah itself may be considered as one of its suburbs; but this is not a large stream even in the rainy season, and in the dry season is nearly a stagnant water, having little or no current. My learned friend then acquainted me, that though this was not the case at present, yet it was otherwise in former times, for that the river Soane, which now flows into the Ganges at Moneer, upwards of twenty miles to the westward of Patna, formerly united its waters with that river at the present Bankypoor Nullah; and he assured me that it was not more than six hundred years from the present time that it had deserted its former bed and taken its present course: he also declared that both history and tradition placed this remarkable fact beyond all doubt. Here then we have a city coming up, both in name and situation, to the Palibothra of the antients, and, as described by Pliny, standing at the conflux of a river of the third order with the Ganges, for such is the Soane, which has its source in the same chain of mountains with the Nerbuddah, pursuing an opposite direction of several hundred miles. That the Soane has changed its course is further corroborated by other collateral circumstances, as I shall further briefly state, and which I think places the fact beyond all doubt. In the course of those hunting excursions with which we used to amuse ourselves in the cold season, in that part of the country to the west of Patna, which forms the angle between these rivers, I had frequently observed numerous slight elevations, depressions and occasional sandy tracts even at this day but thinly clothed with a stunted vegetation, in various parts of the plain forming that angle; but after the in-

formation I had received, I viewed them with more minute attention, and I found my learned friend's declaration corroborated and confirmed at every step I took: the former course of that river could be distinctly traced in many places, and the inhabitants of the country were unanimous in the traditionary history of the fact. I had traversed the whole surface in all directions, for a space of not less than thirty miles, for many years, and the reply to my questions wherever I went was invariably the same. There is a small town in that part of the country called Decanpoor, which in English means a habitation upon a river. This place stands upon one of those elevations I had remarked. I questioned the inhabitants how they came to call their town by a name so little adapted to its situation; the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, for they all asserted that the Soane had formerly flowed directly below, and that the hollow I saw, to which they pointed, was its former bed. Every traveller who has passed the city of Patna by water must have noticed the nature of the bank of the river, which, from the suburb of Noongolah on the east, to the further extremity of Bankypoor on the west, an extent of six or seven miles, consists entirely of an uniform mass of bricks, broken pottery, rubbish and ruins, from the margin of the water to the surface on which the city now stands, an elevation of more than forty feet in many places. This circumstance proves it to have been a place of great antiquity, and the present abrupt state of its banks likewise sufficiently proves that it extended in former times a considerable way into the present bed of the river, which still continues its encroachments, in defiance of the various means made use of by the inhabitants to counteract the evil; and this will naturally account for the breadth of

the modern city bearing so little proportion to its extreme length from east to west, which I have no doubt was otherwise in antient times. Now, when all the above circumstances come to be candidly considered; namely, the testimony of my learned friend, founded upon history and tradition, of the change of the course of the Soane; the vestiges of the former bed of that river still to be distinctly traced in many parts of the surface of the country, forming the angle between both rivers; the universal testimony of the inhabitants themselves of this remarkable circumstance; the nature of the present bank of the Ganges, consisting entirely of artificial materials for an extent of so many miles, and the very striking similarity of its antient name as written and pronounced by the learned natives themselves with that of our authorities; I think we cannot fail to recognize in the Pataliputra of the Brahmins, the far famed Palibothra of the antients.

The late Sir William Jones has the credit of having first made this discovery, and I believe the literary world has been disposed to acquiesce in the authority of that learned man; but it will be seen that my attention was first drawn to this interesting subject several years before his arrival in the country, from a perusal of the memoir to Major Rennell's excellent map of India, as I have already stated. I made no secret of this; but, on the contrary, I communicated the circumstance to many of my most intimate friends; and I well recollect having done so to Mr. Thomas Law, the

late Colonel Lewis Smith, and subsequently to Mr. now Sir George Barlow; all, long before Sir William Jones's arrival; and considering the importance of it to the learned, that it should be more generally known, I took an early opportunity of writing an account of it to Mr. James Harris, a member of council under the old government, with whom I was in correspondence, brother-in-law to Major Rennell, with a request that he would make it known to that gentleman, and it is very possible I may yet have a copy of that letter in my possession; but of this I cannot speak positively, as I have long since destroyed most of my India papers, and my absence from town precludes an immediate reference: however, upon my return to England, I found, upon inquiry of Major Rennell, the communication had not been made to that gentleman. I have no wish to wrest from Sir William Jones the credit of this discovery; the world will be more disposed to admit it upon the authority of a name of such celebrity, than upon any thing that can be stated by so humble and obscure an individual as myself. In point of fact it belongs to neither of us, but to the learned geographer exclusively, who first suggested the idea. My sole object is the establishment of truth, and should you think the above statement of circumstances has that tendency, and deserving a place in your miscellany, it is much at your service.

W. Young.

Weymouth, Dec. 13, 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In endeavouring to trace up to their original sources the moral phenomena which the histories of various nations present, we

cannot but be struck with the fact, that the most important changes, and circumstances the most intimately operative upon all the feel-

ings and capacities of our nature, have been induced upon enormous masses of the population of our globe, by causes and influences so subtle, that in many instances the cotemporary witnesses of their existence appear not to have comprehended their tendency; or, as with respect to the majority, no unravelling clue remains amidst the darkness of irrecoverable ages.

This indeed is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that laws and measures have been adopted, times without number, in their action upon society producing a result precisely the reverse of that intended, whilst in casting an attentive eye over the pages of history, we discover not a few cases in which the vastest national revolutions and changes quite unlooked for in the condition of society, have been brought to pass by the prevalence of opinions whose silent progress was unobserved for ages. The philosophers and statesmen were intent upon other systems.

Man being left by his creator a free agent, the possessor of reasoning faculties, cannot but discover the deepest interest in the investigation of the causes of mental thralldom. By what arts, what deep working machinery of delusion, have the minds of millions become enslaved to men their fellows, by the usurping assumptions of hierarchies. The elucidation of every scheme which has at any time been employed by more subtle minds for the erection of spiritual masterdoms, ought certainly, if it have any appearance of probability, to claim the attention due to the beacon that warns from the quicksands, under which the liberties and happiness of ages and nations lie engulfed and buried.

I allow the original causes of the domination of the Brahmans to be a subject incapable of historic demonstration; but should a few facts combine to illustrate each other, and afford a probable foundation for the accuracy of my deduction;

should it also be borne out by the appearance of collateral evidence in other systems, the nature of the question is in itself so important, that it would be sufficiently valuable, were this communication to engage the attention of some more extensive writer, who would pursue the parallel and elucidate the proposition at greater length.

We may venture to assert that by far the most prominent feature in the mental character of man, savage or civilised, is a propensity, when his own powers fail, to resort to magic: a consciousness of his own weakness uniting with a strong desire to pry into futurity, produces it almost universally. Writers of every age have recorded its extent, philosophers have examined its origin and bearings, statesmen have employed its influence, and the most superficial narrator of the manners of foreign people is sure to describe its modes. It will be better here to explain the extent to which I conceive the word *magic* is applicable. Our standard lexicographer Johnson defines magic as "the art of putting in action the power of spirits;" and, as a logical consequence, adds, "it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magic." This definition, until some one shew reason to the contrary, I shall hold to be correct. It is very apparent, I conceive, that it applies accurately to every ceremonial and other circumstance to which the idea of inherent virtue is attached; for whatever is effected in the moral or material worlds must be either the consequence of the appointed laws of Providence, in the one case operating by the influence of education or persuasion, and in the other by mechanical or chemical power; or it must be the consequence of magic; every exertion of which may be considered as superseding the regular laws of existence.

Pretensions to and a belief in magic have ever prodigiously been

prevalent among the Hindus. That ancient wisdom of the east, which was celebrated even by the writers of Greece and Rome, owed its honors among the philosophers, perhaps, to the discoveries in the sciences reached by superior minds even in those early times; but with the ignorant to the terrific powers assumed by a set of designing men, and was mistaken by them for the virtue of the incantation muttered over their benediction and their curse. These reflections, Mr. Editor, passed in my mind on reading the ixth, xth and xith chapters of L'Abbé Dubois' Description of the People of India, a publication which without attempting to dictate, I cannot but allow myself to say, it would be desirable to see reviewed in your Journal, as containing an apparently authentic body of useful information. In those chapters L'Abbé produces much that is new concerning the *Gurus* or bishops, the *Purohitas* or officiating priests of Hinduism, and their *Mantras*, or forms of incantatory prayer. These are the chief orders in that hierarchy whose method of usurpation we are now to examine.

We may reasonably presume, that the opinions which bind the present Hindu race in infatuated subjugation to the priesthood, were the same also employed by the original impostors for the erection of their authority. Now where a belief in magic is general throughout a country, it is very evident that the man, or the body of men, who should possess sufficient address to claim successfully a superior knowledge in these preternatural capacities, would in the nature of things, by means of that very impression, become the hierophants, the legislators, and the despots of the land. Such we find to be the case; the generality of the Brahmans have the reputation of being conversant with these tremendously potent formularies, so as fully to justify the Sanskrita strophe

which is often in their mouths, importing that "all the universe is under the power of the gods; the gods are subject to the power of the Mantras; the Mantras are under the power of the Brahmans; the Brahmans are therefore our gods." The argument, adds L'Abbé, is regular in form, and the conclusion technical; and accordingly, in many books, as I have elsewhere mentioned, they are called the *Terrestrial Gods*!

I would endeavour then to account for the unlimited sway the Brahman hierarchy has assumed over the consciences, I had almost said, the *natures* of their followers, by supposing it to have been gradually achieved by insinuatively disseminating a popular belief in the peculiar force of their formularies; at the same time claiming what the possessor of such wonder-working rites might do with a good grace, the exclusive right of their due administration: for it does not seem likely that the claims of any class of men upon the privileges and honors of a prescriptive priesthood could have been otherwise secured, had not that course been adopted which after ages have shewn too strong a propensity to copy, and a wondrous value, virtue, and efficacy been claimed for their ceremonials. Thus the priest and all his system became enshrined in the affections, the hopes, and terrors of the populace; and very soon the car of these divinities was dragged, by the force of superstition, over the prostrate minds and happiness of the whole land.

With respect to the collateral evidence fairly deducible from the history of other systems, it would occupy by far too many of your pages were I to adduce the circumstantial details; suffice it to say, that an examination of the Christian writers, from the earliest fathers downwards, will convince every impartial person, that faith in the efficacy of ceremonies, and

in the priestly authority, were simultaneous and co-operative, till both were consummated in the exaltation and magnification of the Romish see. It scarcely need be added, in the Greek church the case was similar.

Such then I take to be the course of the origin and consolidation of Brahmanic power, and of the papal power; and were such a hydra ever to attempt (*ACH YEDAITO*) to rear its accursed heads over the British throne and people, what more ready way could be devised, than to persuade us that to this body of men is delegated authority to admit into the state of salvation, by means of certain rites to be by them duly administered?

To return however and to conclude, consider for a moment the awful character with which such a set of beings have become invested, the powers with which they are armed. Their Mantras

can enchain the gods; their liturgies by an inherent benediction can infuse the moral virtues and energies to bless into water and stones; their curse can suspend or invert the laws of nature; their words can raise chimeras and horrors which sometimes shake nature to dissolution, or hopes as wild and profitless; and as the acme, the perfection of their functions, their legislative authority abolishing the canons of reason and conscience, can transmute vice to virtue; and oh, wondrous alchemy, make virtue to be vice! Truly enough these are gods! for to all the intents and purposes of moral government, the being who is invested with such faculties is, to those who confess his sway, a Deity; and not only so, but in arrogating such sway, he arrogates a superiority to that Being whose laws he dares to disarrange or modify.

CIVIS,

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Presuming that your pages are open to the representations and claims of the Company's servants, I shall without further apology beg leave to lay the case of myself and other retired captains and subalterns before you, in the fond hope, that it will speedily attract the attention and support of many considerate directors and proprietors. The fact is, that many captains, lieutenants, and ensigns of the three presidencies have from unpropitious circumstances, such as wounds, or confirmed bad health, been compelled to retire upon full, but more generally upon half-pay, greatly against their inclinations; whereas, had their constitutions enabled them longer to withstand the climate of India for higher promotion in the service, they would thereby have acquired some sort of independence for the decline of life in this country. This

however having been prevented by untoward events, all such retired officers will, I am sure, unite with me in feelings of gratitude, if the honorable court will only be pleased to put us upon the same additional pay, as is now enjoyed by the captains, lieutenants, and ensigns in the royal service, and which was so humanely granted during the late war by the Duke of York, from a conviction of the inadequacy of their former rates of pay. This augmentation to retired captains and subalterns, cannot in its aggregate prove any great object to the Honorable Company, whose territories have become so wonderfully extended within these few years, by the energy and wisdom of their governors, and the valour, skill, and discipline of their officers and troops. No claim to increased pay can be made by higher ranks of officers, because

it was not allowed in the royal service; besides, the present pay of field and general officers enables them to support the appearance of gentlemen, and proves a considerable aid in the maintenance of a family.

Your insertion of this plain representation, will confer a lasting favour upon many deserving men, who being residents in various distant parts, have it not in their power to adopt the usual and more respectful mode, by petition to the court of directors.

I have not a list of the King's service by me, whereby to assimilate the pay of the two services, but if you will take the trouble to ascertain it, and add it in a * *Postscript* it will elucidate my meaning more clearly, and in common justice our

officers ought to be put upon the same footing.

Many retired officers, subscribers to the Bengal orphan fund from its first adoption, are in utter ignorance of the present state of that institution; if the next Journal was to contain some account of its present funds, with any alterations in behalf of orphans, it would prove highly satisfactory to every subscriber at home, and serve as a direction to individuals in this country having charge of such children.—Yours,

A RETIRED SUBALTERN OF THE
BENGAL ARMY.

London, 26th Dec. 1817.

* We shall endeavour shortly to present the required information in detail.—*Ed.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The first few sentences of some of Demosthenes and Cicero's most finished orations are composed in a rhythmical style, which approaches nearer to the measured cadence of poetry than prose; and *their* elegant taste could make a prudent use of such a license. But the Greek or Latin scholar equally well knows to what abuse the rhetoricians of the Lower Empire turned this privilege, and how soon, in the consequent corruption of them, they rendered the text of their respective classics a dead language.

In my essay before the last, I stated that the Persian was the language of knowledge and commerce throughout all the civilized parts of the East; and, like the French in Europe, is esteemed, and is, in fact, in a superior degree, the oriental language of polite literature and social intercourse: but when I stated its duration, as a classical language, to have been for a period of five hundred years, and that I dated

its corruption from the era of the Anwari Soheili, in the beginning of our sixteenth century, I meant that observation only to imply that the عبارت رنگین *Ibarāti Rangeen*, or florid style of that work, when compared with the Ibarāti Latif لطیف, or more simple prose style of Sadi and his contemporaries, was what the pompous phraseology and measured periods of Johnson's English is to the middle style of Addison's; and this may be best exemplified by quoting a few passages at random, say from No. 128 of his Rambler: " .. In the condition of men it frequently happens, that grief and anxiety lie hid under the golden robes of prosperity, and the gloom of calamity is cleared by secret radiations of hope and comfort; as in the works of nature the bog is sometimes covered with flowers, and the mine concealed in the barren crags!"—Again:—" If we may judge by the account which may be obtained of every

"man's fortune from others, it
 "may be concluded, that we are
 "all placed in an *elysian region*,
 "overspread with the *luxuriance*
 "of plenty, and fanned by the
 "breezes of *felicity*:"—Again,
 speaking of the ladies being ex-
 "empt from care and sorrow:—
 "they must know only the changes
 "of more vivid and more gentle
 "joys; their life *must always move*
 "either to the *slow or sprightly*
 "*melody of the lyre of gladness*;
 "they can never assemble but to
 "pleasure, and retire but to peace!"

—Again, in No. 117, speaking of
 the disposition of vulgar minds to
 ridicule and villify what they can-
 not comprehend, which is too of-
 ten the case of our small wits in re-
 ference to oriental writers, he says:
 —"The student, who brings with
 "him into a clamorous multitude
 "the timidity of *recluse specula-*
 "tion, and has never hardened
 "his front in public life, or ac-
 "customed his passions to the vi-
 "cissitudes and accidents, the tri-
 "umphs and defects of *mixt con-*
 "versation, will blush at the *stare*
 "of *petulant incredulity*, and suffer
 "himself to be driven, by a can-
 "nonade of laughter, from the
 "*fortresses of demonstration*."—
 Thus might two or three examples
 be copied from any number of his
Ramblers; which would well nigh
 persuade me he had imitated them
 from the *Anwari Soheili*, were I
 not aware that with writers of dis-
 tant climes and wide-removed
 times, a similarity of genius and
 circumstances naturally leads to
 a similarity of sentiment and dic-
 tion. Latterly, Johnson seemed
 aware of the vicious tendency of
 this style of writing; and in his
 composition of the lives of the
 British poets, having occasion to
 study the English classics of Queen
 Anne's reign, after in some parts
 a rather surly critique on Addison
 and his writings, he has taste
 enough to make the *amende ho-*
 "norable, by declaring: "whoever
 "wishes to attain an English style,

"familiar but not coarse, and ele-
 "gant but not ostentatious, must
 "give his days and nights to the
 "volumes of Addison!"

When by orders from the Court
 of Directors, it was proposed in
 1796 to establish an academy at
 Calcutta, for teaching the oriental
 languages to the young civil and
 military servants, I was questioned
 by an active promoter of it, and
 excellent practical scholar, Francis
 Gladwin, Esq. about the best fa-
 miliar form of a Persian dialect,
 I then recommended his collating
 and printing the *Anwari Soheili*,
 as an admirable system of ethics
 and jurisprudence carried on
 throughout fourteen books, in a
 style of question and answer, and
 all its valuable maxims exempli-
 fied by familiar stories, in a supe-
 rior manner to what we have in
 any language, antient or modern.
 A few years afterwards, a more
 energetic government carried the
 orders of the Directors into effect
 on rather an expensive scale, which
 Lord Minto's good sense econo-
 mised, by retaining the useful and
 more appropriate parts, and trans-
 ferring the Greek and Latin back
 to Europe; which, in imitation of
 Oxford, have since flourished at
 their academies of Haileybury and
 Addiscombe, not only to the al-
 most total exclusion of *philosophy*
 and *mathematics*, but also of the
Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani
languages. Among other oriental
 classics, Mr. Gladwin had ac-
 cordingly a correct copy of the
Anwari Soheili printed for the use
 of the Calcutta academy; and a
 respectable reprint of that has
 since issued from the Company's
 press at Hertford.

The Persians pride themselves
 on three most antient and national
 inventions; that of ciphering; the
 game of chess; and what we call
Pilpay's fables. The history of this
 last is shortly, that this work form-
 ed the basis of the Will of Ho-
 shang, the second of the Peshda-
 dian dynasty of Persian kings, a

copy of which Dabishlim, a king of Hindustan, discovered hid under the earth, in consequence of a dream, and, curious enough, was obliged to get a Hebrew doctor to interpret it into Hindi. About the year A.D. 560, Nushirowan procured a copy of this from India, and had it translated into Pahlavi; and, by practising its maxims of jurisprudence, got the title of the Just King. After the overthrow of his dynasty, and the establishment of the Khalifat at Baghdad, Abū Jafier Mansūr, of the house of Abbas, had the Pahlavi copy, A. H. 140, translated into Arabic: and on the decline of the Khalifat, Nasir, the third king of the Samani dynasty, got Rodaki, the poet, to turn it, A. H. 313, into modern Persian verse; as also did Bahram Shah, of the Ghaznovi dynasty, into prose, by Abu'l Maani, the son of Abd-ul-Majid, A. H. 512, and this is the copy generally known by the name of Kalilah and Dumnah, or the Two Jackals, that act as chief characters in the early parts of its dialect. This copy continued in vogue till the time of Sultan Hussain, fourth in descent from Omar Shaikh, the second son of Timūr, when his prime minister got Hussain Waez Kashifi to modernize it, A. D. 1505, under the name of the Anwari Soheili, or the Emanations of the Star Canopus. Abu'l Fazil, the able prime minister of Achar, towards the end of our sixteenth century, compressed this work, and giving it the title of *Ayātī Dānish*, or the Touch-stone of Knowledge, endeavoured vainly to su-

persede the Anwari Soheili, which is, notwithstanding, likely to endure as long as the Persian language lasts; and making a liberal allowance for that hyperbolic strain, the peculiar privilege of oriental apologue, is, taking it altogether, one of the most elegant and valuable works in it.

Accordingly, it is not so much to find fault with a Demosthenes and Cicero, a Doctor Johnson and a Hussain Waez Kashifi, that I notice this peculiarity in their styles; for I consider them to have been respectively masters of the elegancies of their mother tongues, as to guard the young student against the meretricious ornaments and bold innovations of a set of humble imitators of each, who, in their lofty periods, splendid passages, and tinsel imagery, seem more ambitious of sound than of sense, of admiration than of comprehension, and of being quoted for manner rather than of being useful for matter.

In the course of these essays, I have had frequent occasion to remark on, and have quoted several examples in proof of the characteristic simplicity and genuine humour with which Sadi tells a story; yet the introduction of his *Gulistan*, particularly the first part of it, is a string of *فکرات* *Fikrat*, or this sort of rhythmical periods, which are so similar in cadence, and even rhyme, to verses of poetry, that Gentius was not so much to blame for mistaking and arranging some of them, in his Latin translation of that elegant work, as couplets of verse.

فرش باد صبارا گفت تا فرش زمردین بگسرد * و دایه ابر بهاری را
فرمود تا نبات نبات را درمهد زمین بیورود * و درختان را بخلعت نوروزی
قیام سبز ورق در بر گرفته * و اطفال شاعر را بقدم موسم ربیع کلاه
شگوفه بر سر نهاده * عصاره تازی بقدرتش شهد فایق گشته * و تخم
خرما بتریش نخل باسق شده *

God directs his chamberlain the breech of dawn to spread abroad its emerald carpet, and he orders his handmaid the vernal cloud to rock to sleep the infant herbage in the cradle of the earth: as a new year's day garment he covers the bosom of the trees with a mantle of verdant foliage, and in celebration of the approaching spring he crowns the tender and shooting twigs with garlands of smiling flowers: by his mighty power the juice of the vine tendril waxes sweet as virgin honey, and through his fostering culture the kernel of the date rises into a stately palm.

The above passage comprehends, as may be observed, three *fikrats* or periods. Most part of this introduction is written in a like splendid style, and in the hands of Sadi we can excuse such an occasional sacrifice of the elegancies of simplicity, which, if it verges on the excellence of poetry, at the same time steers clear of the ostentation of bombast: not so the compositions of the present race of Mirzas and Munshees of Persia and Hindustan, as every Persian scholar, who like myself has had occasion to interpret their letters to a military commanding officer in the field, ignorant as he in common is of the Persian lan-

guage, and wade through twenty or thirty lines, nay sometimes pages of mere verbiage, before he can reach the couple of lines that contain the cream of his long letter; and as this verbiage materially differs, according to the respective ranks of the parties as equals, superiors, or inferiors, scarce any native prince or nobleman, however accomplished otherwise, and still less a European gentleman, can manage his correspondence, whatever be the subject of it, without the assistance of one of those masters of this unmeaning jargon and intolerable verbiage.

In his Persian Grammar, Sir William Jones has translated a *حکایت* or fable from the Anvari Soheili, with his usual accuracy and elegance; and by his recommendation of this work so long ago as the year 1793, I had translated the whole of it; and shall conclude with quoting that which is the first *Hikayat* or fable of the book, and scarcely yields to any in elegance and beauty; and the first few lines, as splendid specimens of the *Fikrat* or rhythmical periods, I shall copy in the original Persian,

دو کیوتر با یکدیگر در آشیانه دمساز بودند * و در کاشانه همراز * نه
از غبار اغیار بر خاطر ایشان گردی * و نه از محنت روزگار در دل ایشان
دردی * به آب و دانه قناعت کرده * و چون درویشان گوشه نشین
طریق توکل سپرده * یکی را بازنده نام بود و دیگری را نوازنده و هر دو
شام و سحر باتفاق یکدیگر نعمات موزون سرائیدندی * و گاه بیگاه
بالحان روح افزا سجعهای گوناگون ترتیب کردند *

بیاد روی بتی کنج عزلی داریم * بعشقش از همه عالم فراغت داریم
روزگار بر موافقت آن دیوار غمگسار حسد برد و چشم زخم زمانه بر آن دو
همدم فرزانه کار کرد

فلک را غیر از این خود نیست کاری * که یاری را جدا سازد ز یاری

King Dabishlim having understood, from a perusal of King Hoshang's testamentary will, that the book of Sage Advice was to be got at Sirandip, or Ceylon,

resolves on undertaking a journey thither for it; when his Vizier, in dissuasion, says: "It behoves a prudent man not to exchange comfort for trouble, not to

risk the cash he has in store in the vain hope of increasing it by trade, nor voluntarily to resign that respect he can make sure of at home for the scorn he must encounter in a foreign land, least he meet the same misadventures that befel a certain dove." Dabishlim asked how was this story? The Vizier replied, I have heard that two doves were the fondchums of the same nest, and loving confidants of each other's secrets: the dust of jealousy had never sullied their mind, nor the anguish of calamity vexed their soul, but they lived content with the fountain stream and simple grain, and sat resigned to the dispensations of Providence like hermits in the corner of a cell. One of them was called Bazindah, and the other Novazindah; and at even and dawn they would be chanting in concert some cheerful lay, and early or late carolling the soul-enlivening strain of modulated melody:—In the recollection of that idol's lovely face I can withdraw into retirement, and from affection for her forego a whole world.

Fortune began to envy the unanimity of those two grief-consoling friends, and the cankering eye of time to prey upon the

sincerity of their harmonizing dispositions:—Heaven has sure no other aim in view, than to sow dissention betwixt you and me; notwithstanding the vast prospect of the sky, it cannot bear to see two inmates agree.

Having become desirous of seeing foreign parts, Bazindah observed to his mate and said; how long are we to loiter in the same nest, and pass our time in one abode? For my part I wish to wander over the world for a while, and to put in practice the Almighty command:—*tell mankind, ye must journey over the earth*:—for by travelling many strange sights are to be seen, and much experience is to be gained. Philosophers tell us, *that a march is the harbinger of victory*: till it issue from its scabbard, the sword cannot get chaanguined in the field of heroes; and till it turn its hand into a foot, the pen cannot write the lines of elegant composition on the pages of existence. The sky, which is constantly in motion, domineers over all; and the earth, which is always at rest, is trodden under foot and kicked at by high and low.

بجرم خاک و بگردون نکاد باید کرد * که این کجاست ز آرام و آن کجا ز سفر

Behold this globe of dust and that azure sky, and see what the one gets by standing still and the other by moving.

سفر مربی مرید است و آستانه جاد * سفر خزانه مالست و اوستاد هنر

درخت اگر متحرک شدی ز جای بجای * نه جوراره کشیده و نه جفای تبر

A journey is the tutor of humanity and the fountain-head of dignity; it is the treasury of wealth, and a master of the arts: did a tree possess a locomotive power, it would not suffer the harshness of the saw, nor blow of the axe.

Novazindah replied, O my loving friend! you have not experienced the jadings of a journey, or the inconvenience of travel-

ling: the saying of—*travel being an veil*—never entered the ear of your soul, nor has the breath of—*separation being a consuming flame*—ever rattled the borders of your heart: a journey is a tree which yields only the fruit of separation, and travelling a cloud which drops only the rain of vexation:

نماز شام غریبان غریب و بیچاره * نشسته بر سر راهی دلی بصد پاره

The evening prayer of a traveller is that of a helpless foreigner, he is seated by the road-side, and has a heart torn with manifold afflictions.

Bazindah said, though the fatigue of a journey be jading to the soul, yet do the recreations of cities and a review of the

wonders of the creation afford comfort: moreover if once the constitution be enured to the hardship of travelling, it will not sink to that overwhelming degree; and if once the spirits get exhilarated by the change of scenery, they will not flag under the continuance of a journey:

در غربت اگر خار جفا هست چه غم * زین خار گل مراد روید هر دم

Why complain that in foreign parts we encounter the thorn of disappointment, whilst out of this very thorn is at the same time shooting the rosebud of our darling object?

Novazindah replied, O my comrade! the recreation of a strange land and enjoyment of the garden of Iram were charming in the company of loving friends or a select party; but if a person is un-

able to meet those he likes, it must be evident what relief those sights can give to his aches, or what balm those shows can apply to his wounds; and I am but too sensible, that the pain of separation from our kindred, and sorrow at being exiled from home, are the most weakening of all sufferings and most cruel of all afflictions:

فراق دوستان درین نشانی باشد از دوزخ * معاذ الله غلط کردم که دوزخ زو نشان باشد

To find ourselves separated from our mistresses would convey an idea of hell; God forgive me, I am wrong, for hell could alone give an idea of that: now that through God's blessing we have a

competency and a home, let us keep the foot of enjoyment within the shirt of content, and not tear the collar of dissipation with the hand of profusion:

بگیر دامن جمعیتی و فارغ باش * که سنگت تفرقه دوران دراستین دارد

Tuck up the shirt of domestic quiet, and rest satisfied, for fortune holds within her sleeve the stone of separation.

Bazindah said, O solace of my life! utter not another word of separation and exile, for in the world at large there is no want of grief consoling friends: and

whoever separates from one friend, if he can engage with another, he has no cause for mourning: if here I am debarred the society of one friend, I may get in company with another to console me: have you not heard the adage,

بهمیچ یار مده خاطر و بهمیچ دیار * که یرو بحر فراغت و آدمی بیار

"Fix not your affections on any kindred or country, for sea and land extend far, and mankind are in plenty." I trust, that you will not after this read over to me a register of the hardship of a journey, for the blazing heat of travelling makes a man ripe and mature, and no raw youth, as nurtured in a shade, ever yet galloped the steed of hope over the plain of his object: for it will require a long journey

to make a raw man ripe, or to give experience to the inexperienced.

Novazindah replied, O my dearly beloved! how you can alienate your heart from the society of your kindred; and, tearing asunder the tie of good fellowship with your ancient mate, can so readily attach yourself to new-fangled rivals, in despite of that wise maxim,

یار کهن را بهمیچرو مده از دست * بهر حریفان نو که نیک نباشد

"On no account give up an old friend for every new and vagabond rival, for there is no policy in so doing." I can easily

guess, what impression my advice can make upon you: nevertheless,

بی بکام دل دشمنان بود آنکس * که نشود سخن دوستان نیک اندیش

He must soon get involved, to the gratification of his deadly foes, who will not listen to the counsel of his more prudent friends.

Here their discussion having closed, they bade each other a long adieu, and Bazindah, having estranged his heart from the society of his mate, took wing and flew away, like a bird just escaped

from the durance of a cage. With a sincere glee, and hearty good-will, he stretched across the region of the sky, and enjoyed the bird's-eye prospect of many a lofty domain and paradisaical garden, when lo! he found himself approaching the skirt of a mountain, whose towering height boasted an equality with the lofty pinnacles of heaven, and whose ample

base made the terrestrial globe appear a hillock by its side; and had in his prospect a meadowed plain, whose azure fields were heart-exhilarating as the eight man-

sions of the spheres, and its fragrant zephyrs sweeter than the musky pods of Tartary:

* سبز بیدار و آب خفته درو
* بوی هر گل رسیده فرستگي

صد هزاران گل شگفته درو
هر گلی گونه گونه از رنگي

A hundred thousand varieties of flowers blossomed all around it, its verdure was vigorously awake, and its rivulets lulling to sleep; its flowers displayed much variety of hue, and their odours scented the air for miles.

Bazindah approved of this as an agreeable stage and charming halting place, and as the day was far spent, he undid his baggage and spread his carpet; but had not recovered from his road fatigue, or drawn the breath of ease and comfort,

when all of a sudden the light-footed har-binger of a storm threw the canopy of a cloud across the expanse of the sky; and from the peals of heart-rending thunder, and flashes of breast-inflaming lightning, made the peaceful earth resemble the uproar of the last day: on this side the thunder-bolt was forcing its scorching blast into the bosom of the variegated tulip, and on that the pointed hail was nailing the eye of the watchful narcissus against the butt of the earth:

سینه کوه از سان برق میشد چاک چاک * وز صدای رعد می لرزید بر خود جرم خاک

The bosom of the mountain was torn open with the javelin of lightning, and the globe of this earth tottered to its base from the loud peals of thunder. At such a juncture Bazindah found no secure refuge from the showering darts of the clouds, nor a corner to shelter himself

from the pelting hail. One moment he would creep under a bough, and the next betake himself to the protection of a leaf, but every successive blow of hail and rain fell more heavily on his head, and every repeated flash of thunder proved more terrifying to his sight:

شب تاریک و هول رعد و بارانی بدین تندي * کجا پروای ما دارند سرستان محفلها

Little care we, who revel in plenty and splendour,

How many here pine in chill poverty's blast,

With forms full as fair, and with hearts full as tender,

On this world's friendless stage by adversity cast!

In short he passed his night till day in much vexation and misery, and having no remedy bore with patience this unreasonable calamity: every moment calling to mind the nestling quiet, and more than ever-valued society of a loving mate, and with manifold feelings of pain and regret fetching a cold sigh from a much oppressed heart, and repeating:

* اینچنین صعب باشد و دلسوز
* و ز تو غایب نبودم یگروز

گر بدانستی که فرقت تو
از تو دوری نجسمی یکدم

"Could I have believed that our separation would have proved so heart-inflaming and severe, I never could have forsaken or been absent from you a single day."

—No sooner, however, had the auspicious face of dawn given notice of ap-

proaching day, than the record of this murky blot was cancelled from the pages of the sky, and the regions of the earth and mansions of the spheres were illuminated with the splendour of a world-adorned sun:—

خنجر زر بر کشید از سوی خاور آفتاب * ساخت روشن ربع مسکون را سراسر آفتاب

Phœbus unsheathed his golden habre in the quarter of the east, and darted a flame of light over the whole four habita-

ble quarters of the globe:—again Bazindah betook himself to flight, undetermined whether he should return home,

or now he had set out he might pass a few more days on his travels; when in the midst of his cogitations he was set upon by such a powerful pinioned and strong taloned falcon, as on pouncing on

the head of its prey could outstrip the sun's ray darting towards the earth, or in soaring on high could ascend more swiftly through the sky than the eye of foresight:

که حمله جون برق آتش فشان * که سیر چون باد آتش نشان

One moment assailing like the flame-darting lightning, and the next attacking like the fire-shedding hurricane. So soon as the eye of the dove caught a glimpse

of this merciless falcon, his heart fell into a flutter, and he lost all the means of exertion or motion:

جون شاهین بر کبوتر حمله آرد * بجز افتادگی چاره ندارد

Whenever a falcon condescends to prey on a dove, it has no alternative but that of dropping into his mouth. Now that he again found himself the pinioned victim of calamity, Bazindah recollected the counsel of his faithful mate, and was too well convinced of his own incongruous opinion and ill-digested way of thinking: he vowed and swore, that could he but

escape his present danger, and extricate himself from the existing peril, he would never let a thought of travelling enter into his mind; and, setting a due value on the society of his comrade, which like the philosopher's stone was so precious that he could only fancy its existence, would never during his remaining life let the word journey pass his lips:

گر بار دیگر دامن وصلت بکف آرم * تازنده ام از جنگ منت کس نرهند

"Let me but once more catch the hem of your garment, and so long as I am in existence no person shall tear you from my hand." Through the blessing of this excellent resolve, which implied a degree of firmness, the key of deliverance was forthcoming; for at the very nick of time, when the talon of the falcon was ready

to pounce upon him, attracted by the scent of prey, there descended from the opposite quarter such a hungry eagle, that the constellation of Aquila in his celestial nest was not safe from the gripe of his claw, and when his appetite might be sharp set he would tear Aries and Capricorn out of their heavenly mansions:

حمل از بیم او بر چرخ نتوان چرا کردن * مگر بهرام خون آشام پرروزش شبان باشد

Had not blood-thirsty Mars daily watched him as a shepherd, Aries could not from a dread of him have dared to graze throughout his sphere. After taking a review of the respective condition of the dove and falcon, the eagle thought within himself, though this dove can afford me but a small and sorry morsel, yet it may upon the whole help to break my fast,

and blunt the edge of a whetted appetite: accordingly he essayed to snatch the dove from the falcon; when, though conscious of his inferiority of comparative weight, the innate fierceness of this bird urged him to enter the rival scale of fight, and meet him in the field of opposition and combat:—

مرغ با مرغ جنگ در پیوست * او بصد حيله ز آن میانه برست

Bird engaged with bird in bloody fight, and after manifold feints that escaped from both of them:—thus while the two were engaged in this dispute, Bazindah availed himself of the opportunity and slunk underneath a piece of rock, through so narrow a chink, that a sparrow, if hard pushed, would have found some difficulty

in entering it: there he made a halt, and passed another melancholy night under a stone.

On the morrow, when the white-plumed dove of dawn rose from his orient nest, and the sable-winged raven of night had sunk like the Anca into his rest:—

بغال همايون چو طاس مهر * خرامان شد اندر رياض سپهر

Like the horoscope of the auspicious peacock the sun marched gracefully into the horizon of the sky. Though in his famished condition little able to fly, Bazindah managed to take wing, and with dismay and terror was exploring to the right and left, and casting an anxious eye before him and behind, when he suddenly came upon a pigeon with some grain

spread before him, and a thousand lures and deceptions strewed all around. The squadron of hunger had made a wasteful inroad upon Bazindah's carcass: when he thus encountered one of his own species, he inconsiderately alighted on the spot; but had not swallowed a single grain, when he found his foot snared in the noose of misfortune:—

دام شيطانست ديني دانه لذت هاي نفس * مرغ دل را حرص دانه زود در دام انگند

This world is Satan's net, and the appetite its tempting bait, an eagerness for grain speedily entangles that bird, the heart, in its trap. Bazindah began with reproaching that pigeon, and saying; we are kinsfolk in species, and this calamity befel me because of our consanguinity:

why not warn me of this trick, and act the part of a generous host, that I might have been on my guard, and not so unwittingly ensnared. The pigeon replied, cease to remonstrate, for prudence were vain, if opposed to fate; and precaution against destiny, a useless effort:—

چون تير قضا ز شست تقدير بجست * هرگز نكند رد سپر تدبيرش

When the arrow of destiny takes flight from the bow of fate, the shield of circumspection cannot turn its ordinance aside. Bazindah said, cannot you direct me to the path of escape from this untoward scrape, and throw round my neck the collar of eternal obligation? The pigeon replied, oh silly bird! did I know any such contrivance, I had long ago released myself from bondage, and not continued that cruel decoy of other birds, you might perceive they have made me. Moreover, your state is the veritable type

of that camel's colt, which being knocked up after a long spell of travelling, supplanted its dam with much earnestness, saying; Oh, unfeeling mother! halt but for a moment, that I may fetch a little breath, and rest awhile from this fatigue. The mother answered him, O shortsighted creature! see you not that the end of my halter is in another person's hand; if I had the option, I would ease my own back of its load, and your feet of the labour of travelling:—

شتر بچه با مادر خویش گفت * پس از رفتن آخر زماني بخفت
بگفت ار بدستي منستي مہار * نديدي کسم بارکش در قطار

The colt of a camel said to its dam, after travelling so far, when are we to halt, at last? The dam replied, were the halter in my own hand, nobody should meet me carrying a burthen in a string.

Having no help, Bazindah began to struggle hard, and made one desperate attempt at flight; and, as the thread of hope was now put to its full stretch, the meshes of the net, which were decayed through time, gave way; and finding his neck released from the noose of its snare, he stretched forth a sturdy wing, and sped towards home; and such was his joy at getting so light a deliverance from so heavy a thralldom, that he

entirely overlooked the gnawing of an empty stomach. On his way he arrived at a ruinous village, and perched himself on the corner of a wall, which stood contiguous to a corn field. A rustic youth, who was watching the crop, happened to take that field in his round, and casting his eye on the dove, the relishing thought of so savoury a grill was drawing smoke from the bottom of his heart, and the itching of his palm adjusting the ball to his bow; while Bazindah, heedless of this sport, had his mind more intent upon the corn, and hopped towards the field of grain; when in the play of juggling fortune, a ball suddenly hit the

wing of that ill-conditioned bird, which in anguish and dismay turned heels over head, and fell into a well close under that wall, where he had taken his stand. This was such an excavation, that from its profound depth the circling sky appeared

to him now at its bottom like the rounding of a bucket-chain over its top, and if it had been fathomed with the white and black deep-sea line of day and night, no bottom would have been found :—

نه چاهي بدان سان مفاكي كه قعرش * از آن سوي هفتم زمين بر گذشي
فلک دورش ارخواستي تا بداند * بهاندي و گرد مساحت نگشي

Not a well, but that sort of a shaft, whose bore had pierced through the seven strata of the earth; and such, that were the sky to attempt to sound its depth, it might get weary of the undertaking, but could never complete the circle of such a journey. Now the rustic found that his much covered object had dropt to the bottom of a well, which the line of fancy fell short of fathoming, he departed

in despair, and left that half-murdered creature in the dungeon of hell-torture. In short, Bazindah passed another doleful night at the bottom of that gloomy pit, with a broken heart and disjointed wing; and comparing his present sad and melancholy state with what he formerly enjoyed in the society of his mate, he apostrophised Novazindah, and exclaimed :—

ياد باد آنكه مر كوي توام منزل بود * دير را روشني از خاك درت حاصل بود
در دلم بود كه بيدوست نباشم هرگز * چه توان كرد كه سعي من و دل باطل بود

I well remember, when my resting place was close by your street, and the dust of your threshold was the ready collyrium of my eyes; I then believed that I could never have forsaken my beloved, but what could I effect, so long as my heart and hand were at cross purposes?

Next day, after much exertion and art,

Bazindah contrived to scramble to the mouth of the well; and, moaning and lamenting as he went, had by breakfast time reached the neighbourhood of his own nest. Attracted by the well-known flutter of her mate, Novazindah hastened forth to meet him, and said :—

منم كه ديده بديدار دوست كردم باز * چه شكر گويمت اي كار ساز بنده نواز

What thanks do I owe you, O mighty asylum of your slave, that I have again set eyes on my beloved friend. On taking Bazindah in her arms, she found him

weak and trembling: she said, O charmer of my soul! where have you been, and what have you been doing? Bazindah replied :—

درد عشقي كشيده ام كه مبرس * زهر هجري چشيده ام كه مبرس

I have endured the anguish of love, but ask me not how; I have sipped the poison of absence, but ask me not where? For

to read over the whole volume of my calamities and troubles, disappointments and mortifications,

آسوده شي بايد و خوش مهتابي * تا با تو حكايت كنم از هر بابي

will require the still hour of midnight and a cheerful moonlight, that you may be able to listen to all the particulars.

And unless on some necessary occasion, I shall not stir from the neighbourhood of home, nor of my own accord exchange the good fortune of enjoying my friends for the hardships of visiting strange lands :—

In a word, as I had heard, experience is to be got by travelling; which I have so feelingly verified in my own person, that I am not likely, while I have exist-

دگر مجاهده غريم حوس نكند * كه در مشاهده دوستان خوش است مدام

Ambition shall never take me another crusade in quest of foreign adventures, for the society of our friends is a source of perpetual enjoyment.

And I have introduced this apologue, that his majesty, the asylum of the uni-

verse, might not exchange the dignity of domestic quiet for the cares of being on a journey, nor voluntarily exile himself from his kiodred and home, which could only lead to misery and vexation:—

هواي يار و ديارم جو بگزرڻ بخيال * شود منازل از آب ديدد مالامال

The stage where I put up at night, is deluged with my tears, whenever the thought of my kiodred and country crosses my imagination.

Having much exceeded my bounds, any remarks on the above

beautiful apologue I must defer till a future occasion, and remain,

Your's, &c.

GULCHIN.

6th Dec. 1817.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It would be needless for me to launch out into a long argument where brevity will answer every purpose; the proposition I have to make must fail or succeed according to the cordiality it may chance to meet in the minds of those who only have the talent of deciding upon its adoption. I am no admirer of wild projects, but I confess I would never be insensible to the interests of the Company, the honor of my country, or the happiness of general society.

It would be superfluous for me to attempt describing the advantages that accrue to society when a certain degree at least of knowledge is diffused among the people. Many gentlemen in England are not yet convinced of this truth, and nothing I could say, would, it is to be feared, operate a change of sentiment. Past ages, let them reflect, have thought differently on this subject; numberless have been the instances of lands and other property set apart for the production of this same article knowledge. Among the Hindus, superstition or selfishness has at different times caused the erection of temples in such numbers that they are profusely scattered throughout the countries inhabited by them;

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these necessarily occupy a very large proportion of the soil for their endowment, and as is well known, what belongs to the temples belongs to the Brahmans, and what belongs to the Brahmans pays no tax; it is spiritual and not chargeable with any part of the state revenue. Whether in the course of ages various circumstances may not have brought the sands of oblivion over a multitude of those sacred fanes, I cannot take upon me to determine; it is very certain however, that in all parts of India, the administrators of the British government discover, that not only Brahman, but even Sudra families, claim exemption from the taxes upon the land they cultivate, on the ground that it is Enam to such and such a temple; a document in general sufficiently suspicious, or sometimes perhaps a plate of copper is produced as the evidence; as for the temple, it has vanished in this age of wickedness, consequently nothing can be paid from the produce of the land for its support, much to the mortification of the cultivator, who is haunted with a desire to discharge his obligations. Now every one must be convinced, that an examination of the titles by which such lands

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are held, might be adopted without causing the least ferment or injury whatever. At present it is unknown what sums may not by this subterfuge be every year lost to the Company. Even where the titles appear to be good, and it might not be advisable to resume the grant, still what reasonable objection could those who now escape the general land tax, who neither contribute to the support of the temples or of the state; what reasonable objection, I ask, could they plead, were a regular impost laid on them for the purpose of raising funds for the education of their youth? Is it decent, is it just, that any portion of society, enjoying the advantages of good government, should be suffered by such chicanery to escape from bearing a due proportion of the general burthens? Were this idea to appear reasonable in the first instance to those whose opinions decide,

there can be no doubt but the wisdom and experience of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, will never be at a loss to prepare a scheme of efficient operation, and obviate any difficulties arising in the progress of its execution. The result I will not attempt to describe, to me it would be big with hopeful expectation; but there are others I well know, who are convinced that the most bestial state of ignorance in which the capacity of thought can exist, is that under which the inferior orders should in policy for the security of the government be retained; but I am very happy to remark, what is not a little singular, that the gentlemen who are so much affected by these portentous alarms are *not* always those who boast a *very high* nobility of origin.

W. J. M.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Honfleur, Nov. 19, 1817.

SIR,—Feeling convinced that impartiality guides the selection of articles for your Journal, I shall make no apology for thus addressing you on the subject of a paragraph inserted in your 17th number, for the month of May last, at page 504, under the title of “Powney *v.* Brisac.”

That statement was from the pen of Mr. Robert Hughes, the attorney of the plaintiff, and written with all the partiality for his client, which might be expected from such a source. It received a reply in the same paper to which it first applied for its insertion, that the account of this affair might not go forth to the world as an *ex-parte* statement.

It is true the verdict against me was heavy; but I have never ceased to feel that I was deeply injured by *such* verdict, which would never have been obtained had I not acceded to my leading counsel's wish not to call evidence, which I had in court, to prove the gross provocation I had received.

Mr. Dawncey felt confident that the

verdict would be nominal, and I yielded unfortunately to his suggestion.

Absence in France has prevented my having the opportunity of earlier meeting with your publication, which will account for this apparent delay in replying to the statement of this affair by Mr. R. Hughes, the attorney.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

G. BRISAC.

Extract of my reply to Mr. Hughes' Statement.

“Having received a most *decided insult* from Capt. Powney some days previously to the time on which the affray took place, I went to whisper my opinion of him in his ear, and I solemnly declare, that though from my anger, age and infirmity I might casually run against him, I had not the slightest intention of assaulting him, until his language irritated me past endurance. His first exclamation was, that he would have me taken up as a vagrant; and on my asking him why he returned my letter unopened? he re-

plied, "Because you was no gentleman." His stick being elevated in a threatening position, I certainly struck him the first blow; when Capt. Powney, after fighting, as his own witnesses declared, for some minutes, took alertly to his heels, calling for constables. He then bound me over to the peace; and having thus secured his personal safety, the next day he gave

a sumptuous entertainment to a party of naval and military officers, selected by himself, and then took their opinion of his own statement of his own case.

And this is "the advice of some high naval and military officers," alluded to in his statement.

GEORGE BRINAC.

ON THE INDIAN GAME OF CHESS,

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

IF evidence be required to prove that chess was invented by the *Hindus*, we may be satisfied with the testimony of the *Persians*; who, though as much inclined as other nations to appropriate the ingenious inventions of a foreign people, unanimously agree, that the game was imported from the west of *India*, together with the charming fables of *Vishnuzarman*, in the sixth century of our æra. It seems to have been immemorially known in *Hindustan* by the name of *Chaturanga*, that is, the four *angas*, or members of an army, which are said in the *Amaracosha* to be *hastyaswarat'kapidditam*, or elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers; and in this sense the word is frequently used by epic poets in their descriptions of real armies. By a natural corruption of the pure *Sanserit* word, it was changed by the old *Persians* into *Chatrang*; but the *Arabs*, who soon after took possession of their country, had neither the initial nor final letter of that word in their alphabet, and consequently altered it further into *Shatranj*, which found its way presently into the modern *Persian*, and at length into the dialects of *India*, where the true derivation of the name is known only to the learned. Thus has a very significant word in the sacred language of the *Brahmans* been transformed by successive changes into *axedrez*, *axacchi*, *schecs*, *chess*, and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, given birth to the *English* word *check*; and even a name to the *Exchequer* of Great Britain. The beautiful simplicity and extreme perfection of the game, as it is commonly played in *Europe* and *Asia*, convince me that it was

invented by one effort of some great genius; not completed by gradual improvements, but formed, to use the phrase of *Italian* critics, by the first intention: yet of this simple game, so exquisitely contrived, and so certainly invented in *India*, I cannot find any account in the classical writings of the *Brahmans*. It is, indeed, confidently asserted, that *Sanserit* books on chess exist in this country; and, if they can be procured at *Banares*, they will assuredly be sent to us. At present I can only exhibit a description of a very ancient *Indian* game of the same kind; but more complex, and, in my opinion, more modern than the simple Chess of the *Persians*. This game is also called *Chaturanga*, but more frequently *Chaturaji*, or the Four Kings, since it is played by four persons, representing as many princes, two allied armies combating on each side. The description is taken from the *Bhawishya Puran*, in which *Yudhisht'Air* is represented conversing with *Vyasa*, who explains at the king's request the form of the fictitious warfare and the principal rules of it. "Having marked eight squares on all sides," says the sage, "place the red army to the east, the green to the south, the yellow to the west, and the black to the north; let the elephant stand on the left of the king; next to him, the horse; then the boat; and, before them all, four foot-soldiers; but the boat must be placed in the angle of the board." From this passage it clearly appears that an army, with its four *angas*, must be placed on each side of the board, since an elephant could not stand in any other po-

sition on the *left* hand of each *king*, and *Radhaeant* informed me, that the board consisted, like ours, of *sixty-four* squares, half of them occupied by the forces, and half vacant. He added, that this game is mentioned in the oldest law books, and that it was invented by the wife of *Ravan*, king of *Lanes*, in order to amuse him with an image of war, while his metropolis was closely besieged by *Rama*, in the second age of the world. He had not heard the story told by *Firdausi*, near the close of the *Shahnamah*, and it was probably carried into *Persia* from *Canyucurja*, by *Borzu* the favourite physician, thence called *Vaidyapriya*, of the great *Amshiravan*; but he said that the *Brahmans* of *Gaur*, or *Bengal*, were once celebrated for superior skill in the game, and that his father, together with his spiritual preceptor *Jagannat'h*, now living at *Tribeni*, had instructed two young *Brahmans* in all the rules of it, and had sent them to *Jayanagar* at the request of the late *Raja*, who had liberally rewarded them. A *ship* or *boat* is substituted, we see, in this complex game for the *rat'h* or armed *chariot*, which the *Bengalese* pronounce *rot'h*, and which the *Persians* changed into *Rokh*, whence came the *rook* of some *European* nations; as the *piege* and *fol* of the *French* are supposed to be corruptions of *ferz* and *fil*, the *prime minister* and *elephant* of the *Persians* and *Arabs*. It were in vain to seek an etymology of the word *rook* in the modern *Persian* language; for, in all the passages extracted from *Firdausi* and *Jami*, where *rokh* is conceived to mean a *hero* or a *fabulous bird*, it signifies, I believe, no more than a *cheek* or a *face*; as in the following description of a procession in *Egypt* :—"When a thousand youths, like cypresses, box-trees, and fir, with locks as fragrant, cheeks as fair, and bosoms as delicate as lilies of the valley, were marching gracefully along, thou wouldst have said that the new spring was turning his face" (not, as *Hyde* translates the words, *carried on rokhs*) "from station to station." And as to the battle of the *duwazdeh rokhs*, which *D'Herbelot* supposes to mean *douze preux chevaliers*, I am strongly inclined to think that the phrase only signifies a combat of *twelve persons face to face*, or *six on a side*. I cannot agree with my

friend *Radhaeant*, that a *ship* is properly introduced in this imaginary warfare instead of a *chariot*, in which the old *Indian* warriors constantly fought; for, though the *king* might be supposed to sit in a *car*, so that the four *angas* would be complete, and though it may often be necessary in a real campaign to pass rivers or lakes, yet no river is marked on the *Indian*, as it is on the *Chinese* chess-board; and the intermixture of ships with horses, elephants, and infantry embattled on a plain, is an absurdity not to be defended. The use of *dice* may, perhaps, be justified in a representation of war, in which fortune has unquestionably a great share; but it seems to exclude chess from the rank which has been assigned to it among the sciences, and to give the game before us the appearance of *whist*, except that pieces are used only, instead of cards, which are held concealed: nevertheless, we find that the moves in the game described by *Fgasa*, were to a certain degree regulated by *chance*; for he proceeds to tell his royal pupil, that, "if *cinque*" be thrown, the *king* or a *pawn* must be moved; if *quatre*, the *elephant*; if "trois", the *horse*; and if *deux*, the "boat."

He then proceeds to the moves: "The *king* passes freely on all sides, but over one square only; and with the same limitation the *pawn* moves, but he advances straight forward, and kills his enemy through an angle; the *elephant* marches in all directions, as far as his driver pleases; the *horse* runs obliquely, traversing three squares; and the *ship* goes over two squares diagonally." The *elephant*, we find, has the powers of our *queen*, as we are pleased to call the *minister*, or *general*, of the *Persians*; and the *ship* has the motion of the piece to which we give the unaccountable appellation of *bishop*; but with a restriction which must greatly lessen his value.

The bard next exhibits a few general rules and superficial directions for the conduct of the game: "the *pawns* and the *ship* both kill and may be voluntarily killed; while the *king*, the *elephant*, and the *horse* may slay the foe, but cannot expose themselves to be slain. Let each player preserve his own forces with extreme care, securing his *king* above all, and not sacrificing a superior to keep an

"inferior piece." Here the commentator on the *Puran* observes, that the *horse* who has the choice of *eight* moves from any central position, must be preferred to the *ship*, who has only the choice of *four*; but this argument would not have equal weight in the common game, where the *bishop* and *tower* command a whole line, and where a knight is always of less value than a tower in action, or a bishop of that side on which the attack is begun. "It is by the overbearing power of the *elephant* that the king fights boldly; let the whole army, therefore, be abandoned, in order to secure the *elephant*: the king must never place one elephant before another, according to the rule of *Gotama*, unless he be compelled for want of room, for he would thus commit a dangerous fault; and, if he can slay one of two hostile elephants, he must destroy that on his left hand." The last rule is extremely obscure; but, as *Gotama* was an illustrious lawyer and philosopher, he would not have condescended to leave directions for the game of *Chaturanga*, if it had not been held in great estimation by the ancient sages of *India*.

All that remains of the passage, which was copied for me by *Radhacant* and explained by him, relates to the several modes in which a partial success or complete victory may be obtained by any one of the four players; for we shall see that, as if a dispute had arisen between two allies, one of the kings may assume the command of all the forces, and aim at separate conquest. First, "When any one king has placed himself on the square of another king, which advantage is called *Sinhazana*, or *the throne*, he wins a stake, which is doubled, if he kills the adverse monarch when he seizes his place; and, if he can seat himself on the throne of his ally, he takes the command of the whole army." Secondly, "If he can occupy successively the thrones of all the three princes, he obtains the victory, which is named *Chaturaji*; and the stake is doubled if he kills the last of the three just before he takes possession of his throne; but if he kills him on his throne, the stake is quadrupled." Thus as the commentator remarks, in a real warfare, a king may be considered as victorious when he seizes the metropolis of his adversary;

but if he can destroy his foe, he displays greater heroism, and relieves his people from any further solicitude. "Both in gaining the *Sinhazana* and the *Chaturaji*," says *Vyasa*, "the king must be supported by the elephants, or all the forces united." Thirdly, "When one player has his own king on the board, but the king of his partner has been taken, he may replace his captive ally, if he can seize both the adverse kings; or, if he cannot effect their capture, he may exchange his king for one of them, against the general rule, and thus re-deem the allied prince, who will supply his place." This advantage has the name of *Nripachrishta*, or *recovered by the king*; and the *Naucacrishta* seems to be analogous to it, but confined to the case of ships. Fourthly, "If a pawn can march to any square on the opposite extremity of the board, except that of the king or that of the ship, he assumes whatever power belonged to that square; and this promotion is called *Shatpada* or *the six strides*." Here we find the rule, with a singular exception, concerning the advancement of the pawns, which often occasions a most interesting struggle at our common chess, and which has furnished the poets and moralists of *Arabia* and *Persia* with many lively reflections on human life. It appears that this privilege of *Shatpada* was not allowable, in the opinion of *Gotama*, when a player had three pawns on the board; but, when only one pawn and one ship remained, the pawn might advance even to the square of a king or a ship, and assume the power of either. Fifthly, "According to the *Rachasas*, or *giants* (that is, the people of *Laoca*, where the game was invented) there could be neither victory nor defeat if a king were left on the plain without force; a situation which they named *Cucacasht'ha*." Sixthly, "If three ships happen to meet, and the fourth can be brought up to them in the remaining angle, this has the name of *Vrihannauca*, and the player of the fourth seizes all the others." Two or three of the remaining couplets are so dark, either from an error in the manuscript or from the antiquity of the language, that I could not understand the *Pandit's* explanation of them, and suspect that they gave even

him very indistinct ideas; but it would be easy, if it were worth while to play at the game by the preceding rules; and a little practice would perhaps make the whole intelligible. One circumstance, in this extract from the *Puran*, seems very surprising; all games of hazard are positively forbidden by *Menu*, yet the game of *Chaturanga*, in which dice are used, is taught by the great *Vyasa* himself, whose law-tract appears with that of

Gotama among the eighteen books which form the *Dharmasastra*; but, as *Radhacant* and his preceptor *Jagannat'h* are both employed by government in compiling a digest of *Indian* laws, and as both of them, especially the venerable sage of *Trileni*, understand the game, they are able, I presume, to assign reasons why it should have been excepted from the general prohibition, and even openly taught by ancient and modern *Brahmans*.

THE ADVENTURES OF GOLOWNIN, IN JAPAN.

(Concluded from page 25.)

WE were carried back to the same tent, but did not find either the chief or under commander there. They here tied our hands loosely behind our backs and conveyed us to a large low building, appearing like a cavern on the strand, on the opposite side of the fort. All of us, except the sailor, *Makarow*, whom we had not seen since our separation, were now placed on our knees and bound with cord a finger thick, in the most alarming manner. But this was not enough, all was bound over again with thin cords which was much more painful. The Japanese are particularly dextrous in this, and it must almost be believed that they have a rule for binding as we were all bound alike. There were the same number of knots and loops, and all at the same distance in each; loops encircled the breast and neck; the elbows nearly touched each other, and the hands were bound fast together; a long string proceeded from hence, whose end was held by a Japanese, who, on the slightest effort to escape would draw it to him, when the elbows must be drawn together with the greatest pain, and the loop on the neck be drawn so tight that stranguulation might ensue. Besides this, they bound our legs together in two places, above the knee and below the calf. They afterwards drew cords through the cross beams from the neck and stretched them out so as to prevent our rising. They now examined our pockets, took every thing out they found, and at last began to smoke tobacco with perfect tranquillity. While we were being bound, the under commander appeared twice and pointed to his

mouth, probably to express that we should be fed and not killed. We spent an hour in this sad and painful condition, without knowing what would be done to us. When the cords were drawn through the cross beam, we thought they intended hanging us on the spot. Never did I disregard death so much as at this instant, and I wished with all my heart that they might complete their murder as soon as possible. Sometimes the thought passed through our minds that they would hang us in sight of our countrymen, and I must acknowledge that this consoled us in some degree in our desperate situation. I believed, that if they killed us in this inhuman manner before the eyes of our friends and companions, more hatred towards them and the most ardent desire for vengeance would be excited, and that the account of their cruelty must excite the same feeling in the heart of our monarch and every other person in Russia. We should then have had the consolation of believing that our death would be avenged on them, and the Japanese would then certainly have repented of their crime and even lamented our fate. They at last took off the cords that were below our calves, loosened those above the knees a little, and led us out of the fortress into the country, and then into a wood. We were bound so fast that an unarmed boy ten years old might have conducted us all; but the Japanese did not think so, each of us was held by a string by a particular leader, and had besides an armed soldier at the side. We were conducted in this manner one after the other with some distance between,

From a hill we descried our sloop under sail. This sight rent my heart; but as Mr. Chlebnikow, who followed me, called to me, "Massily Michallowitch! look for the last time at our Diana!" it shot like poison through my veins; my God, thought I, what do these words contain? Look for the last time at Russia; for the last time at Europe; we belong now to another part of the world; we are not dead, but every thing is dead to us there. Never shall we hear, never perceive what happens in our native country; what in Europe and the whole world! I felt myself in a frightful condition.

When about two wersts from the fort we heard a cannonade. We distinguished the discharges from the sloop and the fort very plainly in the report. The strong garrison of Japanese, and the thick earth wall round the fort, prevented our anticipating any favorable result. We feared that the sloop might take fire or run aground, and the whole crew fall into the hands of the Japanese, in which case the intelligence of our bitter lot would never penetrate to Russia; but I feared most that the friendly regard of Mr. Rikord, and the other officers, for me, might induce them, regardless of danger, to land the crew and storm the fort. They might perhaps attempt this, as they did not know how much the Japanese garrison exceeded the assembled crew of the sloop, which, officers, sailors and servants, only amounted to fifty-one men. This thought alarmed us the more, as we could not discover the fate of the Diana. I was so closely bound, particularly round the neck, that my breath became short before we had proceeded six or seven wersts. My companions told me that my face swelled and became brown; I could scarcely spit and spoke with the greatest difficulty. We made the Japanese many signs, and Alexei begged them to loosen the cord a little, but the thunder of the cannon had so much terrified them that they would hear nothing, but kept urging us to go faster and continually looked back. I now thought life the greatest burden, and determined in case we were carried over a river to end it quickly by springing into the water. I however immediately remarked, that great difficulty would attend the accomplishment of this design, as the Japanese held

us tight under the arms when the road lay over small streams. I at last fell down insensible. As I revived again I saw that the Japanese were sprinkling me with water, and that blood flowed from my mouth and nose. My unfortunate companions, Moor and Chlebnikow, with tearful eyes, entreated the Japanese to loosen my bands, which they were induced to do with the greatest difficulty. On this I felt much easier, and was able to proceed with some effort.

After marching about ten wersts we reached a small village on the coast of the strait, which separates this island from Mats-mai; they here conducted us into a house and offered us rice-milk, but the appetite for food was gone for the present. Afterwards we were laid on stuffs round a room, so that we could not touch each other. The strings by which we were led were fastened to iron hooks driven into the wall for that purpose. Our boots were now taken off and our legs bound close together as before. When the Japanese had finished this they seated themselves round a chafing dish in the middle of the room, and began to drink tea and smoke tobacco. Had lions been bound as fast as we were, they might have slept among them tranquilly—yet the Japanese never thought themselves sufficiently secured. Our hands were examined every quarter of an hour. At this time we considered them the worst barbarians on the face of the earth, but subsequent occurrences shewed that there were good men even among them, and we became easier; as easy as men in our circumstances could be.

The sailor Makarow, who was separated from us in the fort, having also arrived here, mentioned that the Japanese led him to a cavern as soon as they had seized him, where the soldiers entertained him with saki and rice milk, which he received with the greatest appetite. His hands were afterwards bound and he was led out of the city; but, scarcely was he in the open country, when he was unbound and conducted to the village to, where he was bound again. He was often permitted to rest on the road, and one of the soldiers permitted him to drink saki out of his bottle sometimes.

In this situation we remained the whole of the night. Even now the bare recol-

lection of that moment fills me with horror! My own fate, however, was not my first consideration. I would willingly have made any sacrifice to release my unfortunate companions from their bondage; for I alone had been the cause of their misfortune! In the mean time the generous conduct of my two officers, Moor and Chlebnikow, made a deep impression upon me. Instead of casting the slightest reflection on my rash confidence in the Japanese, they endeavoured to console me, and reproached some of the sailors when they began to murmur, and to ascribe their misfortune to my want of prudence. I can, however, declare that no murmurs ever caused me to feel the slightest dissatisfaction towards those men. They had, indeed, ample reason for complaint, but while they bewailed their distressed situation, they observed such respect towards me, that I felt their complaints most severely. Our misfortune had placed us all on a footing of equality. Every hope of returning to Russia had vanished, and consequently men in their situation might have been expected to let loose their tongues against me in revenge for what they suffered. But our sailors were incapable of such conduct.

Notwithstanding the excessive and almost insupportable pain which the bandages had occasioned in my wrists and every joint in my body, yet severe anguish of mind rendered me, for the moment, regardless of all bodily suffering; every attempt at moving my position or even turning my head was accompanied by the most indescribable agony: I frequently prayed for death as the greatest of blessings.

We observed that the captain of our guard repeatedly received scraps of paper, which he read and handed to those about him. On reading those papers, they discoursed in a very low tone of voice, and with the utmost caution; though we understood not a single word of Japanese, they nevertheless seemed fearful lest we should comprehend what they said. I desired Alexei to attend to their conversation, and to endeavour to make us acquainted with it. He told me that the Japanese had received these papers from the garrison, and that they were talking of our sloop and the Rus-

sians, but this was all he could collect from their discourse.

At the approach of twilight, our guards began to bestir themselves, and seemed to be preparing for a journey. About midnight a broad plank was brought in, to the four corners of which ropes were attached; these ropes were fastened at the top, and slung across a pole, the ends of which were laid on men's shoulders, and thus the whole was suspended. The Japanese placed me upon this plank and immediately bore me away. We now concluded that we were to be separated for ever, and that we could entertain no hope of seeing each other again. Our farewell was like the parting of friends at the hour of death.

The sailors wept aloud as they bade me adieu, and my heart was wrung on leaving them. I was conveyed to the sea-side and placed in a large boat with a mat beneath me. In a few moments, Mr. Moor was likewise brought to the shore in the same way as I had been, and placed in the boat beside me. This was indeed an unexpected happiness; I was so overjoyed that, for a few moments, I experienced a diminution of my torment. Moor was soon followed by Mr. Chlebnikow, and the sailors Sinanow and Wasiljew; the rest were placed in another boat. A soldier under arms was stationed between each of us. After we were covered over with mats, the boats were rowed from the shore.

The Japanese sat beside us without either saying a word, or taking the slightest notice of our complaints, except, however, a young man, about twenty years of age, who spoke the Kurile language, and who kept constantly singing and mocking us while he assisted in rowing the boat. He counterfeited the sound of our voices, when anguish both of body and mind forced us to offer up supplications to Heaven, or to break forth in bitter lamentations.

At break of day, on the 12th of July, we landed near a little village, on the coast of the island of Matsmai. Here we were removed into other boats, which were drawn with ropes along the shore in a south-easterly direction. In this way we were dragged the whole of that day and the following night. There was no halting, except at certain fixed places,

where the men, who were employed in the dragging, and who came from the neighbouring villages, were relieved. The whole coast was indeed thickly strewed with buildings and habitations of various kinds. Between every third or fourth verst we observed populous villages, in all of which extensive fisheries appeared to be carried on.

The methods adopted by the Japanese in this branch of industry, are in many respects singular. We frequently passed by at the moment when they were drawing their large nets out of the water, filled with an incalculable number of fish.* The best fish in these parts, are of the salmon species, and are likewise caught in Kamtschatka.

The Japanese frequently offered us stewed rice and broiled fish, and when any one of our party expressed a wish to partake of these dishes, they lifted the food to his mouth with two or three pieces of sticks, which are used by them instead of forks.

The Japanese even carried their attention to us so far, that some of them stood constantly near us with boughs of shrubs in their hands to drive off the gnats and flies. We were not a little surprised at this inconsistent conduct; for, notwithstanding their excessive care to protect us from the flies, they shewed the utmost indifference to our complaints, and never offered to ease our sufferings by loosening the cords with which we were bound. We had, indeed, but little kindness to expect from them. To suffer us to pine away our lives in everlasting imprisonment, instead of putting us to death, was, in their opinion, the greatest act of mercy they could shew us. The bare thought of never again enjoying liberty, was to me, however, a thousand times more dreadful than death. But even on the brink of an abyss, man seldom abandons Hope, and we now sought consolation in her smiles. We might some time or other find an opportunity of escaping. The Japanese, who

were cautious in consequence of our vessels being still in the neighbourhood of their coasts, might, one day or other, be induced to loosen our bonds without reflecting on what despair might force us to attempt. We might even find an opportunity of getting possession of a boat in which we could proceed to the Tartar coast. From thence, under pretence of shipwreck, we might easily obtain a conveyance to Pekin, and, with the consent of the Chinese government, it would be no difficult matter to gain permission to proceed to Kiachta. Thus we pictured our return to Russia, our dear native country. But these pleasing reveries quickly vanished; and we recognized the truth of the Russian proverb, which says: "It is easy to think, but not so easy to do." That the Japanese would not keep us eternally bound with ropes, was indeed no improbable supposition; yet what would avail us the freedom of our hands and feet, since that freedom would doubtless only be enjoyed within four high walls, and behind an iron grating. Where then was the coast of Tartary, where Kiachta? With this reflection the last ray of hope became extinct, and our souls were filled with the blackest despair. I frequently thought that had shipwreck or any other misfortune thrown me into the hands of the Japanese, I would never have murmured at my fate, but have borne my sad imprisonment with resignation. I should then have cheerfully entered the fortress, willing to render myself useful to the Japanese, and regarding them as friends; or, had I, who was the sole cause of the misfortune, been the only one to suffer from it, I should not at least have been tormented by self-reproach; but seven of my crew were likewise doomed to pay the forfeit of my imprudence!

My companions sought to banish these feelings of remorse from my mind. Mr. Moor, who perceived that I was harassed with vexation at having been over-reached by the Japanese, referred to several historical examples, to prove that men of higher rank than myself, such as Cook, De Langle, Prince Zizianow, and others had become the victims of similar accidents. Yet I thought their fate far preferable to my own. They suddenly perished, whilst I was doomed to live, the

* The Japanese usually throw out their large nets at a distance of from twenty to twenty-five fathoms from the shore. There they suffer them to remain until they are filled with fish, which are extremely abundant during the fishing season. A number of men then seize both ends and drag them ashore with one pull.

cause and the witness of the sufferings of my companions. To the honor of Mr. Chlebnikow, I must declare that he manifested more resignation than any of our party. He never murmured, but consoled himself with the reflection, that no human wisdom or foresight could have averted a misfortune, to which in his opinion, we had been doomed by all-governing fate. I, however, entertained very

different notions of predestination. In my opinion, such men as are to blame for their own misfortunes, are as a warning to others, justly visited with the pain of repentance and sorrow; but, on the contrary, those whom fate has plunged into a state of misery, which no earthly wisdom or foresight could have averted, can have no remorse, and therefore bear their destiny with calmness.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN ÚN-DES.

(Continued from p. 30.)

June 30th.—Thermometer 46° at sunrise. It has rained great part of the night, and the summits of the neighbouring mountains are sprinkled with snow. Yesterday the first part of our march was through a narrow gully giving course to the *Dauli*, the bed of which was formed by the union of the base of mountains of great height. Those, which were principally composed of sand-stone, had their feet concealed by a large slope of sand and small pieces of stone, and their summits were ragged and rapidly breaking down. Of this description for the most part were those on the left bank of the river, and their craggy irregular tops were far removed from the channel. Those of the right bank were principally of granite of a green colour, where washed with the water, and blue, blackish and brown above. The face of these, though by far more perpendicular than the other, and in most instances almost entirely so, shewed manifest signs of the destroying power of the weather. Some of the blocks of stone, which lay in the channel of the river, were of a kind of pudding stone, the insulated pebbles being of a reddish or bluish colour, and the cementing material of green granite; were these masses in situations where they could be worked, they would furnish most beautiful slabs, as their union is most intimate, and the friction of the water alone has given to many of them the smoothest surface imaginable. At the union of the *Dauli* with the *Hirangal*, we took leave of trees; the last we saw being birch and small firs on the right bank of the *Dauli*, just after the other stream had fallen into

it. The character of the mountains before and on each side of the slope, on which we were encamped last night, is of a different nature; though bold in their forms, their outline is rounder, less abrupt, and the line of their summits more continued and agreeable.

I awoke at a very early hour and was immediately seized with difficulty of breathing and great oppression about the heart, which was removed for a few seconds by sighing deeply. When on the point of falling asleep, the sense of suffocation came on, and the sighing became very frequent and distressing: however, as the air became a little warmer, this affection somewhat subsided. Several of the people are suffering from headaches, colds, and affections of the intestines, apparently attributable to the great and sudden changes in the state of the air, as in the middle of the day, the thermometer often stood 30° higher than in the morning.

March of Six.—At three thousand and twenty-paces, desert the *Dauli*, within two cós from its source at the foot of a mountain called *Gangá-nálí*. At five thousand three hundred and sixty paces, commence ascending the *Ghdti*, or pass which separates *Hindustan* from *Undia*. Ascent very steep and difficult. We rode upon our bullocks the whole of the ascent, which was a mile and three-quarters. At seven thousand four hundred and seventy paces, reach the summit, where we find a heap of stones, on which is a pole with pieces of rag attached to it; and as it is customary for every caravan or even for a single traveller to add his mite, we ordered a bit of cloth to be suspended in

our name. This custom is supposed to entail the accomplishment of the objects of the journey to every one who observes it. We pass over an extensive plain thickly covered with large stones, upon which the bullocks tread with extraordinary firmness. This plain is bounded on every side with mountains; those behind are covered with snow without any mark of vegetation; those before are equally bare, but without snow. Distance this day about five miles and a half.

The first ascent was very steep, but not so difficult as the second, which is called the *Niti Gháti*, or pass. Here our conductor, Amer Singh, had some fears, that our progress might be impeded by some guards from *Dudd*, and whilst ascending, called to the *Paulit*, who had got the start of him, to examine whether there were any watchmen on the summit.—He appeared not a little gratified on learning that there were not any. The height of this pass is so great and long, that a very small body of resolute men on the top, might defend it almost against a large army, merely by rolling down stones.

We found the sun hot about eleven, when we began to climb; but it was stated that about three it became so cold that it would be scarcely possible to support it; however I conceive this to be an exaggeration. In some parts of the stony plain, the snow lay in masses, over which the bullocks trod without hesitation; and in others, it was melting. Part of this gently ran over the surface into ravines, and part soaked into the ground, and probably broke out in springs at distant places. Between the *Niti Gháti* and the northern face of a hill adjoining a stream called the *Jandá*, there was not the smallest trace of vegetation. The distance was about one half cós; but just on the brow of the hill declining to the river, were some bushes of furze and green mounds formed by a kind of moss, which is remarkably close and firm. The stony plain was of great breadth and was intersected by deep and broad ravines, which took off the melting snows. These ravines all ran towards the North and East, and are the sources of various streams which joining in their course, give rise to the *Settij*. The last range of hills had been represented as not so high as many in *Garwal*. However from the view which

I have had of them, it appears to me that they are higher; and the general difficulty of breathing experienced by us in passing them, comes in confirmation of this opinion.

We encamped on some flat ground on the bank of the *Jandá*, a river which receives the *Shoku*, and another branch from the northern face of the great *Himalaya* range. It was extremely hot when we arrived, and as there was no natural shelter, I laid myself on the ground under a thick blanket. Though oppressed with desire for sleep, I found it impossible to indulge the inclination, in consequence of oppression in breathing, the moment I was dropping asleep; and deep sighing only proved a temporary relief. At three o'clock the wind became very violent, but abated in the morning a little before sun-rise. Two *Uniyas*, going to *Niti* with salt, here met Amer Singh, and started, as he said, many objections to our proceeding. He thought it prudent that they should return with us, lest they might spread some report that might be prejudicial to us.

July 1st.—Thermometer at sun-rise 41° ; march at 5, 35 A.M. At three thousand two hundred and five paces, reach the summit where there is a heap of stones. Here we found the two *Uniyas*, one of whom was busied in lighting a fire, into which the other threw some incense, which he had previously bruised on a stone. He then leisurely walked round the pile of stones, in the midst of which was a statue having a piece of cloth tied to it, and whilst walking, uttered a long prayer. To the east was the sacred mountain near the lake of *Mánasarovar*, tipped with snow, and called *Callas* or *Mahadei ka Ling*.* Turning his face towards this mountain, and after raising his hands with the palms joined above his head, then touching his forehead, he suddenly placed them on the ground, and going on his knees pressed his forehead to the ground. This raising the hands, and prostration of the body and head, was repeated seven times, the other *Uniya*, less devout perhaps, contented himself with three salutations and a short prayer.

* There are two mountains of this latter name, one near *Gangotri*, the other at *Callas*.

Came to a large plain divided into several portions by broad ravines, and having several broad but not high hills on it. The only marks of vegetation upon it are low bushes of the furze, which may be called Tatarian, and small mounds of the compact moss before mentioned, with here and there a small tuft of a thin silky grass just springing up. Patches of snow still upon the ground, and splashes of water in which the feet sunk considerably; although I give our *Niti* friends credit for detailing us as long as possible, I nevertheless think we should have found some difficulty in passing these plains ten days ago, from their then swampy state. At five thousand four hundred paces, leave some snow in a hollow close to the left. At five thousand eight hundred and forty paces, come to another heap of stones, and descend rapidly along a ridge between a water-course, now dry, to the right, and one to the left, having a stream running down its bed. At six thousand paces descend. At six thousand nine hundred and sixty paces, encamp on the left bank of the *Chastu* river, the source of which bears S. 70 W. and springs from the northern base of the great *Himalaya* ridge. The bed of the *Chagla* river is about the sixth of a mile broad, pebbly and fleet, with several small but rapid currents running down it. The rivers to the south of the great *Himalaya* ridge are narrow, from the sides of the hills being very steep and their bases forming a narrow angle with little valley. Those which rise on the northern base of the same ridge have broad flat channels, the water draining into them more slowly from the table-land, and the more gradual and gentle slopes of the hills.

A hunter, whom we have long employed unsuccessfully, this evening brought in a female *Baral*. It was about the height of a hog deer,* (*Cervus porcinus*) with its legs and feet much like the sheep, and some similarity in the head, but the ears were thinner and narrower. It had eight teeth and two horns which curved slightly backwards. Its hair was very hard, and on the neck close to the skin grew some fine wool. Its general colour was ash or grey, but it had its shins and tail darker than the rest, and under the

belly it was nearly white. It had four stomachs and a gall bladder; a vesicular tænia was in the mesentery, but I broke it in endeavouring to extract it. Were it not fanciful to suppose a chain in the works of nature, I should say that this animal was the link between the deer and the sheep.

In crossing the plains I have seen no insects save a few small yellow butterflies; no reptiles but a little active lizard of a dun tint; no game, and no birds save the red *Tâti*, larks and linnets: but at our encampment there were ravens of a large size with a loud caw, an immensely large eagle on the wing, and a blue pigeon with lighter plumage than that common in *Hindûstan*. I conceive that no trip would be more instructive to the physiological Botanist than one across the mountains which separate *Hindûstan* from *Tatary*, as plants of the same kind vary in their size, tints and strength, according to the difference of their situations. Some time I thought that I was mistaken, but having seen the habitudes of many flowers differ extraordinarily in different places, and as the difference between those on the summits of gigantic mountains, and at the bottom of profound glens was presented very frequently to my eye with intermediate shades in intermediate places, as to elevation within a short space, I was enabled to recognize their identity of family after a little time without difficulty. At sun-set high wind arose. Thermometer 54°.

July 2d.—Thermometer 50°, A.M. 44; wind subsided during the night. The general direction of the rivers which we now meet with is E. by N. although they rise from S. 70 W. As the cattle had strayed, we were delayed until half past eight. At five thousand one hundred and sixty eight paces the mountain, along which we have come this moment, ends parallel to the left one. At six thousand eight hundred and forty-five paces arrive at our encamping ground, which is bad, as there is only one small spring from which the water is taken by a small ladle as fast as the hole fills, and this is very slowly. Here we found a square tent of black blankets pitched with four poles at the corner, and belonging to some *Uniyas* who had come from *Dobâ* to graze their goats. At the

* Seems to be *Ovis Ammon*. C.

water was not in sufficient quantity for the supply of the *Unigas* and the *Niti* people, another well was dug, which gave what was required for cooking; but that for drinking was brought nearly three cōs. An *Uniga* woman, wife to one of the goatherds, very good naturedly filled the water vessels of those persons who came to the little well, and did not take up her own part till the different candidates for water received the quantity which they asked for. She had rather a pleasing countenance, was of middle stature, and about thirty-five years old. There was much of curiosity in her looks at seeing us, but nothing of fear or impertinence. Her dress was woollen, and of the same form with that of the men. Her boots were likewise woollen, and much diversified by patches of various hues. Her hair, which was of a deep black, was plaited in tresses from the forehead down to below her waist, where the plaits to the number of fifty, after each being terminated by a cowrie shell were assembled in a band of leather, which was tipped with a tassell of red worsted thread: her head lappet, if I may so name it, was of leather and extended from the forehead down the back to the waist, but in the latter part gradually ended in a point. At the forehead it was bordered with silver, and from this rim hung seven rows of coral beads, each row consisting of five, which were terminated by seven silver *Tindshds* that played upon the forehead. The crown of the lappet was studded with small pearls distributed in seven rows, and the lower part was decorated with green stones something like turquoises but marbled, with coral beads, and many bands of silver and of a yellow metal, probably gold, about a finger's breadth. A stiff band of leather something like a soldier's collar was placed loosely round her neck, and ornamented with five rows of coral beads. The collar was secured with a button and clasp of silver. In her left ear was a coral bead set in silver, and in her right were two smaller beads in the same material. On her right thumb she wore a square gold ring with characters engraved on the table.

On quitting the spring in the way to our encampment, we saw some of the *Bampa Marchas* sitting by their loads,

with a dead sheep lying on the ground in its fleece, but having the entrails taken out; on a dish lay some of the intestines cut in lengths like black puddings, and I was led by this to inquire what they were and how made; and from the intimation which I received, was a little surprised to find the borderers of *Bostan*, well acquainted with the art of making black puddings. The carcase of the sheep was afterwards, I understood, roasted whole, by being frequently turned in a fire of furze roots.

This day we were treated with some chops from our *Barat*, and we found the flesh juicy, tender and high flavoured. There was a *Bostan* priest sitting with some shepherds from the neighbourhood, cheapening small wooden bowls turned out of knots of horse chesnut. They are very durable, the knotty structure preventing them from either breaking or warping. In the evening there were some peals of distant thunder, and an appearance of much rain; however we escaped with a few drops, the mass being attracted by the hills to the north. The *Unigas* had dogs with their flocks, which were fierce and much disposed to attack strangers.

July 3d.—Thermometer at 5,—58°. Marched at 5,—10, as our conductors were anxious to reach *Didsd* at an early hour. Road leading over a dry gravelly plain, much cracked, and with little vegetation, except here and there some low bushes of furze, small tufts of a silky grass springing out of this cleft, and a woolley plant like that commonly called "everlasting," perhaps a kind of dittany. A snowy peak in front. The road lies over a plain of great length but not of above seven cōs in breadth, and consisting of many levels or steps broken by deep ravines, the edges of some of which are as level as if executed by art. On the south, the plain is bounded by the last *Hindlaya* ridge just tipped with snow in stripes like foot paths, extending along the windings of the ridges: on the north, by the *Catlas* mountains, the summits of which are marked more distinctly with snow, and the bases of which descend to the level of the plain by easy slopes and diminishing swells, forming a succession of steps separated from each other in the length

of the plain by breast-works of broken ground. Behind, the mountains seem to meet in an angle near *Mahádina ka Ling*; but the plain seems to expand before us till it is shut in by stupendous mountains, whose sides, as well as craggy summits, are apparently very thickly covered with snow. To the left or rather to the S. W. are the mountains of *Baschar*: At the distance of about two miles, a little to the W. of N. is a most extraordinary face of broken ground. This represents pyramids in some places joining their tops but separate at their bases, in others, separate at their tops but clustered at their foundations: buttresses of various proportions and forms; and no inapt resemblances to ruined castles and fortifications in piles above each other.

The town of *Dáid* is perched upon the top of a rock, which juts out towards the river with an irregular declivity, and is surmounted by the highest eminence in the whole line which defends it from the N. W. At 5306 paces the river flows below, and a few cultivated fields, which are the first we have seen in this country: encamp near a rivalet in the town.

It was considered proper that Amer Singh should announce our arrival to the *Diba*, and inquire when we might wait upon him. It seems that there are three personages of importance here, the *Lama*, the *Wazir* and the *Diba*, who is properly the head *remindar*. The *Wazir* was absent on business towards *Mánasaróvar*, and his son officiated for him.—Amer Singh reported, that the *Diba* and *Wazir's* son were very angry with him for having afforded us carriage, as without this assistance we could not have come on; and he had more reason to be displeased, as he had sent two messengers to forbid our entering *Undis*—Amer Singh made excuses; saying they had delayed from time to time furnishing bullocks under the expectation of our being wearied and giving up the idea of proceeding; but that, so far from this producing the effect which he expected, we threatened to make him advance not only the expence of our stay at *Niti*, which was considerable, from the number of people we had with us, but also to pay the charges of the whole of a journey which by his not forwarding us was

likely to end in disappointment. But the *Diba* still remained displeased.

In the evening there was a consultation betwixt the *Wazir's* son, the *Diba* and the *Lama*, at which were present Amer Singh, the old pundit, a sircar and a *jouar* man. It was stated by the *Diba's* people that it was necessary to report the matter to the military chief who resided at the court of *Gortopa*, a place about two days journey distant and who exercised a general governing power over the country.

July 4th.—Thermometer 54°.—Amer Singh sent word, that the council was ready to receive our visit; and we set out towards the government house, which was about a hundred yards distant, accompanied by a few servants. The house on the outside was not of a very imposing aspect, though built of stone. Over the door a large dog was tied, which eyed us with attention, but did not attempt to molest us. We passed through several passages and small anti-chambers full of people, into a low room of about eighteen feet square, in the middle of which was a small carpet for us to sit on. Immediately in front of us on a ledge raised about a foot, sat two young men, one of whom was represented as the *Wazir's* son and the other as the *Diba*, each upon their cushions; on their right, and forming the upper end of another line of persons extending from one side of the room to the other, the *Lama* was seated upon a leather cushion, next to him a priest, and then an interpreter; The *Seydhas* of *Niti* formed an opposite line; and we were seated in the centre of a square of people, who, if not very clean, were at least orderly and respectful in their behaviour. The young men were large in their persons, the *Wazir's* son particularly so, and about twenty-five years of age; the *Diba* was somewhat older; in the features of both the *Tatar* character was observable, though not in any very great degree. The *Lama* was about sixty with a shaven head, dark complexion, serious and wrinkled countenance, and features of a common cast. The priest beside him was still darker, more ugly, and more greasy in his clothes, reclining partly on the floor, and partly on the ledge on the upper part

of the room; near to the *Deba* was a young woman of pleasing face, wife to the *Deba* and daughter to the *Wazer*, with a pretty child in her arms, and the left returning line from the *Deba* was begun, by a writer of dark countenance. The *Wazer's* son was dressed in a large loose coat or gown of woollen stuff, striped blue, yellow, green, and red alternately about a finger's breadth, and said to be manufactured at *Guinuk* the capital of *Chinese Tatar*y. His hair was collected into one large plait which hung down his back, and he had no beard. The *Deba* had on a dark green woollen gown, and his hair was plaited in the like manner. His beard was plucked out, but he had reserved a thin moustachio on the upper lip; both the *Wazer's* son and the *Deba*, wore broad rings on the right thumb. Their ostensible use was for defending the thumb in drawing the string of the bow: but it served very conveniently also for trimming their tobacco pipes, which lay in readiness beside them.—These were about eighteen inches long, in the form of the *English* pipe, but made of iron, decorated with embossed work and a rim of gold, and a circle of the same metal at the union of the bowl with the stem. A small japanned table was before each, and on them were implements for writing with two round wooden boxes japanned, and a large red and white china tea cup.—The *Lama* had before him also a japanned long and low stand upon which was a round box.—When we entered the room, the *Deba* was correcting a letter, which he had written to the commander of *Gortape*, and which he read over, desiring *Amer Singh* to explain the substance of it to us.—He read with a distinct articulation, with occasional pauses. The language was soft; and the substance, as far as we could collect it, was as follows.—That *Amer Singh* and other *Seydanas* had brought along with them two *Mahants*, and twenty-five followers, who were desirous of proceeding on a pilgrimage to *Manasarovar*: that the first representation of their being *Gorkhalis* or *Firingis*, was a mistake: and that the arms which they had with them, were only sufficient for their protection during so long and hazardous a journey as that which they had undertaken.—That the

Seydanas, had entered into an engagement that these were real *Gossains*, who brought merchandize to defray their way expenses. and that they would be responsible both in their persons and property, that they should demean themselves peaceably and properly whilst they should remain in the country, paying for every thing they might require, and taking nothing by force; and as they had been put to much unnecessary expense by their being delayed at *Niti*, the *Deba* trusted, that the chief would give orders for their being allowed to proceed without delay. The *Deba* caused also a written agreement to be drawn out on the part of *Amer Singh* himself, to the truth of the above deposition in the name of several *Sepinas*, and to which he affixed his seal. The letter was forwarded to the chief of *Gortape* after the consent of the *Lama* had been received.

It was stated that the *Lama* had never before left his college on matters of business; and we were to consider this as a great compliment paid to us. Between the *Lama* and the *Wazer's* son was an empty place which was supposed ordinarily to be filled by the *Wazer*; and before this was laid down our present as our first coming into the chamber: inquiries were made whether we could drink tea or eat parched meal, which we declined on the score of having just risen from our repast, but which we could not accept in our character of *Hindus*, these people having no cast; a large brass dish half filled with butter and wheat flour was placed before us as some return for our present, and we took our leave.

Yesterday a person came to us from the *Deba* to inquire after our health. He looked about my small tent with much curiosity, and observed that my friend's half boots were like those of a *Feringi*—I had taken the precaution of having my *English* shoes furnished with long turn up toes and tags at the heels, and this not being done to the others excited his suspicion.—The redness of my face, which from being exposed to a hot sun and cold wind was almost wholly deprived of skin, particularly attracted his attention. The explanation given was, that, before this pilgrimage I had been but little exposed to the sun which had produced the effect which he saw. The

same inquiry was made by a very black priest who came on the part of the *Lama*, and who said that if such was the influence of climate, he supposed he should become white, if he were to go to the country I came from; in about two hours after our visit was paid, the *Wazir's* son, the *Deba*, the interpreter, the *Deba's* wife and sister came to look at our finery, and admired several things but found all our articles vastly too dear; and I think in general they were right; for we had affixed prices in some measure to make up for the expenses to which we had been subjected by imposition and delay.—The *Deba's* wife fell in love with a ring which she actually asked for and of course

obtained. Five "children of a large growth," who were extremely inquisitive, were desirous of knowing the contents of a bundle of my clothes; they were made in the *Hindu* fashion. The *Deba* was anxious to see our guns; but, from his mode of handling them, it was clear that he knew little of the use of fire arms. We offered our guests tea, which they refused, but they partook of some sweet biscuits, gingerbread, and sugar candy. After a stay of an hour, they left us apparently satisfied with the reception which they had experienced.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

*On the Cenotaph erected at Barrackpore,
by the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto,
to the Memory of the Officers who
fell in the Conquest of Java.*

- * Shall we go forth to battle, or indulge
* The love of life; now we have seen the dead
* Obtain "these" honors?"

Woodhall's Epitaphs.

When in his country's cause the Soldier dies,
What hope hangs trembling on his latest breath,
What cheering thought suppresses nature's sighs,
What proud sensation soothes the pangs of death?

The thought of glory budding from the tomb,
The lofty consciousness of well-earned fame,
The hope that History will mourn his doom,
And let posterity repeat his name.

These are the bright rewards that well repay
The votive tribute of a fleeting breath:
These are the stars that guide a warrior's way,
Elysian, through the paths of danger and of death.

Yea oft peonies' coma ruin sweeps along,
And blank oblivion shrouds the soldier's grave;
Nor fame swails, nor hymns the Poet's song,
All who have perished of the great and brave.

And dear the thought to moulder on forgot,
Where crowds shall undistinguishingly tread;
No human reverence to mark the spot,
Isolate, where lie the glorious dead.

And drearer still to think, wise only chain,
A fragile life, should link us to mankind;
That noblest deeds may be achieved in vain,
And loftiest merit leave no trace behind.

Shades of the brave! whose blood in Britain's
cause,

O'er Java's verdure spreads its hallowed glow,
Rest unperturbed; while merited applause,
Your Country's best deserving sons bestow.

You shall on dark oblivious veil unfold,
No envious vapors cloud your downing fame;
Still in the bright recording list enrolled,
O'er death triumphant, sounds each glorious name.

For he whose master mind your labours planned,
And sketched prophetic your victorious path;
Who sent you forth, O'er Java's fated land,
To hurl the awful bolts of Britain's wrath;

Who shared your toils, and lightened as he bore,
Rivalled your zeal, and all he felt inspired;
Who marked your triumph, and whose tears deplore,
Ye, in the arms of conquest, who expired.

He guards your fame; his pious hands prepare
A shrine where Memory oft shall love to weep;

And proud in sorrow, shall aloud declare,
What Chiefs of note in honor's death-shroud sleep.

He bids o'er Ganges' banks the columns rise,
And with your names inscribes the faithful stone;

He in your cause time's wasting hand defies,
And with your fame perpetuates his own.

For while, the mourner o'er departed worth,
He sows the soldier's laurels from decay;
And rears these stately piles of western birth,
Proud trophies in the parent realms of day;

He builds himself a monument; where long
The name of Minto revered shall rest;
Firm as stone, more durable than song,
His shrine shall be in every Briton's breast.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Description of the Character, Manners and Customs of the People of India; and of their Institutions, Religious and Civil. By the Abbé J. A. Dubois, Missionary in the Mysore. Translated from the French Manuscript. Pp. 592. 4to. Price £2. 2s. 1817. Longman and Co.

THIS work is presented to the public under a patronage and recommendation which entitle it to high regard: and certainly the subjects on which it treats have the most important relation to the interests of the British empire in India. Those interests cannot be contemplated without feelings of a nature almost to overwhelm the mind. The happy or miserable consequences, immediate and remote, both to ourselves and to the Indian people, and in every point of view, commercial, political, and moral, of a wise, upright, and able government, on the one hand, or of incompetent administration on the other, are momentous beyond expression. It is of great importance that all proper means should be used to put the East India Company, the government, and the British public at large, in possession of every source of information upon the mind and character, the opinions, habits, and prejudices, the personal and private life, of the Hindu tribes. In proportion as correct knowledge is disseminated will erroneous systems of management be prevented or remedied, the injurious checks of ignorant interference or unfounded popular opposition be obviated, and the interest, the honour, and the beneficial ascendancy of the British nation be secured.

The manuscript of this work was purchased of its author by the Company for two thousand pagodas (£800), and is now published in an English version under the sanction of the Court of Directors. The authority of the work is accredited by a dispatch of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, Dec. 24, 1807, of which the following is an extract:

"We request your reference to the minutes noted in the margin relative to a work which has been lately compiled by the Abbé Dubois, a gentleman of irreproachable character, who, having escaped from the massacres of the French revolution, sought refuge in India, and has since been engaged in the zealous and pious duty of a missionary, in the performance of which he has acquired a degree of respect among both the Europeans and native inhabitants that we believe to have been rarely equalled in persons of his sphere. It is amongst natives, however, that the true of this missionary has been chiefly passed, and he has availed himself of the long intercourse, to compile a distinct account of the Hindoo customs and manners. In order that you may be particularly informed of the character of the work, we have inserted the following extract of a letter from Major Wilks, late acting president at Mysore, in which country the Abbé Dubois has chiefly resided, addressed to the military secretary of our late president:

"The manuscript of the Abbé Dubois on Indian casts, was put into my hands by the author early in the year 1806, and so far as my previous information and subsequent inquiry have enabled me to judge, it contains the most correct, comprehensive, and minute account extant in any European language of the customs and manners of the Hindus. Of the general utility of a work of this nature, I conclude that no doubt can be entertained. Every Englishman residing in India is interested in the knowledge of those peculiarities in the Indian casts which may enable him to conduct with the natives the ordinary intercourse of civility or business without offending their prejudices. These prejudices are chiefly known to Europeans as insulated facts, and a work which should enable us to generalize our knowledge, by unfolding the sources from which those prejudices are derived, would,

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"as a manual for the younger servants of the Company, in particular, be productive of public advantages, on which it seems to be quite superfluous to enlarge."

Sir James Mackintosh has described the Abbé Dubois' work as "the most comprehensive and minute account extant, in any European language, of the manners of the Hindoos:" and Lord William Bentinck has given his opinion that, "in a political point of view, the information which the work has to impart might be of the greatest benefit in aiding the servants of the government in conducting themselves more in unison with the customs and prejudices of the natives."

The qualifications of the author are chiefly what he has acquired by a residence of more than seventeen years among the inhabitants of the peninsula, in which he mixed with the natives of every cast, character, and condition, and secured their confidence to a degree which few Europeans have ever done, by conforming exactly to their dress and mode of living, and to their manners and prejudices, so far as he innocently could. Many passages in the volume furnish a striking illustration of the advantages resulting from such a prudent conformity. We wish that our countrymen in India would profit by this example. A discreet imitation of it, in a few points at least, would detract nothing from their comfort, their consequence, or their religious consistency; while it would increase their respectability, and immensely extend their influence among the natives.

The work is divided into three parts, each containing a considerable number of chapters. Part I. gives a general view of society in India, with relation to the distinction of casts and sects. Part II. is occupied with a minute description of the Brahmans, their four stages of professional life, their doctrines, their ceremonies and other practices, their charac-

ter, their literature, and their influence. Part III. relates to the religion of the Hindus, their jurisprudence, some part of their popular literature, and their military affairs. This distinction appears to us extremely faulty. There is no sufficient distinctness in the three parts, nor in many of the chapters. A large proportion of each division would fall equally well under other titles: the matter belonging to one topic is not confined to its proper place, but is taken up again and again: and from such constant anticipation, repetition, and other violations of lucid method, an indistinctness of impression is produced which diminishes the interest of the work, and is unfavourable to that clearness of apprehension and recollection which, for practical purposes, is so desirable. It could not be expected that the translator should remedy this evil, which would, indeed, have been to recompose the whole work; but it certainly was incumbent on him or the editor to have provided a copious and accurate *Index*, which would have done much towards diminishing the inconvenience of which we complain.

The probity and veracity of the writer are evinced by many internal evidences, and of the accuracy of his information, so far as he gives it from his own knowledge, we see no reason to doubt; but his personal acquaintance does not seem to have extended to Bengal and the northern states. While, however, we give him all credit for minute observation and faithful detail, we cannot speak highly of the solidity of his judgment or the conclusiveness of his reasoning. In these respects, a simplicity bordering on childishness frequently betrays itself; and we find not a little of that grave and solemn arguing in truisms and trifling propositions, which we have observed to be almost a characteristic mark of style in the writings of the Roman Ca-

tholic clergy. We perceive, in the book before us, no indications of a masculine and vigorous intellect, of a talent for philosophical research, or of a mind accustomed to comprehensive views. Statements and reasonings occur in one part of the work, which contradict those of another: but these inconsistencies always seem to be the effusions of the honest and undisguised *naiveté* of the author's character.

He labours hard to maintain the wisdom and patriotism of the division into *castes*: but his arguments appear to us extremely feeble and short-sighted, and he seems to have no perception of that underworking yet most palpable operation of this unnatural arrangement, in stunting the growth of the human mind; in stopping that progress of the species by which the highest attainments of one generation become almost the lowest of a succeeding one; in preventing the development of rare talents which, in more kindly circumstances, would expand to the indefinite advantage of the individual and of the community; in nurturing the worst kind of pride and the basest kind of servility; and in producing a host of other moral and intellectual evils. In his zeal he adduces the tribes of the ancient Hebrews, the Athenians, and the Romans, as laudable precedents for the defence of the Hindoo system; though scarcely any two cases could be more different. In none of those nations did the division of tribes prevent the freedom of intercourse for the comfort and advantage of life, or the honourable reciprocity of marriage, or the advancement of fortune and rank, or, with few exceptions, the application of talent to any purpose which the possessor might choose. Among the Hebrews, indeed, the Levites were exclusively the priests of the nation; but so far from being a privileged, they were rather a dis-

franchised and dependent order; and they never claimed either a natural or a constituted superiority over their fellow tribes.

The four great tribes or *castes*, as is well known to our readers, are the *Brahmans*, the *Kshatriyas* or *Rajas*, the *Vaisyas*, and the *Sudras*: the second and third may be better recognized by those who have been accustomed to the expression of Hallhed, Robertson, and others, as the *Chehterees* and the *Bice* tribes. Each of these is subdivided into several more, amounting to a number so considerable that the Abbé declines the attempt to designate them. An enumeration of them, and the fables of their origin, may be found in the preface of the Pundits to the *Code of Gentoo Laws*, translated by Mr. Hallhed. The *Pariahs* are the offscouring of all other tribes, and were probably produced by the combination of unfortunate and criminal persons who had been irrevocably expelled from the superior castes. But our author gives instances of classes of Hindu society more degraded and wretched than the *Pariahs*. The contempt and indignity poured upon the inferior castes is almost beyond description.

The distance and aversion which the other castes, and the Brahmans in particular, manifest for the *Pariahs* are carried so far that, in many places, their very approach is sufficient to pollute the whole neighbourhood. They are not permitted to enter the street where the Brahmans live. If they venture to transgress, those superior beings would have the right, not to assault them themselves, because it would be pollution to touch them even with the end of a long pole, but they would be entitled to give them a sound beating by the hands of others; or even to make an end of them, which has often happened, by the orders of the native princes, without dispute or inquiry.

Any person who, from whatever accident, has eaten with *Pariahs*, or of food provided by them; or even drank of the water which they have drawn, or which was contained in earthen vessels which they had handled; any one who has set his foot in their houses or permit-

ted them to enter his own, would be proscribed, without pity, from his cast, and would never be restored without a number of troublesome ceremonies and great expence.

The *Palais* are considered to be far beneath the beasts who traverse their forests, and equally share the dominion in them. It is not permitted to them to erect a house, but only a sort of shed, supported on four bamboos, and open on all sides. It shelters them from the rain, but not from the injuries of the weather. They dare not walk on the common road, as their steps would defile it. When they see any person coming at a distance, they must give him notice, by a loud cry, and make a great circuit to let him pass.

The good Abbé seems not to be aware that the society which he has kept for almost twenty years, may have warped his judgment as well as his feelings, and may have insinuated a tincture of Hindu faith into his bosom. How else can we account for his frequently using language which, contrary to his avowed principles at other times, bears the intimation that the Hindus, and the different classes of them, are specifically different from the rest of mankind and from each other? Forgetting that "we have all one Father," and that "God hath made of one blood all nations," he rests his defence of the polity of his favorites upon the assuming that it is adapted to their nature. "The nature of the Hindus," says he, "is disposed to idolatry." P. 452. In the same tone of reason and feeling, he says of the *Kurubans*, a detached cast in the Carnatic, "the baseness of their nature, and their total want of instruction, seem to justify the detestation in which they are held by the superior casts of *Sudras*." P. 472. This is not the language that befits a missionary of the Christian religion.

The Abbé gives his opinion that the books which detail the Hindu mythology, "such as the *Four Vedas*, the *Eighteen Puranas*, and other sacred compositions, are not of very ancient date. So far from ascribing to them that high

"antiquity which modern writers have assigned to them, I believe that the fables on which the present religion of the Hindus is founded, are of later invention than those of the Greeks." P. 44. But elsewhere we find him saying, "Their books, which appear to be more ancient than Pythagoras, are filled with the doctrine of the *Purwa Jauma*, or *Metempsychosis*:" (p. 478.) "The Hindu idolatry—some of the writings which contain its details are perhaps the most ancient of any that exist in the world." P. 276.—However, the Abbé assures us that, as to quality, these books are of little value: they do not "contain any thing important or rational." In fact, they have nothing but their antiquity to recommend them. As to any thing farther, they include all the absurdities of Hindoo paganism, not only such as it has originally been, but also the pitiful details of fables which are at present current in the country, relating to the fanatical absurdities of the Hindu hermits, to the metamorphoses of Vishnu, or the abominations of the *Lingam*." P. 102

The *Ramayana*, it may be presumed, is one of the most interesting of the Hindoo sacred books, as it has been translated, in three large quarto volumes, by the Protestant missionaries in Bengal, Carey and Marshman. We understand that it occupies a higher rank than the *Bhagavat*, of which Dr. Wilkins, thirty years ago, favoured the European world with a translation. M. Dubois' short account of the *Ramayana* will, therefore, not be unacceptable to our readers.

The Seventh *Avatara* is the metamorphosis of Vishnu into the hero called *Rama*. It is described, in a very prolix and tedious way, in the *Ramayana*, a book well known and read by all Hindus. It has raked together, in the history of *Rama*, a collection of all the fables and paganism of the country. It commences with the moment of the conception of its hero. The principal adventures in his

life, which would require a folio volume to describe, were, in the first place, his journey into the desert for the purpose of soliciting Swamitra to give him his only daughter Sita in marriage; next, his pilgrimage to the city of Ayodhya, and the war which it led him into with Parasurama, the same person with himself, in reality, being only different forms of Vishnu, which for a long time unfortunately they did not discover; then the abduction of Sita by the Giant Ravana; the grief and despair of Rama on this event; the consolation and advice given him under such circumstances by his brother Lakshman, and the mode he points out for the recovery of his wife Sita; an army of Apes, commanded by the great Ape Hanuman, who met him while searching for Sita, and informed him where she dwelt, with her ravisher Ravana, and the manner of life which she led; how Rama, at the news, enrolled the army of Apes in his service, to help him to fight Ravana; and being ignorant of war, received instruction from the Apes, who taught him to build bridges, to draw up an army in array, and to surprise the enemy; how he conquered the Isle Lanka, or Ceylon, where his enemies had rendezvoused, and which he assaulted with his Ape auxiliaries, by means of a bridge from the main land; and how, lastly, after a long and cruel war, in which the hero gained victories and suffered defeats, he was joined by Vishnu, the brother and enemy of the Giant Ravana, who taught Rama the certain means of subduing his enemy; how his advice is pursued; and how Rama having gained a decisive victory over Ravana and the united giants, at length regains his beloved Sita.

The Abbé concludes his account of the Grand Yajna, the terrible sacrifice which was supposed to insure success and victory over all enemies, with this story out of the Hindu account of the fifth Avatara, or Incarnation of Vishnu.

"The Emperor Bali, the giant, was performing this sacrifice; and, if it had been accomplished, the whole of the princes of India would have perished, and he would have been absolute lord of the country. But, before it took effect, Vishnu, the preserver, descended from his throne, and presenting himself before the tyrant, in the shape of a Brahman dwarf, entreated of him the humble boon of a bit of ground of the bigness of three prints of the sole of his foot, merely that he might sacrifice upon it. The Giant smiled at the request, and very readily granted it; and immediately Vishnu, resuming his own

"mighty form, covered with one foot-step the whole earth; with the second, all the space that lies between the earth and the firmament. 'And where,' he demanded, 'shall I place the third?' 'On my head,' replied the Giant Bali, who saw, too late, with whom he had to treat, yet believed he might preserve his life by submitting to the discretion of Vishnu. But the unrelenting god made his third step on the head of Bali, and crushed it flat; then hurled down to hell the monster who had been the oppressor of the earth."

This work is principally occupied with the details of the Hindu religion; as, indeed, any just account of their character and manners must necessarily be: for their religion, if it can be so called, pours its pestilential influence into all the ages, states, and actions of life, personal or social, private or public. It is impossible to describe the amusements of this people, the convivialities, the marriages, the family usages, the dresses, the meals, or the most ordinary customs of life, without a definite explanation of their connection with religion.

The Abbé appears inclined to the opinion which Robertson and many others have supported, that the existence of One, Eternal, and Supreme Being, is the esoteric doctrine of the Brahminical system. In reciting the ceremony of the *Upa-nayana*, or investiture of a young Brahman with the triple cord, the author says that he had been informed of a father who, in whispering the accustomed *mantra*, or sacred formulary, into his son's ear, delivered this clear acknowledgment of the Divine Unity; "Be mindful, my son, that there is one God only, the master, sovereign, and origin of all things. Him ought every Brahman, in secret, to adore. But remember also, that this is one of the truths that must never be revealed to the vulgar herd. If thou dost reveal it, great evil will befall thee." P. 98. But the recognition of this sublime truth has no practical effect on either the Brahmins or the rest of the population, who believe as

their teachers believe. If they hold the secret doctrine of the One Supreme Being, they pay him no adoration, they treat him with no respect, they even do all they can to conceal and bury the belief of him. Their public worship, in an innumerable diversity of forms, is paid to the *Trimurti*, that is *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*, considered in union; and besides these they adore three hundred and thirty millions of gods!—The mechanic worships his very tools, and there is scarcely a plant, insect, or reptile, or even a part of inanimate nature, which the Hindu does not, in some circumstances or other, treat as a deity. The evidence of M. Dubois may very fairly be cited in corroboration of the sentiment which we have before advanced*, that **PANTHEISM**, which is much the same as *Atheism*, is the real foundation of the Hindu theology. It is our author's opinion that the three principal gods are, in the original design of this mythology, nothing more than personifications of the three great objects in visible nature, the Earth, the Water, and Fire. *Brahma*, the producer of all inferior things, is the earth: *Vishnu*, one of whose Hindoo names is *Narayana*, the inhabitant of the waters, is the preserver and restorer of all things, a fit designation of the beneficial operation of water, especially in a torrid climate: *Siva* is the devouring and destroying element of fire; "he reduces all things to dust; where carcasses are burned, there he delights to dwell, there he raises his howlings and his cries; *Rudra* is his name, the cause of lamentation." P. 371.

The religious ceremonies and modes of worship practised by the Hindus are detailed with a minuteness, and we doubt not with accuracy, which must render this work extremely valuable to all whose curiosity or whose duty inclines them to the study of this astonishing and

disgusting subject. An intimate acquaintance with these matters is, to speak in the lowest terms, exceedingly desirable for our countrymen resident in India; that, on the one hand, they may avoid all unnecessary and hazardous interference with the prejudices of the natives; and on the other, that all fair, safe, and honorable methods may be employed to mitigate the horrors of the system, and to prevent the crimes which it engenders. Our limits will allow us to give only a few extracts from the mass of information with which the Abbé Dubois has supplied us.

Upon attentive examination, we clearly perceive that the laws and customs, both civil and religious, of this people, are so closely combined together, that any infringement of the one is sure to break down the other. Education, prejudice, and national bias have, in all times, led them to consider the two principal pillars of civilization, religion and civil rule, to be indissolubly connected; and they are persuaded that neither can be touched without inducing the reign of barbarism, or at least without exciting the most savage anarchy in the state.

On this passage it is obvious to remark that, as by the wisdom and paternal beneficence of the British government, innumerable innovations, and indeed a complete revolution, have been with safety and advantage accomplished in the "civil rule" of our Indian empire, similar measures cannot but be practicable for the peaceable and gradual antiquation of a system which it is no extravagance to denominate the most **DIABOLICAL** engine of fraud, crimes, and miseries, that ever tortured any portion of the human race. The Mohammedan conquerors, in all the rudeness of fanaticism and the violence of persecution, attacked the Braminical superstition, with perfect security to their usurped dominion. At the present moment there are various impostors among the Hindus themselves who are trying their luck as the founders of new sects, and who make it a part of their plan to cry down the ancient religion: but

* See page 55 of this volume.

they carry on their gross schemes with impunity and ease. We should abhor any coercive measures, except for the prevention or punishment of murder and other atrocious crimes, though perpetrated under the pretence of religion; but we should like to see it made the *interest* of the natives, so far as equity to others would permit, voluntarily to renounce the licentious and criminal practices which degrade their characters and poison the springs of social life. We trust, also, that the methods of reasoning and persuasion addressed to the common sense and feelings of our Hindu fellow-subjects, will be fairly tried; and we cannot persuade ourselves that such a trial, disconnected with the slightest semblance of compulsion, would be made in vain.

The very extravagance, also, of the Hindu idolatry, the whole ritual of which is nothing less than the subversion of common sense, serves to give it a deeper root in the hearts of a people, sensual, enthusiastic, and fond of the marvellous. They cannot see, in all the world, a religion preferable to their own; and, infatuated with their idols, they shut their ears to the voice of nature, which cries so loudly against it. But the Hindus are still more irresistibly attached to the species of idolatry which they have embraced, by their uniform pride, sensuality, and licentiousness. Whatever their religion sets before them tends to encourage these vices; and, consequently, all their senses, passions, and interests are leagued in its favour. It is made up of diversion and amusement. Dances, shews, and lewdness accompany it, and form a part of the divine worship. Their festivals are nothing but sports; and, on no occasion of life, are modesty and decorum more carefully excluded than during the celebration of their religious mysteries. How can a people, ignorant of all enjoyment but that of sensual gratification, fail to be attached to a religion so indulgent to its peculiar passions?

Interest, also, that powerful engine, which puts in motion all human things, is a principal support of the edifice of Hindu idolatry. Those who are at the head of this extravagant worship, most of them quite conscious of its absurdity, are the most zealous in promoting its diffusion, because it affords them the means of living. Such impostors will suffer no

opportunity to escape by which they may more deeply infatuate the people with the idolatry and superstition in which they have been bred. Well acquainted with the way which their senses maintain over them, they take care to accompany the public rites and ceremonies with all the pomp and splendor which can impose upon their fancy. These artifices are employed, above all, in some celebrated pagodas. The persons who preside there, who live the year round, in voluptuous indolence, upon the abundant offerings brought to them on the anniversary of their festival, spare no pains to gratify the superstition which animates their votaries. Triumphant cars, superbly decorated in the Hindu fashion, on which the idols are placed in all their splendid finery, are exposed to public veneration. Songs, dancing, shews, fire-works, and an unceasing round of diversions; the sight of an immense assembly, where numbers of the wealthy contend with each other for the palm of luxurious extravagance and shew; and above all, the extreme license which prevails through all classes, and the facility with which every individual can humour the bent of his desires; all these things are infinitely delightful to a people who have no relish for any pleasure but that of the senses. They fly to these festivals, therefore, from all quarters. Even the poor husbandman, to whom, with a numerous family, the scanty crop scarcely affords subsistence through the course of the year, forgetful of his future wants, sells a part of his stock for a contribution to this ridiculous worship, and for offerings to the impostors who thus entertain them at the expense of the public credulity.

The following is a part of our author's description of the Hindu temples, which is given at great length and with all architectural exactness.

The whole building is low, no doubt from the difficulty of finding stones adapted to the length of column necessary for the support of the roof. The proper proportion of height is therefore deficient in the Hindu temples; which, being added to the want of circulation of air, by the narrowness of the doors, often occasions unpleasant consequences to those who frequent them. If we combine with these horrors, the infectious effluvia arising from the smell of decayed flowers, burning lamps, libations of oil and melted butter, added to the rank perspiration of a multitude squeezed together in such a place, we may form some idea of the stench which exhales from the shrines of the deities of India.

The horrid filth, too, in which these divinities are kept, cannot fail to be disgusting to unpractised eyes. It would be difficult to imagine any thing more hideous than their appearance. They are generally represented in frightful or ridiculous attitudes; but no distinguishing feature can be perceived, on account of the dark lusc they contract by being perpetually daubed with oil and melted butter, mixed with other ingredients. They have the same custom of blackening the triumphal cars, which are every where seen transporting the idols through the streets, in their processions; but this dingy and filthy appearance is admired, as proceeding from the frequent oblations of butter and oil, to which they give the name of *Ninetian* or consecration.

We are not to judge of the antiquity of writing in India by the dates which we find inscribed on some pagodas or temples of idols; because it has been a trick of the Brahmans to put up such dates, as, though evidently recently written, would make the origin of the building ascend to the commencement of the *Kali-yuga*. I have seen temples which have been erected within these few years, bearing inscriptions that would carry them as far back as the flood; and that too in the presence of those who had helped to build them, some of whom are still living. Such is the Hindu abhorrence of falsehood!

Out of a mass of similar materials we select a few passages illustrative of the influence which the Hindu religion has upon its priests and most zealous supporters.

In the several pagodas, the Brahmans, who are the principal ministers, omit no imposture to keep up the popular credulity, and to allure votaries to the worship of that deity by which they live. For this purpose, they resort to various means; amongst which may be enumerated the oracles, which they ascribe to their deities, and the miracles which they perform. The oracles are managed by some expert Brahmans, who understand this sort of roguery, and contrive to introduce some person within the images, which are generally hollow, or conceal themselves hard by so as not to be observed, and, from that concealment, harangue the multitude; all of whom firmly believe that it is the image himself that speaks, and therefore listen to the oracular admonition with awful silence. The impostors who carry on this deception, sometimes take upon themselves to predict future events, but in so obscure and ambiguous a way, that, however the issue may turn out, they may always have it in their power to make it accord with their predictions. But the most successful arti-

fice is generally in causing complaints to be made to the idol, that the number of his votaries and the value of their offerings are decreasing. They represent him as saying, in reply, that if the zeal of the people does not wax warmer, and the offerings increase instead of falling off, he will quit the temple, abandon a people so ungrateful for his protection, and retire into some other country where he will be better received. At other times the priests put the idols in irons, chaining their hands and feet. They exhibit them to the people in this humiliating state, into which they tell them they have been brought by rigorous creditors, from whom their gods had been obliged, in times of trouble, to borrow money to supply their wants. They declare that the inexorable creditors refuse to set the god at liberty until the whole sum, with interest, shall have been paid. The people come forward, alarmed at the sight of their divinity in irons, and, thinking it the most meritorious of all good works to contribute to his deliverance, they raise the sum required by the Brahmans for that purpose; and this being settled, the chains are soon dissolved and the idol restored to liberty.

I know from good authority that the last Musalman prince [Tippoo] who reigned in the Mysore, being very desirous to seize upon the wealth which certain Brahmans of his country possessed, a measure which was very customary with him wherever he suspected a man to be rich; those men set all his cruelty at defiance for the space of eighteen months, in which time he was unable to extract any thing from them. Yet during that whole period he had employed threats, imprisonment, chains, and every kind of bodily punishment which the agents of his cruelty were able to invent. But all was unavailing. They bore all those savage trials with the most heroic firmness. At length, their persecutors were obliged to yield, and to let them go, with the shame of having tortured men for no cause, and without the gain of one farthing, although it was afterwards ascertained that they had considerable wealth.

When the Brahmans find themselves involved in troubles like these, there is no falsehood or perjury which they will not employ for the purpose of extricating themselves. Nor is this to be wondered at, since they are not ashamed to declare openly that untruth and false swearing are virtuous and meritorious deeds when they tend to their own advantage. When such horrible morality is taught by the theologians of India, is it to be wondered at that falsehood should be so predominant among the people?

It is not very long ago that some magi-

cians, real or pretended, held their nocturnal orgies in secret, in a place which I know. In these they gave themselves up to excesses of every sort. The chief mover was a Brahman. Some Sudras were his accomplices, who were previously initiated in the mysteries of darkness which were there solemnized. They eat and drank of all forbidden things; and they closed the ceremonies of each day by some unknown magical sacrifices. The effects of such preparation were so much dreaded by the neighbourhood, that they were about to require the aid of the government to put down such dangerous combinations; but when the gang found they were discovered, they skulked away of their own accord.

But there is one of these occult sacrifices in existence, and known to many, secret and abominable as it is. I mean the sacrifice to the *Saktis*; a word which signifies *force* or *power*. Sometimes it is the wife of Vishnu, and sometimes the wife of Siva that the votaries pretend to honour by this sacrifice; but the primary object appears to be the worship of some certain invisible force represented by the emblems of *Power* and *Strength*. It is always celebrated with more or less secrecy, and is more and more wicked, in proportion as those who assist at it are deeply initiated in its attendant mysteries of darkness. The least detestable of the sacrifices made to the *Saktis* are those in which the votaries content themselves with eating and drinking of every thing, without regard to the usage of the country; and where men and women, huddled promiscuously together, shamelessly violate the sacred laws of decency and modesty.

They bring before the idol Vishnu all sorts of meat that can be procured, without excepting that of the cow. They likewise provide abundance of arrack, the brandy of the country; of toddy; of opium, and several other intoxicating drugs. The whole is presented to Vishnu. Then he who administers, tastes each species of meat and of liquor; after which he gives permission to the worshippers to consume the rest. Then may be seen men and women rushing forward, tearing and devouring. One seizes a morsel, and while he gnaws it, another snatches it out of his hands, and thus it passes on from mouth to mouth till it disappears, while fresh morsels, in succession, are making the same disgusting round. The meat being greedily eaten up, the strong liquors and the opium are sent round. All drink out of the same cup, one draining what another leaves, in spite of their natural abhorrence of such a practice. When the liquors are exhausted, they have nothing left but to scramble for the leaves of betel. On such occasions they regard not

the pollution that must ensue when they eat and drink in a manner so beastly and disgusting. When arrived at a state of drunkenness, men and women being all indiscriminately mixed, there is no restraint on any sort of excess. A husband sees his wife in the arms of another man, and has not the right to recall her, or to find fault with what is going on. The women are there in common. All castes are confounded, and the Brahman is not above the Pariah.

It cannot well be doubted that these enthusiasts endeavour by their infamous sacrifices, to cover with the veil of religion the two ruling passions, lust and the love of intoxicating liquor. It is also certain that the Brahmans, and particularly certain women of the cast, are the directors of those horrible mysteries of iniquity. Fortunately the great expense of these ceremonies prevents their frequent recurrence.

"What is a Brahman?" I was one day asked, in a jocular way, by one of that cast with whom I was intimately acquainted: "he is an ant's nest of lies and impostures." It is not possible to describe them better in so few words. All Hindus are expert in disguising the truth; but there is nothing in which the cast of Brahmans so much surpasses them all as in the art of lying. It has taken so deep a root among them, that, so far from blushing when detected in it, many of them make it their boast.

The legends concerning the Pagan gods are universally so trifling and absurd, that it is no wonder that the people should sicken at the ridicule of addressing them in worship. It is not a dangerous thing to laugh at them; for they will frequently join in the joke and carry it farther. Many of them have songs or scraps of rhymes, abusive of the gods whom they outwardly adore; and these they sing or recite publicly, and with glee, without any apprehension of moving the anger or vengeance of the impotent being to whom they are applied. The Sudras, who are more simple and credulous than the Brahmans, would not be so tolerant; and it would be very unsafe for any one to turn into ridicule the deity whom they profess chiefly to revere.

We have read much of the austere and often excruciating sufferings which religious Hindus inflict upon themselves, for the purpose of performing vows made in times of disease or peril, or for the expiation of real or supposed sins, or as public expressions of devotedness to some particular deity; but it is not so generally known that these

pious honours "are always declined by the Brahmans, who leave the merits of them to the Sudras; and those of the latter class who practise them, are for the most part fanatical sectaries of Vishnu or Siva, particularly of Vishnu, who aspire by that method to the public admiration, rather than to do honour to the gods." P. 446.

I will say a few words on their [the Brahmans] mode of resenting any injury or affront which is offered to them. No creature whatever retains longer than they do the spirit of rancour. When they have nourished a feeling of hatred against any one, it often passes from generation to generation, and becomes hereditary in families. They counterfeit a reconciliation, when their interest requires it, but it is never sincere; and it is nothing uncommon to see a man taking vengeance for an injury offered, many years before, to his father or grandfather. In their view of obtaining satisfaction, a duel would be sheer folly. Assassinations, and even fistuffs, beyond a gentle blow or two, are almost unknown among them. Their disposition, naturally timid and cowardly, does not admit of methods of revenge so dangerous and bloody. In cases of deep offence, the Brahman prefers to avenge himself by the means of some evil-engendering *Mantram*, or by having recourse to some famous magician, who, by his spells and enchantments, may strike his enemies with terror, or infect them with some incurable disease. Their manner of shewing their wrath is, by scolding stoutly and bandying the grossest and most infamous abuse; in which accomplishment the Brahmans are not surpassed by any other cast. They will try also to ruin their adversary by calumnies and other secret attacks; to which, sooner or later, they will succeed.

The Brahman lives but for himself. Bred in the belief that the whole world is his debtor, and that he himself is called upon for no return, he conducts himself in every circumstance of his life with the most absolute selfishness. The feelings of commiseration and pity, as far as respects the sufferings of others, never enter into his heart. He will see an unhappy being perish on the road, or even at his own gate, if belonging to another cast; and will not stir to help him to a drop of water, though it were to save his life.

There is no country on earth in which the sanction of an oath is less respected, and particularly amongst the Brahmans. That high cast is not ashamed to encourage falsehood, and even perjury, under certain circumstances, and to justify them

openly; as vices no doubt, when used for ordinary purposes, but as virtuous in the highest degree, when employed for the advantage of the cast.

When we apply such words as *religion, worship, adoration*, and the like venerable terms, to the observances of the heathen temples, whether ancient or modern, we are really chargeable with an abuse of language, for which we should have no apology if more appropriate terms could be found. The artful impostors who founded or augmented the rites of idolatry in the different countries of the earth, have never failed to make their schemes subservient to the three great passions of mankind, avarice, ambition, and sexual desire. The extracts which we have given furnish sufficient evidence of the care which the inventors of the Brahminical superstition have exercised to secure their own interest in the former two of those corrupt propensities; and the proofs are not less complete of the success with which they have provided for the most infamous indulgences of the latter description. Herodotus informs us, with expressions of strong disapprobation, that it was a law among the Babylonians that every native female should, once in her life, prostitute herself to any stranger in the temple of Mylitta.* We learn also from Scripture that the Babylonian colonists whom the Assyrian monarch settled in Samaria, introduced this rite of their own country, and erected *Succoth Benoth*, which, instead of being retained as a proper name, ought to have been translated, "the booths" (cells, awnings, or other places of "retirement) of the girls."† The apocryphal Epistle of Jeremiah to the captive Jews states the same practice in terms most remarkably coincident with the descriptions of Herodotus and Strabo.‡ Indeed

* Herodot. Clio. sect. 150.

† 2 Kings xxii. 20. and see Selden de Dis Syris, Synagoga. ii. cap. 7.

‡ Baruch vi. 43. Strabo, ed. Falconer. vol. ii. p. 1098.

this disgusting practice, under the notion of a homage to some deity, is of a much higher antiquity; for we find it forbidden, among other heathen observances, in the Mosaic law.* Later Greek writers mention the continuance of this practice in the temples of Venus at Aphacca and Heliopolis in Phœnicia, till it was abolished by Constantine the Great. But, whatever has been the triumph of purer faith and better manners over these abominations in other countries, they have found a home in Hindostan, where they live and swarm to the last degree of depravity.

Next to the Sacrificers, the most important persons about the temples are the dancing girls, who call themselves *Dera-dasi*, *servants or slaves of the gods*; but they are known to the public by the coarser name of strumpets. Their profession, indeed, requires of them to be open to the embraces of persons of all casts; and, although originally they appear to have been intended for the gratification of the Brahmans only, they are now obliged to extend their favours to all who solicit them. Such are the loose females who are consecrated in a special manner to the worship of the gods of India. Every temple, according to its size, entertains a band of them, to the number of eight, twelve, or more. The service they perform consists of dancing and singing. The first they execute with grace, though with lascivious attitudes and motions. Their chanting is generally confined to the obscene songs which relate to some circumstance or other of the licentious lives of their gods. They perform their religious duties at the temple to which they belong twice a-day, morning and evening. They are also obliged to assist at all the public ceremonies, which they enliven with their dance and merry song. As soon as their public business is over, they open their cells of infamy, "*Succoth Benoth*," and frequently convert the temple itself into a stew.

They are bred to this profligate life from their infancy. They are taken from any cast, and are frequently of respectable birth. It is nothing uncommon to hear of pregnant women, in the belief that it will tend to their happy delivery, making a vow, with the consent of their husbands, to devote the child then in the womb, if it should turn out a girl, to the service of the Pagoda. And, in doing so,

they imagine they are performing a meritorious duty. The infamous life to which the daughter is destined brings no disgrace on the family.

These prostitutes are the only females in India who may learn to read, to sing, and to dance. Such accomplishments belong to them exclusively, and are, for that reason, held by the rest of the sex in such abhorrence, that every virtuous woman would consider the mention of them as an affront. These performers are supported out of the revenues of the temple, of which they receive a considerable share. But their dissolute profession is still more productive.

There are temples, in some solitary places, where the divinity requires to be honoured with the most unbounded licentiousness. He promises children to the barren women who will lay aside the most inviolable rules of decency and shame, and, in honour of him, submit to indiscriminate embraces. An annual festival is held, in the month of January, at those infamous sinks of debauchery; where, I need not say, great numbers of the libertines of both sexes assemble, from all quarters. Besides barren wives, who come in quest of issue, by exposing their persons, some of them having bound themselves by a vow to grant their favours to numbers, many other dissolute women also attend, to do honour to the infamous deity, by prostituting themselves, openly and without shame, before the gates of his temple.

The effect of this mis-called religion on the intellectual and moral character of the wretched people whose minds and bodies are enslaved by it, may easily be anticipated. The degeneracy, in both the physical and the mental constitution, which early and persevering debauchery never fails to entail on posterity, must have fully established itself in the general character of the Hindus: and as for the character of individuals, puny forms of body, diseased functions, enervating habits, debasing sensuality, unprincipled cunning, total falseness of heart, cannot but be the prevailing features. We have no reason to suspect the Abbé Dubois of darkening the shades of his picture. On the contrary, we have thought that his work indicates a disposition rather to the other extreme of a favourable and palliating judgment. Yet he affirms the Hindus

* Levit. xix., 20.

to be "a race which conducts itself uniformly without reflection, and never thinks of any thing beyond its immediate wants and desires; a people regardless of any evils to which they may be subject to-morrow, by the abuse of what they enjoyed to day." P. 120. The Brahmans persuade themselves and their votaries that, "without renouncing sin and giving it up from the heart, there is a way of purifying the soul by divers remedies, which, from their extreme facility, are calculated only to diminish the abhorrence of it, and to lull the guilty in fatal security." P. 124.

The stories of the dissolute life of their gods; the solemn festivals so often celebrated, from which decency and modesty are wholly excluded; the abominable allusions which many of their daily practices always recel; their public and private monuments, on which nothing is ever represented but the most wanton obscenities; their religious rites, in which prostitutes act the principal parts: all these causes, and others that might be named, necessarily introduce among the Hindus the utmost dissoluteness of manners.

In obscenity, there is nothing that can be compared with the Bhagavata. It is nevertheless the delight of the Hindus, and the first book they put into the hands of their children, when learning to read, as if they deliberately intended to lay the basis of a dissolute education.

We have thus largely introduced citations from this interesting volume, as the best means of giving our readers an idea of the important and curious matters with which it is filled, and of the air of simplicity and integrity which characterizes the manner of the composition. The work is a copious and entertaining miscellany; interesting to the general reader, full of instructive materials for those who delight in the study of human nature, and especially important for the useful suggestions which it furnishes to all who may have intercourse with the people of India. To those who are engaged in the Company's service, or who are qualifying themselves for that service in any of its departments, it is adapted to render ines-

timable service. It will afford young men of good sense and kind dispositions (and none but such ought to be employed) many hints on the means of acquiring the esteem and confidence of the natives, and of improving those advantages to the most valuable purposes, both of benevolence to India and of good to our own country.

Many other reflections press upon us from the perusal of this work, and associating these facts and details with that subject of commanding interest, the connection between Great Britain and her Asiatic possessions. Whatever ameliorations can be effected, by wise and temperate measures, in the civil and moral condition of the Indian population, will redound to the infinite advantage of the mother country, and will convert the sense of independence into that of gratitude and attachment as to a patroness, a protectress, a deliverer, and a generous friend. That the want of such ameliorations cries loudly and pathetically in the ear of humanity, and of sound policy too, the work on our table supplies convincing proofs. Equally convincing proofs exist of the practicability of such ameliorations, and of the disposition which animates the British government to avail itself of judicious and prudent measures for the purpose of effecting them. One point of view only will we mention, in which the desirableness of ameliorating measures appears to us most awakening and urgent. This is a respect to the feelings of honourable and virtuous parents, who are training up their sons for the India service. What anxiety, what agony must afflict such persons, in contemplating the dreadful dangers to which their children are exposed, when plunged, without experience and without a guide, into the gulf of Hindu temptation and depravity! If we form even the most favourable estimate, how few can we, with any reasonable probability, expect to escape the total wreck of

principles and character, the cruel disappointment of the dearest parental hopes! The enormous magnitude of the evil should not lead to despairing supineness. If it is ever diminished, it will be so by small beginnings and slow degrees: and though every single effort may seem inconsiderable, let us recollect that in the philosophy of morals, as well as in that of physical nature, the

combination and persevering succession of small means produces the most astonishing effects. No sincere exertion in a good cause is ultimately lost. As it is the part of a patriot never to despair of the fortunes of his country, so it is that of a wise and good man to hope and believe well for the improvement of the human race.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 3.

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

(Concluded from p. 70.)

Mr. R. Jackson said, the simple question now was, whether they could retain the existing law? An hon. director had told them, that a year and a half ago he had opposed the repeal of the old law, and that the proprietors were then in favour of its remaining amongst the Company's code. But, since that time, counsel had declared that it was illegal, and therefore it was necessary to move for its repeal.

The hon. D. Kinnaird suggested to his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes), who spoke last, the propriety of economizing the time of the court. If it was his hon. friend's intention to address the court upon all the points for discussion at the same length at which he had spoken, he (Mr. K.) would be happy to compound with the hon. gentleman for the number of speeches. Really where so much remained to be discussed, if the hon. gentleman was desirous of offering his sentiments to the court on each subject, brevity and a strict adherence to the actual business under consideration would be highly desirable.

He (Mr. K.) would take the liberty (for liberty he considered it to be) of saying a few words upon the subject of the legality of the opinion which had been read to the court, upon the subject of the by-law now under consideration. When the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss) had suggested a doubt of the validity of the opinion given by the Company's counsel, he (Mr. K.) had hoped that the hon. and learned gentleman would have attempted to throw some light of his own upon the subject, for he was quite sure that such light could not have been expected from any member of the committee of by-laws; and for this reason, because it would be quite presumptuous for any person upon that committee to question the

opinion of so many learned men upon a point which was so plain, as to induce every man of ordinary understanding to come to the same conclusion with those learned gentlemen. But he (Mr. K.) did not mean to examine the grounds of that opinion; not because he did not consider himself at liberty in this court to object to any opinion that might be stated by any authority, however great; but being satisfied with the opinion as it had been given, he would not presume to inquire into the grounds upon which the learned counsel had formed it; he would only suggest, in answer to the hon. and learned gentleman, that, for the reasons which he had stated, all other by-laws must necessarily be illegal, because this was so. But there was this main distinction as to the question of electing directors: the only main privilege that the court of proprietors had received from the legislature, was the privilege of choosing such directors as appeared to them best qualified to have the guardianship of their property. He apprehended, that with regard to the exercise of this privilege, the legislature had left the proprietors unfettered in the choice of those guardians of their property; and if they were not free to choose their own directors, they would cease to be what were called proprietors of East-India stock; for, in fact, it was their property which gave them the right of choosing their representatives. Now he (Mr. K.) must take it, that however blackened a proprietor might be by notorious crimes, not that any such case could ever occur, but however debased his character might be, yet the law had declared that he was not thereby necessarily disqualified from being chosen a director. All that the proprietors could do in such a case was, to declare in a by-law that such a director shall be removed from his office; but that could only be done *after* he was elected. There could not be a stronger proof of this fact than the declaration of the legislature, "that the proprietors

should have the freedom of choosing whom they pleased for their representatives, when the proper period of election arrived." No disqualification of any sort could incapacitate a proprietor from being chosen at the day of election; but having chosen him, then the law said, "You may make whatever laws you please for improving the character and quality of your directorial body; you shall have the privilege of removing any director whom you think unworthy of that situation." The offences of a proprietor, as the learned counsel had said, might be brought under the consideration of the court, but could not prevent his election, and he might be removed upon motion; for that, in fact, was a motion of course. The court had already passed several by-laws to that effect; they had already declared, that if a director held the office of broker he should be liable to be removed from his office of director, or that if he was guilty of any wilful breach of any by-law he was to forfeit his appointment. Now that being the case, he (Mr. K.) apprehended there was a wide distinction between the privileges which the legislature had given the proprietors, by that authority; and he only stated this broadly, in answer to the observation thrown out by the hon. gentleman. But he by no means gave this as the reason upon which the learned counsel had founded their opinion, for he apprehended that they had limited themselves to the letter of the law; at all events, they had elicited the spirit of it, and that being the case, it should be something more than the objection of the hon. proprietor that should induce this court to act contrary to the opinion of their own counsel. Now he apprehended that the learned counsel, having been chosen by the directors to give their opinion upon a question of law, the court were bound by the opinion they had given, unless they were disposed to strengthen that opinion by trying it before the twelve judges of the land, a proceeding which he must take to be contrary to all precedent. Now, he would ask, was this court to proceed, with safety to itself, if it refused to abide by those opinions which it sought in the first instance, for the purpose of amending its by-laws? They were going to pass a new by-law upon the subject of directors holding offices under government. No body ever doubted that it was perfectly legal to consider whether the holding of such an office should be a disqualification of a director to hold a seat in the directorial body. But, however, at present, the court had this opinion before them, and he apprehended there could not be a doubt of the propriety of the course now recommended. They had the opinions of

the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Sir Arthur Pigott and Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet; and by those opinions the court were clearly bound.

Mr. *Hocworth* said, that the simple question before the court was, whether the by-law, which had been read, should be declared to be invalid or not? It appeared to him, that the opinion of the learned counsel was such as to remove all reasonable doubt of the invalidity of the present law; he therefore begged leave to move, that the clause read by the clerk be repealed.

Mr. *Twiss* said, he did not rise again for the purpose of prolonging the discussion, but merely to call the attention of the court to a proper understanding of the question before them. They were called upon to repeal a law which it was declared by high legal authority they were not competent to keep upon their statute book. The question which he (Mr. T.) pressed for the re-consideration of the very considerable persons who had given their opinions, was, whether or not it was so clear a question as some persons supposed it to be, that the by-law which had been read was illegal. Now if this court should entertain a sincere opinion that the illegality of this by-law was doubtful, it might be thought right to pause before it was expunged from the book, for the purpose of referring the question again to those authorities by whom the opinion had been pronounced, with some statement of the reasons why it should be reconsidered. It would be presumptuous for him to excite any doubts in the minds where none existed before; but when he entertained such doubts himself, he only did so in common with other proprietors. It was not any new opinion of his, though it was one which he certainly did entertain, notwithstanding that it was opposed by such high authorities. What he would venture to suggest was, that before the court proceeded to repeal this law the court would continue it a little longer.

Mr. *Jackson* said, that if he understood the hon. gentleman rightly, he had contended, that if any person in the court entertained a sober doubt as to the validity of those legal opinions they ought to be referred back to the learned counsel for further consideration. Now the hon. and learned gentleman said that he entertained doubts, yet he had not stated to the court upon what he doubted. It was somewhat extraordinary, that after this court had implicitly delivered itself up to these four learned counsel for their opinion upon these by-laws, and having taken their opinion as to this particular law, which they declared to be illegal, the court should be now called upon to send the case back again to those counsel

for the purpose of seeing if they could not find out doubts which they had never yet entertained. That would indeed be a most extraordinary proceeding, and it was the more extraordinary when the court recollected under what circumstances the learned counsel had formed their opinions. Was it to be supposed that those learned gentlemen, after they had maturely deliberated upon the case, were capable of declaring an opinion which they did not really entertain? or that they could, upon reconsideration, change an opinion which they had so deliberately formed? The hon. gentleman seemed in his argument to have mistaken the point; for the hon. gentleman had said, with a great deal of emphasis, that it was competent for the court of proprietors to lay down a rule that seven days notice should be given by persons who declared themselves candidates for the directory, previous to the day of election. Now who denied that the proprietors might, if they pleased, enjoin such a regulation? Surely they might, if they pleased. But the learned counsel had the whole of the law relating to this subject before them; and they were distinctly of opinion, that so much of the by-law as required that the lists should only contain the names of persons who should have declared themselves candidates by giving notice thereof in writing to the secretary seven days previous to the day of election, was totally void; and for this reason,—because, in fact, to require such a notice would tend to disfranchise the court of proprietors, and totally defeat the operations of the statute by which they were empowered to vote at the election of directors. The hon. and learned gentleman could not venture to say that it was illegal to do away the necessity of such a notice. If the hon. and learned gentleman could contend for so absurd a proposition, it certainly would be a complete mistake of the principle upon which the statute law had proceeded. The learned counsel had given it as their opinion, that the court of directors had no right to require such a notice as was mentioned in the existing by-law. The learned counsel had said that the present by-law had a tendency to disfranchise the proprietors, and that this court had no right to reject the list of any man which only contained the names of persons who had given the seven days notice before the day of election.—The proposition of the hon. gentleman was nothing more nor less than this; namely, to call upon those who had never yet doubted, to get up all of a sudden and overbear the repeal of the law against the decided opinion of the counsel, to whom the question had been referred. The fact was, that no man in the court

but the hon. gentleman did really entertain a doubt upon the subject: but even if there was a sober doubt existing in the minds of any number of the proprietors, that would not be a reason for compelling candidates to give a certain number of days' notice of their intention to stand for the office of director. If the learned counsel themselves had doubted upon the question it would be a very different case; but their opinion was, in fact, explicit. For the reasons they had stated they had declared this by-law to be illegal, and they had felt it their duty to declare that the law ought to be repealed. The alteration, therefore, had the sanction of the counsel, and it ought to be confirmed. Undoubtedly the members of this court had a right to state their objections, if they really entertained any, as to the propriety of the new law; but the only question was, whether the court would confide in the counsel to whom the case had been referred, and not whether their opinion was right or wrong. It appeared to him, therefore, that the court were bound by the opinion which had been just delivered to them by their counsel.

Mr. *Twiss* contended that there was nothing very extraordinary or unusual in calling upon even the highest legal authorities to reconsider their opinions. He (Mr. T.) did not mean to go into the question as to the disqualifications of a director; but merely into the question, whether those who came forward as candidates for that office should or should not attend to certain forms which were required, even in the most ordinary transactions of life. The object of the regulation, which required the seven days notice to the secretary, was to preserve to the proprietors the real freedom of election. He would put it to the whole body of proprietors, whether there could be a more convenient or useful rule than that which required that the electors should have due notice of the names and characters of the competitors who came into the field for the purpose of being returned to the directory? The whole scope and object of the present law was to prevent the proprietors from being taken by surprise; and in that point of view, he thought this regulation was necessary.

Mr. *Jackson* said, that the great contention of his hon. and learned friend seemed to be, that the proprietors should be apprized of who were the candidates proposed for the directory. It seemed to be forgotten what the point in dispute was. The by-law, as it at present stood, compelled the directors to advertise all the candidates a certain number of days before the day of election. Now, the learned counsel had declared that a candidate could not be prohibited from start-

ing upon the poll on the very day of election. They had declared, that if a person chose to start the night before, there was no legal objection to his election, if the proprietors chose to give him their suffrages, therefore such a man could not announce his intentions according to the present law; but for all fair purposes the directors were bound to advertise the candidates within sixteen days of the election, however it was limited to seven days by the present law. They were, at all events, bound to advertise all that they knew, up to a certain time, but the candidates who started after that time were not prohibited from standing for the election.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* wished to ask the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss) a question upon this point. The by-law now in force required seven days notice from the candidate of his intention to stand for the election. The act of parliament allowed every person who had a qualification of £2,000 stock to be elected for the directory. Supposing, then, that a person qualified by buying in £2,000 stock the evening before the election, he wished to know whether that person was qualified or disqualified from becoming a candidate, or whether the act of parliament would prevent him from standing?

Mr. Twiss said that the hon. gentleman had supposed a case which was not provided for.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*. Would the hon. and learned gentleman say, that if such a person was not to be elected a director it was a case that was provided for?

Mr. Twiss apprehended that every person who gave the notice required by the law must be qualified at the time of giving the notice.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*. He cannot do that if he only qualifies the night before the election.

Mr. Heatley thought that the by-law, as it now stood, was completely intelligible. The purpose of the annual meeting of the proprietors was to elect six directors, and the good sense of the rule, which required that no man should deliver in a list of more than six candidates eligible for the office, every body understood; but he never could understand the good sense of saying, that because he had a right to vote for six persons he had no right to vote for four. The by-law which at present the court were discussing meant only to say, that instead of obliging a proprietor not to throw away his vote by giving in more than six names, he should not circumscribe his vote by giving in less than five. Had it merely said, that a proprietor should deliver in a list of not more than six names, and had there stopt, the law would have been intelligible enough; but as the old

by-law stood, it obliged him to give in not less than five names. It was a very sensible rule that the list should not exceed the number of six candidates; but he could not conceive why a proprietor was to be tied down to give in not less than five. The question seemed now to be, whether the list should contain merely six names, or five or six, according to the old law?

Mr. Jackson said, that the question was, whether the candidates should give seven days notice in writing of their intentions to start on the day of election?

Mr. Heatley apprehended that the question was, whether the distinction of five or six names should stand, or whether the new law was proposed to confine the number to six only, should be adopted?

Mr. Jackson said, that was not the position to which he addressed himself. He had merely stated that the old law required seven days notice of the intention of the candidate to start; a condition which the new law did not require.

Mr. Hume said, he was not prepared to have heard objections such as had been made to-day. First, it was a matter of complaint on the part of an hon. and learned gentleman that the learned counsel were not here to-day in order to answer difficulties started, and give the ground of their reasons; and then, the hon. and learned gentleman had blamed counsel for not giving any reasons for the opinion they had given.

Mr. Twiss explained, and said he had blamed no one; but here was an opinion given by four learned counsel, and he ventured to presume, that any person having common sense, and accustomed to have his mind turned to such subjects might reasonably entertain such a doubt as he entertained, and might naturally wish to inquire of those counsel their reasons for the opinion they had given. There was a multitude of cases which he could cite, if it were necessary, though they might not probably be intelligible to a mixt auditory, where the grounds of a counsel's opinion were distinctly stated as a necessary part of the opinion, in order to make that opinion intelligible.

Mr. Hume said, he was very much at a loss to know what the hon. and learned gentleman really meant to say. Perhaps he (Mr. H.) was not very much enlightened by what the hon. and learned gentleman had said in the course of this discussion, but if he collected any thing from him it was this:—he had argued, that in as much as the learned counsel whose names had been mentioned had not given any grounds for their reasons, he wished to know the grounds of the opinion to which they had come. Now he (Mr. H.) begged leave to say, that the grounds of counsel's opinion were seldom

or never given; every man knew, that when a counsel gave his opinion he never entered into a statement of the grounds of it.

Mr. *Twiss* said, that in nine cases out of ten counsel always gave the grounds of their opinion.

Mr. *Hume* replied, upon his own knowledge, that, in nine cases out of ten, the grounds of counsel's opinion were not given. They might quote an act of parliament, or refer to it as bearing upon the question, but, excepting in very extraordinary cases, the grounds were never entered into; and he should presume that the court, according to its usual practice, would act upon the opinion of their counsel, without requiring what was now demanded.

Mr. *Twiss* said, that was not what he meant to argue.

Mr. *Hume* was at a loss to conceive what the hon. and learned gentleman really meant to contend. The objection was, that the learned counsel had spoken conclusively after the following words: "We are of opinion that so much of this by-law as requires that the list shall only contain the names of persons who shall have declared themselves candidates by giving notice to the secretary seven days previous to the day of election, is void." Their former opinion related to this question generally, and they were then of opinion, that this by-law was inconsistent with the statutes. Now the hon. and learned gentleman told the court that this opinion of the learned counsel might be right or wrong, but he had a doubt upon it. He did not, however, condescend to state why he doubted, nor had he given any quotation from any act of parliament upon which any doubt could be founded. Not so of the learned counsel, for they had quoted an act of parliament for the purpose of shewing that this by-law was void beyond all doubt. He (Mr. H.) had not the good fortune to be learned in the law: but he held in his hand a letter which he had addressed to the court of directors on the 10th June 1812, in which he stated his doubts as to the legality of the existing by-law, and requesting that they would take the opinion of counsel upon it. On that occasion he (Mr. H.) anticipated the opinion which the learned counsel had formed; because upon a true construction of the act of parliament, it was impossible to form any other opinion.

The hon. and learned gentleman then wished to terrify the court about innovating upon laws and regulations which had existed for a century. Really he was surprised at the incorrectness of the hon. and learned gentleman in point of time. He (Mr. H.) would venture to say, that the first by-law upon this subject only passed

in the year 1775, and that it was altered in the year 1793. Now, supposing this law had passed a century ago, he conceived that the length of time during which an illegal enactment existed was the strongest reason why it should be quickly repealed. The directors had certainly conducted themselves with great propriety on this occasion; and if the court of proprietors did not support them, fortified as they were by the best legal opinions, they would, by an act of their own, stultify the proceedings themselves if they did not confirm those opinions. If it should be thought advisable to carry this case to a higher tribunal, and it should be determined to decide it by proceedings in the court of King's Bench, it was to be hoped that the hon. and learned gentleman who suggested that proceeding would undertake himself to pay the expense of it; because, as no other man seemed to entertain a doubt upon the point, it was but reasonable that he should bear the cost of the proceeding. But the hon. and learned gentleman knew very well that that could not be done: at all events, he knew it would not be done. Could any thing be clearer than that a by-law of this Company, such as was before the court, could not take from an individual proprietor that right which the act of parliament had given him? The learned counsel had declared this to be the true interpretation of the law, and he hoped that this court would not yield to any underhand way of meeting this question. The point for the decision of the court was, whether they would suffer a by-law to remain any longer upon their statutes which had been declared to be illegal, and as having a tendency to trample upon the franchises of the proprietors, whose chief security and independence rested in the vigilant execution of that act of parliament which had given them the right of election. Without delaying the court any longer, he entreated them, consistently with their own interests, to go on vigorously in repealing such by-laws as were illegal. He concurred with his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Jackson, that the opinion of counsel ought to be taken as good in all cases: but where it appeared to be agreed on all hands, as in this case, that the by-laws was invalid and illegal, he hoped the court would be unanimous in rescinding a law so inimical to the interests of the proprietors. He was prepared to meet the court of proprietors as to their qualifications, as a separate and distinct question, because he apprehended that that had nothing to do with the present proposition.

Mr. *Jackson* said, that the directors had made very honourable exertions to attain an alteration of the law, and there could be no doubt that they would lend their

aid in supporting that alteration. But certainly he (Mr. J.) had no reason to expect that the existing by-law could have been successfully aided after a lapse of thirty years, during which it was now declared to have been invalid, by the argument that its antiquity was a reason for its continuance. If it was now found to be an invalid law, no reason founded upon antiquity could be urged against striking it off the statute book. The great principle upon which the Company ought to act was, that they should only adopt such by-laws as were consistent with the laws of the land. The only question, then, in this case was, whether that by-law which had been declared to be invalid and illegal should be repealed. As soon as that question was determined, it would be then for the court to consider what substitute should be adopted: but in all events, there could be no doubt in declaring the existing law to be illegal.

Mr. Howarth said, he had only one observation to make, and that was—as to a general principle, upon which he had taken some pains to instruct himself. He took it to be a clear proposition, that it was not in the power of a majority of this court to deprive any director or proprietor of any rights vested in him by statute: and, that even if they came to the resolution that this by-law should stand, even by a majority, that majority could not make it law. An hon. friend of his had adverted to the long lists, as connected with this question. He could only say, that as there was a good deal of difficulty connected with the amended law which he had proposed to substitute for that relating to the long lists, it was proper that he should inform the court that he intended to withdraw that law which related to the long lists. He had only now to request that the question might be read from the chair.

Mr. Trevelyan rose to explain, and said—that as an hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had called upon him to shew the ground of his doubt upon this question, he should state again what he had stated before, that as the charter had given the Company a power to make by-laws for the regulation of their affairs, he apprehended that any act which had since passed, could not affect that power, which the Company exercised by their charter.

Mr. Jackson said, that the question rested upon the opinion of the four counsel.

Mr. Elphinstone said, he was glad to hear the chairman of the committee of by-laws say that he meant to withdraw his new law relative to the long lists. He should have been prepared to oppose that law, because it enacted things which were contrary to his view of the subject, and because it struck him that it contained

regulations which were not only not essential to, but would encumber the proceedings of the election.

Mr. Lowndes rose to speak again, but was inaudible from the cry of order! order! spoke! spoke!

Mr. Pattison was happy to hear that it was the intention of the honorable chairman of the committee of by-laws to withdraw the new law relating to the long lists. He was persuaded that the hon. gentleman spoke the sense of the committee, for if not, he was fully persuaded from the honour and candour of that hon. gentleman that he would not have made any communication of that sort lest it might be supposed to influence the proceedings of the court. But presuming that the hon. gentleman spoke the sense of the committee, he (Mr. P.) should therefore, upon that ground, not oppose the repeal of the present by-law. Had the matter taken another turn he certainly should have been disposed to act otherwise, because he was quite convinced that the regulation which required seven days notice to the secretary previous to the day of election was an essential and excellent proceeding, inasmuch as the object of it was to prevent any new man being foisted upon the court upon the day of election, at a time when they had no opportunity of inquiring into his eligibility.

Mr. Howarth said, in explanation, that his intention of not bringing forward the new by-law relating to the long lists, had the concurrence of those hon. members of the committee of by-laws with whom he had had an opportunity of communicating.

The Chairman then put the question for repealing the old by-law; and, upon the shew of hands, it was carried in the affirmative.

The following new by-law was then proposed to be substituted.

“Item, it is ordained, that in all elections to be annually made of six directors for four years, in pursuance of the act of parliament, of the 13th George III, cap. 63, each proprietor voting shall give in a list containing not more than six names of persons duly qualified to be directors: and if any lists shall contain the names of more than six persons duly qualified, every such list and all the names therein shall be totally rejected.”

On the question being put for the adoption of this amended law, it was carried in the affirmative.

“Old Law, Chapter IX, sect. 1, page 51.—Item, it is ordained, that every member of this Company who shall directly or indirectly, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, trade within the limits of the Company's charter, otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company, except in the manner and under the

regulations and restrictions provided by act of parliament, or the by-laws of the Company, shall forfeit and lose, to the use of the said Company, the value of all money, goods, and merchandizes, so traded for, over and above all other penalties and forfeitures imposed by act of parliament, and be rendered incapable of serving this Company in any office or place whatsoever."

"*Opinion.*—The clause of incapacity appears to us to be void as far as relates to directors, and considering the very heavy penalties already imposed by act of parliament for illegal trading, we think that the additional forfeiture of all money, goods, and merchandizes traded for would not be deemed reasonable."

Mr. *Howorth* then proposed that this old law should be repealed.

The question was put and carried in the affirmative.

"*Amended Law, Chap. IX. sect. 1.*—Item, it is ordained that every member of this Company who shall directly or indirectly, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, trade within the limits of the Company's exclusive charter, otherwise than in the joint stock of the Company, except in the manner and under the regulations and restrictions provided by act of Parliament or the by-laws of the Company, shall not only be liable to be removed from any office he may hold at the time under the Company, but be for ever incapable of holding any office whatsoever the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the general court."

Mr. *Howorth* then moved that this new law be adopted.

The question was put and carried in the affirmative.

"*Report.*—The 9th section of cap. VI. before referred to, we have advised to be repealed. The addition to this law which was proposed for the adoption of the general court by your last committee we have embodied into an independent by-law, so modified as now no longer to be opposed either to your charter or your statute."

"*Old Law, Chap. VI. sect. 9. page 31.*—Item, it is ordained, that no person shall be a director of this Company within two years after having held any office in the civil, military, or maritime service of the Company."

"*Opinion.*—The words of the statute 13. Geo. III. cap. III. sect. 2. are confined to offices, stations, and employments, civil and military, and the by-law cannot extend the disqualification."

Mr. *Howorth* moved the repeal of this law, inasmuch as the act of Parliament referred to in the opinion of the counsel was confined to offices, stations, and employ-

ments, civil and military; and therefore the remainder of it ought to be repealed.

The *Chairman* then put the question for the repeal of this law, which was carried in the affirmative.

"*Amended Law, Chap. VI. sect. 9.*—Item, it is ordained that any proprietor who shall have been elected a director of this Company within two years after having held any maritime office in the service of the Company shall be liable to be removed from his office of director; and that any director who shall hold any office or place of emolument under the crown shall be liable to be removed from the said office of director."

"*Report.*—Obvious as to your committee appears the propriety, in all time to come, of preventing the servants of the crown from being entrusted with the direction of your affairs, we hesitate not a moment to recommend the exemption of Mr. Lindsay from the effect of this regulation, as far as the office which he at present holds may bring him within its control. Were high honour and unimpeached integrity sufficient ground for the exception of any individual from a general rule, we feel confident the committee would in vain seek for a name more fully to justify the proceeding: but it is distinctly on the unfairness of giving to a new regulation a retrospective operation that we desire to offer this opinion to the court."

Mr. *Howorth* moved the adoption of the proposed law above introduced, in conformity with his own opinion and that of the committee in favour of Mr. Lindsay. It was his intention to have proposed a resolution, and he hoped he might do it with propriety, recommending that this law should have no retrospective effect so as to attach upon Mr. Lindsay.

The *Chairman* said he fell in perfectly with the idea of the committee of by-laws, but he begged leave to suggest an addition to the amended by-law, after the words, "shall be liable to be removed from the said office of director," to this effect "provided always, that this by-law shall not affect any person at present in the direction and now holding any office under the crown, or to preclude any such director from being re-elected, or to subject him to the liability of being removed after re-election." Without this addition he apprehended that the resolution of the committee might be liable to question.

Mr. *Howorth* said that he spoke the sense of the committee; and he presumed that if the words now proposed were to stand part of the law there would be no objection to their being adopted.

Mr. *Jackson* thought the resolution in favour of Mr. Lindsay, excepting him from the retrospective operation of the

law, was a measure of complaisance which ought to be adopted; and he conceived that the circumstance of his holding the office he did ought not to impede his re-election. He thought also that the same exceptive regulation ought to be made in favour of any other director who happened to hold at this moment a situation under the crown.

The *Chairman* said he might venture to say with confidence that there was no director excepting Mr. Lindsay who now held any office of profit under the crown.

Mr. *Hume* said, that having three years ago submitted to the court a motion upon this subject which was not carried, he begged leave now to renew a suggestion which he then made, that this law ought not to apply to directors who held offices under the crown which were either without pecuniary emolument, or the emolument of which was so trifling as could not influence the conduct of the director. There might be various offices which a director would probably be called upon to fill under the crown, the emoluments of which were so small as ought not to disqualify him for the situation of a director—for instance, the office of a sheriff, or a justice of the peace, which, though offices under the crown, afforded very trifling emoluments. He submitted, therefore, that a director's acting in such situations, ought not to influence his election, and he thought it would be wise to make an exception in favour of directors holding any occasional trifling appointment which could not reasonably disqualify him for the situation of a director. He should propose, in all events, to limit the amount of such emoluments which should not disqualify a director to a sum not exceeding £300 per annum.

The *Chairman* said he believed that the office of sheriff was a very expensive and onerous one; and as to the office of justice of the peace, except that of police magistrate, it was attended with no emolument whatever. He himself was a justice of the peace in Berkshire, but it did not yield him any emolument whatever. The fines received were paid over to the clerk of the justice, but the justice did not receive one farthing emolument. Indeed the office of justice of the peace was attended with some expense in travelling, which was hardly worth mentioning; but certainly it did not put a farthing into his pocket.

Mr. *Jackson* could not concur with his hon. friend in the propriety of adopting the countervailing regulation to guard against the possibility of a director's being influenced by the paltry consideration of £300 a year. At all events he presumed that it never was in the contemplation of the committee of by-laws to bring the office of magistrate, which was an office

of honor and expense rather than of profit to the party who held it, under the operation of this law. He (Mr. J.) knew too well from experience that the office of a magistrate was very troublesome and unemolumentary.

Mr. *Howorth* said, that certainly the office of a justice of the peace being one more of dignity than emolument, it was not in the contemplation of the committee of by-laws as one coming within the scope of this law.

The *Deputy-Chairman* conceived that this by-law carried a contradiction upon the face of it. It began by enacting that it was not fit to elect any person holding an office under the crown, and then it made a special provision or exception in favour of certain persons who might trust to the honour of their characters and general merits to secure their re-election. Now it was for the court to consider whether the necessity of this long paraphrase recommended by the hon. chairman might not be obviated by introducing a word or two into the body of the law as it at present stood. Why might not the law stand thus "and that any director who shall from this time, or hereafter, or henceforth, hold any office or place of emolument under the crown, shall be liable to be removed from the said office of director." The word hereafter would remove all the difficulty, and make the law explicit.

After a short desultory conversation, in which Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Kinnaird*, Mr. *Elphinstone*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Howorth*, and Mr. *Twiss* took part. The Deputy's amendment was agreed to, and the law as amended stood thus.

"Item, It is ordained, that any proprietor who shall have been elected a director of this Company within two years after having held any maritime office in the service of the Company, shall be liable to be removed from his office of director, and that any director who shall hereafter hold any office or place of emolument under the crown shall be liable to be removed from the said office of director."

The question upon this by-law thus amended, was put and carried in the affirmative.

The proceedings on the report were then resumed.

"*Observation of the committee.*—In submitting for your adoption the following by-law, for the purpose of securing the greatest practicable extension to the system for making your purchases by open contract, your committee feel it incumbent on them to advert to the circumstances which have influenced their conduct. The attention of your committee was drawn by a letter addressed to them from a very respectable proprietor of East-India stock, to the manner in which, a

few seasons back, a purchase of upwards of two thousand chests of claret was made: under this representation your committee deemed it their duty carefully to examine the proper officer of the house connected with the buying department. It is but justice to your directors to admit that the subject had engaged their attention, and that what is now proposed is little more than giving the validity of a by-law to a regulation already contemplated by them."

"*New Law, chap. 11, sect. 1, page 13.*—Item, it is ordained that all purchases for exportation by the court of directors, or any committee thereof, be made by open contract, excepting in cases where the court shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company; and that upon such deviations, the reasons for the same be entered upon the minutes of the court or the committee: and that in all such cases, no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence and approval of the court of directors to such contract."

Mr. Heneorth begged leave to propose an amendment to this clause, by inserting after the words "excepting in cases where the court shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company." Leaving out the remainder of the paragraph, and adding "and that in all such cases the reasons for the same be reported to the court or the committee, except in the cases of bullion."

The Chairman suggested that there were some words in the law as at present proposed which had better be changed, it being impossible to adopt them by this court. The law had these words, "and that upon such deviations the reasons for the same be entered upon the minutes of the court, &c." Now it would be better to leave out the word reasons for the purpose of inserting opinions: for if the reasons were entered upon the minutes of the court, they might branch into a great extent and produce considerable inconvenience. He thought the spirit of the law would be preserved by the substitution of the word opinions.

Mr. Elphinstone regretted that the committee who sat for the purpose of taking this law into consideration, did not look more minutely into the mode in which the Company carried on the business of making purchases for exportation; for if they had, they would have found it absolutely impossible that the system of making purchases by open contract, could be applied beneficially to the Company's interests. He would take, for instance, that branch of their export trade which was the most important, namely the woollen manufacture. There were about two hundred thousand clothiers in this country:

now what would be the consequence if the Company were to send out an advertisement, announcing to that numerous body of manufacturers that they were in want of certain goods in their line of business. Why some man with a large capital would take advantage of the circumstance, become a monopolizer of the articles which the Company wanted and thereby prevent them from making purchases on reasonable terms. The practice of the Company hitherto had been found beneficial and advantageous; it was this: namely, to send round to a number of the most respectable manufacturers with whom they were in the habit of dealing, announcing to them that they were in want of such and such goods, and requiring them to report at what prices they would undertake to furnish the articles. By that means the Company were certain, from the respectability of the persons with whom they dealt, to have the articles which they wanted at as cheap a price as the manufacturers could afford to supply them. It was an important consideration with the Company to have articles of the best quality; and if their present practice should fail, he apprehended that the practice of making purchases by public advertisement would not remedy the inconvenience; for an advertisement might fall into the hands of any man of a speculative turn, and the Company could not obtain the goods so cheap nor so good as by their present mode of dealing: and he ventured to predict that if the quality of the goods was left out of consideration, there would be an end of the Company's China trade. He disapproved of the idea of calling upon the directors to state their opinions or their reasons for departing from the system of purchasing goods by open contract, should it even be adopted; because it would seldom happen that the bulk of the proprietors would agree in the opinion of the directors. His opinion was, that the best principle upon which the Company could act, was to follow the practice of every other merchant, and he had not heard that any other merchant ever made purchases by public advertisement. Every private merchant knew his own interest, and he generally adopted that course of business by which he obtained his goods at the cheapest price. A private merchant never carried on business by advertisement: and in as much as the Company ought to deal upon the same principle as a private merchant, it would be found that a departure from that principle would be attended with the greatest injury.

Mr. Hume said he was not aware whether he understood correctly or not the observation of the hon. director; which if he collected it truly was, that the directors did as every other merchant did

in buying their goods. He was not certain whether the hon. director who spoke of the practice of the Company in making purchases of woollen manufactures described the mode in which the Company entered into their contracts: if he understood him rightly, he did not add whether they usually asked the prices at which the manufacturers could supply the articles wanted. He was the more desirous of having this ascertained, because he had reason to regret that the court of directors had not done as other merchants did, on very many occasions. When that hon. director sat in the chair, a question was sent to certain individuals to know whether they could supply a certain number of chests of claret; but then no question was asked as to what price they could supply the wine. He would state it as a fact, that the Company in this instance had not acted like private merchants. So far from their acting as other merchants did, it was notorious that in the year 1814 an order was given for four thousand half chests of claret which were shipped off for India without any previous inquiry into the price. He should not have brought forward this transaction if the hon. director had not stated that the Company acted constantly upon the principle of the dealings of other merchants. He held, however, the fact to be directly the contrary. Most sensibly did he feel the objection which had been stated and observed upon by an hon. member of the committee of by-laws, that it would be a great inconvenience if the court of directors were to conduct every branch of their buying department by open contract. But it was to be observed, that the by-law proposed made provision for certain cases, and left it in the breasts of the directors to exercise a discretion in cases where this mode could not be adopted beneficially for the Company. But it did more: it stated that the directors knew nothing of this wine transaction, and many other transactions of the like nature; and he (Mr. H.) believed, upon the information he had received, that that circumstance was not even reported to the directors, nor to any one connected with the Company, besides the parties engaged in it, till the whole transaction was at an end. The fact was, that the committee for buying and selling had considered it an advantageous speculation to buy wine for the India market, and they accordingly ordered two thousand chests of wine to be supplied in two years; and, contrary to the practice of every merchant in London, they gave an order for that vast quantity of wine which was not to be sent out till two or three years afterwards. Of the policy or the justice of the court of directors taking up such a branch of trade, he would

not venture to give any decided opinion; but it should be recollected that the directors had a large establishment of officers belonging to ships, whose interests must be materially affected by taking from them this branch of traffic which had been always carried on by them. He would be glad to know how it could be said that the directors acted as other merchants when they never knew of this speculation until long after it had been completed. Beside which, it must have been known by the persons who entered into it that it would be attended with an infallible loss, because it must be very well known to them so large a quantity of wine could not be sold in India until many months after its arrival. Every merchant acquainted with the East-India trade must know that wine of that description, and in such quantities, could not remain good until it was sold. Claret was only good in that country whilst it was fresh, and therefore, if this was really a good speculation, the wine ought to have been sent out fresh and fresh; whereas the quantity sent out to India at once amounted in value to £68,000, freight and other expenses excluded; and it should be observed, that this was an order not given amongst a body of wine merchants, but to two individual dealers only. He had nothing to urge against the character of those two men. They were respectable merchants no doubt: but he wished the court to know that what was stated to be done in all instances with respect to the purchase of woollen manufactures was not quite so true with respect to the purchase of wine. The price of the wine in this case was never ascertained until after the whole was shipped and sent off to India. The transaction began in 1814, and not until Christmas 1815 was the prices of the wine sent in. Surely then it was absolutely necessary that some wholesome check should be put upon so ruinous a system. Would any man tell him that the court of directors, consisting of twenty-four members, would have suffered this transaction to go on, if they had known it? If they had known that the committee of buying and selling had purchased two thousand chests of wine without knowing the price, was it not to be believed that the transaction would have been stopt (before it came to a final completion)? was it not known that the accounts of the arrival of the wine at Bombay and Madras had reached this country before even the price of the commodity was ascertained? was it not at least notorious that the last parcel was sent up before the price was known.

The *Deputy Chairman* interposed, and said that he would undertake to say that the price was known before any more

than one hundred chests were sent off. This he stated from the accounts themselves.

Mr. *Hume* replied that it would remain between him and the honorable director to decide that point. For his own part he was ready to prove the contrary. If the honorable director had seen any account upon the subject, so had he (Mr. H.) himself; and from that account he would state positively, as a matter of fact, that the price was not given in until two thousand half chests were sent out. He was willing, however to take the assertion of the honorable director for the present as true, and even upon his own statement it appeared that one hundred chests had been sent off before the price was ascertained. With this admission of an instance, which he was afraid was only a part of a general practice before them, he intreated the court to agree to the proposed by-law, for they were to look at it, not as any thing which the court of directors wished to oppose, but as a thing which they would be most anxious to adopt and carry into execution. He had no doubt that the court of directors, as far as they were concerned, entertained a sincere desire to execute with fidelity the trust reposed in them: if so, then they need not be afraid of the operation of this law; for it was only calling upon them to see that the committee of buying and selling fairly reported to their court how they executed their contracts, and how they expended the Company's money. The sole object of the law being to prevent the directors from being left in ignorance of the contracts, for which the Company were liable, of the manner in which their bargains were made. The necessity of such a regulation was obvious when the result of this wine transaction was known: for after calculating the interest of money and incidental expenses, and added to this the dead loss upon the sale, it would be found that the Company had not received in return more than £35,000, whilst the adventure itself amounted to £80,000, for the ordinary expences of the transaction, added to the prime cost of the wine. Therefore, with this most extraordinary transaction in proof before the court, no good man present could stand up to oppose a law, the object of which was to guard the Company from the loss incident to speculations carried on upon such an improvident principle. He held in his hand the list of those gentlemen who in the year 1814 formed the buying and selling committee; and it was to be remarked that committee consisted of sailors and soldiers, who knew nothing of commerce. The court had a right to expect that the directors, in acting for the Company, would act in

the same manner as they would for themselves: therefore he held that this, and many other transactions of the court of directors shewed that as trustees of the Company's funds entrusted to their care they did not act in the same manner that they would have acted towards their own funds. In giving his vote to any person placed within that bar, he expected that every individual undertaking that trust reposed in him, to manage the money entrusted to his care, would act with as much caution and prudence as if the money belonged to himself. (*Hear! hear!*) He was glad to hear the cheers of honorable members, because it shewed their sense, at least, of what ought to be done. He must consider that the attempt to deprive the servants of the Company of those little advantages which had been always allowed them, was a paltry petty-foggish transaction; because the object evidently was to appropriate to themselves that miserable advantage which ought to belong to those persons who had possessed it in all times. But in these shortsighted views of advantage, the authors of the speculation had been totally defeated; for instead of consulting the wants of the market and adapting the supply to the consumption, they at once determined to send out four thousand half chests of claret, hap hazard, without considering how it would affect the interests of the servants who had before enjoyed this trade, or considering what would be the result to the Company. Having said thus much on this transaction, he would not detain the court with entering into all the mortifying details connected with it; but he did intreat them for their own honour, and for the interests of the Company, to embrace the present opportunity of compelling the directors to be a little more attentive than they had been to these transactions, and to impose upon them the necessity of considering that they were appointed to take care of the interests of the Company, and that they were bound to look after those interests with the same anxiety that they would their own. He had too much reason to fear that the directors did not feel that interest in the concerns of the Company that they did in their own; for he had now to state, with the deepest regret, that he had heard, within the last forty-eight hours, that so far from the directors confining themselves to the payment of £26 per ton for their shipping, at a time when tonnage might be procured at £12 and £14, and perhaps at somewhat less, they had just undertaken, within the last few days, to give £28 per ton to some individuals, notwithstanding the distinct proposition agreed upon at the last court, that the

freight to be paid to any person, under any circumstances, should not exceed £26 per ton. He would venture to say, as he had on a former occasion, that if the directors were to look for freight at the price of the day, they could obtain it to any amount at from £12 to £15 per ton. This was a fact which he stated with the greatest confidence. But what was the answer made him at the last court by an honorable director now present (Mr. Grant), when he urged this decisive objection to the ruinous system which the Company were pursuing? Why, the reply made by the hon. director was, "What would you do? Would you ruin £3,000,000 of property belonging to these ship-owners?" To this he (Mr. H.) would reply, that so far from ruining the ship-owners, his object would be to prevent those who, in fact, had the arms in their hands, from ruining the Company. The object was not to ruin, but to create the capital of the ship-owners. Within the last eight months he, who was not desirous of destroying the capital of that body of men, had been a party to a system of taking up six new ships for six voyages, at the rate of £26 or £28 per ton. Was this ruining the capital of the ship-owners? On the contrary, was it not creating new capital for persons who had never tendered their ships before? therefore, so far from meeting the views (as was pretended) of the old ship-owners, it was in fact entering into new contracts of the like injurious tendency. It was entailing upon the Company £26 per ton for the freight of their goods for twelve years to come, and this at a time when they might have got freight of the same quality from £16 to £18 per ton. Undoubtedly, it was but justice to say, that the system of buying by contract had been carried on here under the superintendence of gentlemen, under circumstances highly advantageous to the Company; and he believed that, notwithstanding all that had been said against that system, it would appear that the practice of buying by contract had enabled the Company to purchase their stores at a rate cheaper by twenty per cent than they could by any other means. But after the melancholy experience which the court had had in the instance to which he had before alluded, he hoped the court would see the advantage of profiting by an untoward example, and that they would relieve themselves from the peril of utter ruin by placing such checks upon the conduct of the directors as would prevent the recurrence of the like misfortune. But above all, he intreated the court of directors to feel and act in the concerns of the Company as if they were their own; because he was quite persuaded, that unless they were animated

by that determination, it would be impossible for the Company to meet and overcome those difficulties which they had on all sides to encounter. If it was really the wish of the court of directors to act as had been stated, like all other merchants, he hoped they would not oppose this by-law, which was the first step towards attaining the execution of that principle; and on that ground he hoped that no further opposition would be made to the wholesome regulation proposed.

Mr. *Elphinstone* wished that the court would not take for granted all that had been stated by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, as if it was founded in fact. The hon. gentleman had either fallen into wilful errors upon this subject, or he had stated circumstances which he knew could not be proved by evidence. He would demonstrate that there was not a shadow of foundation, in fact, for the circumstances which he had detailed. It was true he was not able to meet the hon. gentleman in talking, but he was ready to meet him at a table with pen, ink and paper, and prove to the satisfaction of every one, by the strongest evidence, that what the hon. gentleman had brought forward as facts were without the least foundation. The more the hon. gentleman investigated the subject of which he professed to be the historian, the more he would find that he was bottomed in fallacy and error; for he had not added one circumstance to his story which was not capable of being directly negatived by proof. There was not, he believed, a subject more thoroughly investigated and examined into than that which the hon. gentleman had made the theme of his attack upon the court of directors. The hon. gentleman might garble facts, and might make long oratorical speeches; but he defied him to read a single historical extract in support of that which he had contended for. Now, with respect to the claret transaction, the hon. gentleman supposed it to have originated with the committee of buying and selling; but the fact was, that it originated in the court of directors, with whom all the responsibility of it rested. The hon. gentleman had contended that that transaction was injurious to the Company; but he would contend that at the time it was entered into it appeared the most promising for the interests of the Company that could then have been adopted. But as to the hon. gentleman's statement of the mode in which the wine was sent out, it was totally erroneous; the fact was, that there were about a hundred chests shipped off in the first instance, before the price was known; and there was a particular reason for that. There was then a ship on the point of sailing, and one

of the agents had it in his power to ship off a hundred chests, which in the ordinary course of business could not have gone. Now as to the manner in which the wine was bought, it was perfectly consistent with the manner in which every private merchant dealt. Would any man of common sense, or knowledge of mercantile business, in this great town, think of advertising to the world that he wanted a supply of a certain sort of wine? Certainly no merchant acquainted with the wine trade would go to work in that way. The Company went to the man to whom they had been recommended, as a person who would serve them honestly and conscientiously. But the hon. gentlemen talked about the wine sailing in one parcel; why his object must have been to deceive the court by such a statement; because the hon. gentleman must know himself that the wine did not go out all at once, but that it in fact went out at different times and seasons, just after the manner in which all other wines were sent out. If they had sent out the whole quantity, the Company knew very well they must have laboured under the disadvantage of a glutted market. It was, however, to be lamented, that when it arrived in India it had to encounter an unaccountable prejudice. The people in India set their faces against it, God knows why; for if the reports upon the subject were read, it would appear clearly that the object of the Company was to serve the gentlemen of India honestly, and with the best commodity. Certain it was, that the wine had to combat with a prejudiced market; which could only be attributed to the influence of persons who did not intend to act upon the same principles of honesty and fair dealing with which the Company were actuated, and who did not like to have such competitors in the market. The fact, however, unfortunately was, that the gentlemen in India sent the wine home again, telling the Company that it was not only not good, but not fit to be drunk. The wine accordingly came home, but upon being tasted it was found that better wine never was tasted; and consequently it was discovered that the gentlemen of India had been the victims of some artful delusions. The fact which the Company believed, as accounting for this extraordinary prejudice was, that Mr. David Robertson had employed some of his friends in India to cry down the Company's wine, in order that his own wine might maintain the advantage which it had acquired, most unaccountably, in the estimation of the wine buyers. So much then for the badness of the wine. As to the price, it was absurd to suppose that the persons who sold the wine to the Company could fix the price at the time it was contracted for; because at that

time the wine was not in this country, and remained to be purchased in the country from whence it was to be imported. But at whatever time the price was known, he would undertake to say, that for goodness of quality the wine was purchased at a price much lower than could have been obtained had it been purchased upon the principle of open contract. Thus much, then, he had to state in answer to the hon. gentleman. He could not fight him with words—he could not speak for three hours, still less could he devote four or five weeks to prepare a speech; but he would undertake to put the hon. gentleman down in five minutes, if he would condescend to give him the meeting at a table.

Mr. Hunt said he was ready to re-assert the facts which he had stated, and moreover to prove them to demonstration from the Company's own accounts. It would appear, upon referring to those accounts, that the price of fifty-eight shillings per dozen was never reported until the 8th December 1815, the wine having been purchased in May 1814—so that the order was given near two years before the price was known; added to which, that the wine had arrived in parcels at its destination before the directors condescended to inquire what price they were to pay. So much, then, for the charge against him of having garbled facts. He was quite ready to meet the hon. director in the way proposed, and he would undertake to prove that the price of the four thousand half chests was not reported to the directors until the 8th Dec. 1815. He was induced to bring this subject forward, not as a matter of inclination (for in fact he had no wish to do so), but in consequence of the hon. director's having stated in round terms, that the directors in all their transactions dealt like other merchants. It was for the court to judge whether that was true, after this statement of the wine transaction; and it was for them to say, as merchants, whether they would make purchases of any commodity without troubling themselves about the price until nearly two years afterwards.

The *Deputy Chairman* (having accounts in his hand) said, that the hon. gentleman was under a gross mistake when he stated, that the price of the wine was not reported until the 8th Dec. 1815. The fact was, as appeared from the accounts which he held in his hand, that the price of one half of the wine ordered was reported at fifty-eight shillings per dozen on the 9th Dec. 1814, instead of the 8th Dec. 1815. This proved what a happy knack the hon. gentleman had of mistaking facts, which might suit the purpose of the moment. If the hon. gent. would condescend to look again at

the minutes of the transaction, he would find that the report of December 8th 1815 applied to a totally different season, and that the price he had referred to also applied to a different season. So much then for the fidelity of the hon. gent. in stating the facts upon which he had built so much crimination of the directors.

Mr. Hume begged leave to explain, by stating that in substance what he had said was correct. In May 1814 the order was given for two thousand half chests, the price of which was not reported until the December following. After those two thousand half chests were delivered, but before the price was known, they gave a further order for two thousand half chests more. So that before they had determined what price they should give for the remainder, they gave the additional order for two thousand more, before they knew the price of the first quantity. If the hon. director would himself read, before he admonished other persons for their supposed error, he would find that the price of the first two thousand half chests was not given before the order issued to buy the remainder.

The Deputy Chairman begged leave to repeat, that the first two thousand half chests were actually delivered and the price known before the remainder was ordered. That was, in fact, a separate transaction, and that part of the wine was shipped separately. The directors had received an account of the price of the first two thousand half chests delivered before the order was given for the remainder. The wine was not shipped all at once, but in separate parcels, as the supposed demand of the market required a supply. In 1814 part of the wine was ordered, and the remainder in the year following.

Mr. Elphinstone requested permission to explain. The hon. gent. had chosen to point his observations at him with respect to the woollen manufactures, and built upon what he had said on that subject an hypothesis in order to suit his own purposes, in aid of his argument upon the wine transaction. He (Mr. E.) had merely alluded to the woollen manufacture, as one instance, amongst many others, to justify the principles upon which the directors had acted in making purchases. The same principle he had argued applied to other cases. He had never said, nor would ever say any thing in that court but what he thought to be honest and true. He never tried to deceive the court of proprietors, in any part of his past life and certainly he would not attempt to do so now. He had lived too long amongst them, and he respected their character and his own too much to resort to any artifice. He had

now lived amongst them for sixty years, and it was too late for him to try to deceive them. The hon. gentleman might try to deceive the court but he (Mr. E.) was above such practices.

Mr. Inglis thought that the wine transaction ought not to be mixed up with the general question which the court were called upon to decide. It ought to be put out of the question now before the court, which was, whether this by-law ought to pass. For his own part, he must state, in the outset of the few words he had to say, that the by-law now proposed did not meet his approbation. The Company's export trade could not be carried on without a certain degree of competition, but he was of opinion that to attempt to carry on that trade by public advertisement would be to destroy it. In that point of view therefore he thought the by-law proposed was totally impracticable and unnecessary. He had now been a great many years in the direction, and the experience he had in those years enabled him at least to form some judgement upon the subject. He had heard a good deal of this wine transaction; and after the experience he had had in his business of a merchant, he would stake his character on that transaction. The shipping of the wine did not originate with the gentlemen who constituted the buying and selling committee, but with the court of directors who combined in the consideration of the subject their experience as merchants, having an anxious desire to do what appeared to them to be beneficial to the Company. The court of proprietors should be informed that the directors had been turning their attention to every thing that could create funds in India. Some years before that they had turned their attention to the expediency of carrying on the wine trade. Their determination at last to carry that idea into effect was not at all influenced by a wish to interfere with individual interests. Every man knew that some years ago the Company might have sold twenty times the quantity of wine which was now spoken of, if they had embarked in that part of trade; for in fact the consumers at that time could not get what they wanted. When the madeira wine trade was first taken up by the Company, the directors had laid before them a list of all the houses in the wine trade that existed at Madeira of the best reputation. Had they then resorted to the plan now proposed, of purchasing by open competition, the Company would have had all the wine dealers in town upon them, and they would be left to uncertainty as to the character and reputation of the dealer with whom they might at last contract; so that, in fact, they would have no security for the quality of the article

which they bought. It was absolutely necessary that the Company should have some warranty of the article to be exported, but this could only be obtained by the practice of dealing with respectable established houses, of known reputation. Out of all question, the mode of dealing by public advertisement was pregnant with another evil, in as much as it opened a door to combination against the Company, who might suffer by the speculations of persons of large capital. This system was besides impracticable, when it was considered how difficult it was for the Company to ascertain of their own knowledge, the character and quality of the article they bought. The directors might judge of the price, but they could not know any thing of the quality of the article. If they went to a man of character in trade, and he did not serve them well, why then they would not deal with him again. This was the principle upon which the Company had hitherto acted, as one which they had found advantageous to their interests. When the subject of the wine transaction was taken up by the directors, they gave it mature consideration, they looked to the state of the market abroad, and they calculated upon the probable advantages of such a speculation. It was at last determined by the court that they should have the article of claret amongst their exports, with a view expressly to improve the funds of the Company in India. The object was to have the wine in the month of March or April following, but it was found to be impossible to supply such a quantity without giving due notice to the merchants who were to import it from France. After much discussion of whom it should be bought, two of the most respectable merchants were fixed upon. He (Mr. L.) himself was at that time buying claret and he knew pretty well what was the state of the market, and at what price claret was selling. Being one of the committee of buying and selling, he put it to the character of the persons chosen to supply the best wine at the lowest possible price. Those gentlemen gave it as the reason why they could not then fix the price, that the wine had not yet been imported, and therefore it was impossible to ascertain it. The parties were informed that the trade would probably become of considerable extent, and that the Company's character would depend upon the quality of the article supplied. Now he would put it to the court of proprietors whether there could be a better practical mode adopted than this, of entering upon such a speculation. It appeared to him that the court could not have pursued a more advantageous course. But whilst he made this observation, he could not but express his opi-

nion that the by-law which required that six directors should go out of office at the end of every four years, had been attended with very great inconvenience in its execution, in so far as it often produced a change of men unacquainted with the mode of proceeding previously adopted by their predecessors. The views, indeed, of the directors, in this particular transaction had unfortunately been attended with ill success, in consequence of circumstances which they could not have anticipated. The fact was, that there was a certain number of persons who had expected to share in the profit of supplying this wine, and the whole of the ill success of the speculation arose from jealousy. They had been defeated in their expectations of influencing the court of directors in their favour; a principle against which the directors had at all times set their faces, on account of its tendency to defeat the very object which they had in view, of benefitting the Company. It was on account of this known determination of the directors not to suffer themselves to be affected by private influence that this jealousy had arisen: and here it should be mentioned again in justice to the committee of buying and selling, that if they had had the least idea that the pursuit of this trade would be likely to produce any injury to the Company's officers, they would have abandoned the idea at once. But the fact was, it was under the conviction that this trade was passing out of the hands of the officers, and therefore it was taken up by the Company. The officers were deprived of this trade under the late renewal of the Company's charter, by which the world were let into competition with the ordinary trade of India belonging to the Company. The trade having in fact passed from their hands, it was wise and prudent that they should take advantage of the circumstances of the times. The Company were bound, as a commercial body to avail themselves of every opportunity to improve their own funds, which could only be done by commercial speculation. The Company therefore argued, first, when they entered into this new trade that they were violating no private claims of their own servants; and secondly, that there was the less discredit in their taking up such a trade, when they had an opportunity of competing successfully with private traders. The purchasers of wine in India might be very good judges of that article: but it did sometimes happen that they were governed in their judgment, not so much by the quality of the wine as the name of the person by whom it was sold. Therefore, if it happened that the wine brought to market did not come from a particular house, the agents of that house would take good care to circulate a report that

such wine was not fit to drink, by which means perhaps the most unexceptionable article would be condemned in the estimation of the consumers; and the plain truth of the matter was that the wine in question was condemned in India by the influence of rival merchants, although the quality of it was unexceptionable.

With respect to the by-law now proposed he had only to say, upon the last authority that not above one quarter of the Company's exports were bought or could be bought by public advertisement; in fact, there were very few articles that could be purchased by such means. Therefore it appeared to him that this by-law was totally unnecessary, and he called upon the court not to pass it, because it would inevitably fetter the directors in many of their commercial transactions. It was proposed that the committee of buying and selling should state their reasons to the court of directors for every purchase they should make. Now nothing could be more fallacious than such a regulation; because, if the Company had confidence in the integrity and honour of the persons thus employed in their service, what useful object could be attained in calling upon them to detail reasons and opinions which might or might not be correct, but which at last must be governed by the judgment of the persons so employed? With respect to this particular wine transaction, he would venture to assert that there never was any thing more honourable or disinterested; and he hoped the court would allow him to state, as a proof of it, that the only person connected with the gentlemen who had received the order for the wine would not sit upon the committee, for he would have nothing to do whatever with the transaction. But when the committee were left to themselves they divided upon the proposition, and they fixed upon those two houses which had supplied the wine. Experience had proved, that in many most important articles the manner in which the Company had made their purchases was highly advantageous, and that if they had adopted a contrary practice their loss would have been incalculable; he alluded particularly to woollen articles, to candles, and others. He was aware however that the principles of competition had been usefully adopted in some cases: as for instance, in lead, copper, and coals for the use of the house, which were latterly purchased by open contract. But if they were to purchase woollen and other articles upon that principle, they must have sustained inevitable loss. He had known instances himself, where commodities of this kind had been purchased at twenty per cent. cheaper than they could have been procured by public contract or competition. It appeared to him that the

only case which could justify a departure from the Company's accustomed practice was wherever there was a combination in any particular branch of trade; in such case the Company would undoubtedly resort to public advertisement, as indeed they always did upon occasions of that kind. The experience of many, many years was decidedly against the principle of competition, and therefore he should hold up his hand against the whole of the by-law, conceiving, as he did, that no such check was wanted.

The *Hon. D. Kiinnaird* was extremely sorry that the discussion upon this by-law seemed to have turned upon a transaction not immediately connected with the substantial principle upon which it stood, but the object of which seemed to be to get rid entirely of the law proposed. He was ready to admit that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had a blunt manner of drawing conclusions; but it often happened that a man in pursuit of truth did not think it at all necessary to pay much attention to the feelings of those who might be implicated in the disclosure. It seemed however to him, on the present occasion, that those persons who might indirectly have their feelings irritated had adopted a very unwise course in reproving his hon. friend, forgetting that the facts upon which he argued were before court, and that the utmost which could be urged against his hon. friend was that he had forgotten to be very gentle in the use of those facts. Now he (Mr. K.) denied that those facts which his hon. friend had brought forward were at all answered by what had been stated; and he should have been most happy to pass over a transaction which he must say had opened his mind a good deal to the necessity of the law proposed. It was not his intention to have spoken upon this subject; but he must say that he should have been very sorry to have been a member of the committee of buying and selling; for however honorable that committee was in its intentions, and however certain many persons might be that they had intended nothing wrong, yet he was quite convinced that it was impossible for any person to look at the transaction in question without being at least satisfied that in the first instance the *prima facie* case was against the committee. He was extremely sorry that this transaction had taken place; for although he was unwilling to attribute to the gentlemen on that committee any sinister intentions, yet it was incumbent upon him, as a proprietor, to attend to the circumstances of the case, in order to induce him to put a by-law upon the Company's code for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of a similar transaction. The court were bound to take care that all transactions of this sort, in which the Company

were engaged, should be grounded upon principle, and not upon the sound discretion and judgment of any men in the service of the Company. The hon. gentlemen employed upon the committee of buying and selling might conduct the affairs of the Company upon principle, but at present the court of proprietors had no right to control them if they should happen to be wrong. It was not sufficient that the court should be told that the committee ought to act upon the good opinion which they entertained of the persons with whom they generally dealt, nor was it a sufficient guarantee for the interests of the Company to be told, that if a trader used the committee ill they would not deal with him afterwards. He did not like to have transactions of this kind governed by the mere judgment and opinion which the committee might form of particular individuals. There might be personal feelings in the case to influence the judgment of the persons who employed a man with whom they had been in the habit of dealing; but, on the other hand, there were a thousand circumstances which might induce the committee to confide in a person of whom they knew nothing. Why, if the doctrine now contended for were adopted, the court would have the committee of buying and selling say, "we had such a knowledge of that individual, that we thought we might (contrary to all commercial principles, deal with him, but he has deceived us." Surely the committee deserved to be deceived, if they chose to act upon such uncommercial principles. He understood, that in consequence of this wine transaction, the directors had given orders to their committee of buying and selling to report the purchases they were to make hereafter, before they were completed. Now he should like to know what other commentary could be made on that resolution than this: why, that some transactions had come to the knowledge of the court of directors which induced them to think it necessary to place this check upon the committee of buying and selling. If he (Mr. K.) were a member of that committee, the observation he should make would be, "I think you are taking an odious responsibility from me; and I shall be most happy to report to you all purchases which I shall hereafter make, whether there be or be not any necessity for it." So much then for the transactions of the court of directors themselves. The subject was then referred to the committee of by-laws, who felt themselves bound to suggest, that, in addition to the regulation made by the directors, it would be of use to the Company, that if instead of the committee of buying and selling being required merely to report their purchases to the directors, a fur-

ther duty should be imposed upon them of putting their reasons on record for such purchases, unless specific reasons intervened to prevent such a communication. Now nobody could doubt the propriety of this additional restriction. The Company did not vary their transactions every year, so that the committee would not be called upon every year to state their reasons for dealing in particular articles: but he apprehended that their reasons for dealing in wool ought necessarily to be stated, until they found it wise to change their mode of dealing in that article; for he was clearly of opinion that they ought not to go on dealing in the same manner in that commodity as they had hitherto done. In the first conversation which he had with a gentleman upon the subject of the mode of dealing in wool, he said, "Oh, dear! we have discussed this matter already very much at length; the subject of wool has been already discussed; the case is made out, we find there is but one mode of purchasing wool." Now it appeared to him that the directors would order their matters wisely by at least trying the experiment proposed. They need not deal all at once upon the principle of open contract, but they might go on with safety, gradually altering their system. He was quite of opinion with the committee of by-laws, that if the directors had the reasons of the committee of buying and selling on record, it would very much influence their conduct, because he was perfectly persuaded that there had been many purchases made which the directors would not have confirmed, had they had an opportunity of considering the reasons upon which they were founded. The hon. gentleman who spoke last, it seemed to him, had very much committed himself upon the subject of the wine transaction. He had told the court, "Oh it was all intrigue that ruined the finest speculation in the world;—I would have done the same thing myself." Now, with all the respect which he sincerely entertained for the hon. gentleman, it was possible that he might have been mistaken in his calculations. But supposing he might think he had acted upon the soundest judgment; after all, it was but the opinion of an individual, which ought not to govern the court. No man, certainly, but the hon. gentleman himself, would advise a friend to commit his fortunes upon a speculation like this; therefore the opinions of an individual was not the rule by which the Company ought to act. But then it was said, that the ill success of this wine speculation was to be attributed to intrigue, and the caprice of the wine drinkers in India, who sent the wine back, declaring that it was not drinkable. Now if he (Mr. K.) had been a merchant,

he should have taken care to ascertain from these *bon vivans* what sort of wines they preferred, and if he had found out that they praised up the wines of this or that particular house, he should have been studious to procure that wine which was their favorite, no matter from whence it came or from whom it was bought. It so happened, however, that this wine was not a favorite. If the customers were captious, he would endeavour to please their taste; but if he did not chuse to deal upon such terms, he would rather give up the trade altogether than run the risk of immense loss. Here then was a transaction attended with a certain loss, and his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had a right to comment upon the circumstances which led to that loss. But beside the loss, the hon. gentleman who had spoken last had given his hon. friend another handle to complain, from the very manner in which this transaction was conducted by the committee of buying and selling; for it appeared that they alone were interested in it, their motives and reasons for it being kept a secret from the court of directors. Then an hon. director mentioned the name of Mr. Robertson, and jealousy was set up as a plea for the ill success of the adventure. Now he really had no acquaintance with Mr. Robertson, but as far as he knew any thing of that gentleman, his name would stand high in the scale of respectability, without being put "cheek by jole" with Sir Charles Paxton and others. If Mr. Robertson, as a dealer in the wine trade, thought this a "devilish good thing," why was he not to be allowed to participate in the benefit of it as well as others? Mr. Robertson, it seemed, had applied to be allowed to supply some of this wine, but he was refused—why? because the committee had already given the order for the whole two thousand chests. Then the court were told by the hon. director who spoke last, that the committee of buying and selling also became jealous; of what were they jealous? had they any interest in disposing of this good thing? He was quite surprised to hear the observation, that the committee of buying and selling, who succeeded to the previous committee of buying and selling, were jealous! Good God! was there any emolument attending upon it? Were these two thousand chests marked out contrary to the common practice of buying other commodities? If not, then there was most unnatural and very unusual jealousy on the part of the succeeding committee.

Mr. Inglis explained, and said that the hon. gentleman had totally mistaken the observation he had made. He had never said that the committee of buying and selling, who had succeeded the committee

of which he was a member, were jealous; but he had said, that in consequence of the order having been given to the persons who had supplied the wine, others became jealous. The committee were not jealous—for of what were they to be jealous? They could gain nothing by it one way or other. Being upon his legs, he must take the liberty of putting the hon. gentleman right upon another short point. When the hon. gentleman stated that this was a transaction upon which the committee ought to have taken the opinion of the court of directors, he seemed to have forgotten that it was not then the practice of the committee so to do upon any purchase being made. Most willingly would the committee have received the advice and assistance of the court of directors, but it was not the practice then for the committee to report the purchases they had made.

The hon. D. Kinnsaid, Then it appeared that the committee were not jealous. There was, however, manifestly something in the transaction which induced the directors to adopt a regulation which compelled the committee of buying and selling to report their purchases before they were completed. What the reasons were for such a regulation, no doubt the gentlemen behind the bar could explain to the proprietors at large. But this did appear—that there was a necessity for the committee to apply to the court of directors before the purchases were ratified. There was certainly one striking fact which could not be denied, and which appeared to be utterly irreconcilable with the duty of the committee, namely, that the contract for the purchase of this claret was completed, and the greatest part of the wine delivered before the price was known to the Company. He distinctly recollected this question being put to the officer:—"Had the price of the claret varied—had it turned out that the price at which these gentlemen delivered the wine had been much greater than the current price at the time it was delivered, would the court of directors have had it in their power to annul the contract?" The answer was distinctly "no;"—and the answer was—that they had concluded by themselves a bargain, which under no circumstances could be rescinded—that they had wisely suffered the wine to be delivered before they knew the price. Therefore, it was to prevent the recurrence of such an extraordinary proceeding as this, that the by-law in question was proposed. The committee of by-laws had studiously avoided making any reflections on the committee of buying and selling: all that they sought was to carry the intentions of the directors into effect, and with a view to make this further regulation,—that if hereafter any inquiry should be made, or any in-

inations unjustly cast upon the committee of buying and selling, by any proprietor of this court, there should be persons ready to stand up and say, "here are the reasons recorded upon which the committee at that time, or the court at this time, were willing to rest this or that transaction;"—putting therefore, an end to all insinuation of private motives or interests—these are the reasons which governed our judgment at the time, and every body else may equally exercise their judgment. For his own part, he thought that it would be much more creditable to the court themselves, and certainly more satisfactory to all parties, if a spirit of good temper pervaded the proceedings of the day, and all insinuations against motives were laid aside; and he declared, upon his honor, that he had flattered himself that by so doing, the committee of by-laws would be furthering the intentions of the court of directors; so that if the reasons for deviating from the regular rule should be put upon record, there might be no cavilling or question as to the motives which induced them to act; for at present, the only mode by which the court could arrive at the motive for deviating from the general practice of purchasing by open contract, was by examining the officer of the committee. That officer was in a very painful situation, for it was impossible for him to dive into particular reasons. Common justice to the Company required, that the moment the committee came to the resolution of buying, they should state the reason why they had determined so to act. He, therefore, confidently submitted that this was the safest and wisest system to pursue.

Mr. *Elphinstone* complained that the hon. gentleman had but too successfully followed the example of his predecessor (Mr. Hume) in attacking persons who were perfectly free from blame in this transaction; but he, (Mr. E.) professed himself entirely unable to cope with the hon. gentleman in the business of insinuation. He always liked an open manly attack, because the ground was clear, and it could be met upon equal terms; but the attack by insinuation was intolerable, it was like a wound inflicted in the dark. Of such a description was the mode of attack adopted by the hon. gentleman, and therefore it was impossible to put the question for consideration fairly in issue. The objection to the proposed by-law was not as to the propriety of reporting what purchases had been made by the buying and selling committee, but the necessity for them to give their reasons. The by-law itself was a very good one, but he never could accede to the general proposition of purchasing all the Compa-

ny's export commodities by public advertisement: that ought not to be permitted.

Mr. *Jackson* requested to be informed by the deputy chairman when the price of the claret was first ascertained by the court of directors.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—On the 9th Dec. 1814.

Mr. *Jackson*.—I wish to know when the first two thousand half chests were ordered?

The *Deputy Chairman*.—In May 1814.

Mr. *Jackson*.—When were the second two thousand half chests ordered?

The *Deputy Chairman*.—In December of the same year.

Mr. *Jackson* then expressed his regret that the committee of by-laws had introduced this transaction at all into their report, though he must admit that it was perfectly natural for them, in signing such a by-law as has been proposed, to allude to the transaction. The only observation he should make upon what had passed was, that the sarcasms thrown upon his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) were most unfounded, because it now turned out, from the admission of the hon. deputy chairman, that two thousand half chests were ordered several months before the price was settled.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—The second two thousand half chests were not ordered until the price was known of the first.

Mr. *Jackson* then argued strongly in favor of the proposed by-law, which he contended had been in substance adopted in the shape of a resolution by the court of directors. But it should be recollected that a resolution was not a law: there would be less likelihood of an infraction in one case than in the other. As a general principle, nothing was more unexceptionable than the system of purchasing by open competition; and there was nothing very hard imposed upon the directors by this regulation, because the by-law gave them a discretion to depart from it in certain special excepted cases, upon condition of their reasons for such departure being stated on record. This latter obligation was indispensably necessary, because it was the only check which the Company had against the abuse of the discretionary power given by the law. If there was any serious doubt entertained by the court of the directors, or they had not made up their minds as to the propriety of the law, it appeared to him that the shortest way of disposing of the question was, that a committee of directors should be appointed to consider of the subject, and report to the court whether, in their sober judgment, such a law ought to pass. With this view he should submit to the court the propriety of adjourning this particular

law to another day, when it might be further discussed.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, it would be very inconvenient to adjourn for the purpose of hearing more painful, troublesome, not to say useless orations from some honorable proprietors. The court had sometimes attended to very long speeches from two hon. gentlemen, which for their industry and research did them some credit, but he must say, that he never heard speeches in his life more full of innuendo and insinuation against the respectable body of men whom the proprietors had chosen to superintend their affairs, than the speeches of the two hon. gentlemen in the corner (Mr. Hume and Mr. Kinnaird). He (Mr. P.) had sat for some time patiently listening to their observations, because he was quite conscious of not deserving the insinuations they had thought proper to throw out. It was true he had sat as a member of the buying and selling committee, but he happened not to be present at the moment the wine purchase was made; and perhaps if he had, he should not have exactly agreed in the mode adopted. As to the principle of the purchase, he perfectly concurred in the propriety of it. The character of the persons chosen to supply the wine was unexceptionable; they were two of the most respectable and celebrated houses in that trade. As to the quality of the wine, it was unquestionable, notwithstanding all that had been said against it. He had a letter before him from Bengal which stated that the wine was of the most unexceptionable quality, but that the reason of its failure was, that the market was very much overstocked from the opening of the private trade, and consequently that it could not be sold. Perhaps the quantity might be considered large; but it should be recollected that it was not sent out all at once. It was in fact dispatched at four different seasons. One hundred half chests at one time; five hundred at another, and the remainder in two other lots; the result, however, unfortunately was, that the wine came back again unsold. As to the quality of the wine it was so excellent that it was now fit to be drank by any epicure in London. He confessed that he should have had no objection to the proposed by-law, had the debate of to-day been conducted with common decency. But the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had "laid it on so thick," as really to indispose the directors towards any measure which he could recommend. Happily that hon. gentleman was not one of the committee of by-laws, and he (Mr. P.) trusted he should never see him in that situation. He (Mr. P.) had the highest opinion of the committee of by-laws, because he believed

it was composed of such honorable individuals, that he was quite persuaded they would not recommend any measure which they did not believe to be really beneficial. But the hon. gentleman (Mr. H.) had indulged himself with such indecent attacks upon the court of directors and particular individuals, had come down with such a bias of prejudice, as to make it impossible for the court of directors to sit patiently under such treatment. At the same time, he (Mr. P.) was not at all afraid to meet any of the hon. gentleman's charges or innuendoes. But the objection he had to the by-law proposed, was, that it implied a want of confidence in the court of directors. The court of proprietors had had the opportunity of choosing those whom they thought to be properly qualified to manage their affairs; and having chosen such persons as they thought fit for the situation, those persons ought to have the credit of intending to act from proper motives, until the contrary was proved. Now he (Mr. P.), for one, did claim to be admitted to have acted upon honorable and honest principles; and he did not think that the court of directors deserved the observation of the hon. gentleman, who said "he thought that the directors would be a little more attentive to the transactions of the Company, if they were their own." In answer to this most unjustifiable remark, he had only to say, that the hon. gentleman had totally mistaken his ground in the language he thought proper to use towards the gentlemen who sat behind that bar. When the hon. gentleman thought himself warranted in advising the directors to act in the East-India Company's affairs, as if they were their own, he had only to say, that the advice was unnecessary, and that he spurned advice coming from such a quarter. He would receive nothing from that hon. gentleman; if he could find him (Mr. P.) out in any thing improper, why let him turn him out of his situation;—but so long as he did his duty in that place he had a right to that courtesy which was due to every man intending to act properly and conscientiously.

Mr. Hume denied the fact that he had made any such insinuations as the hon. gentleman supposed. The hon. director on the right (Mr. Elphinstone) had brought forward facts, and stated circumstances, which he (Mr. H.) felt himself warranted in commenting upon; and the whole of his observations were confined to those facts, and to the remarks made by that hon. director.

Mr. Elphinstone begged that the hon. gentleman would not put into his mouth words which he had never used; he had never uttered any thing which could justify the insinuations and calumnies

which the hon. gentleman had uttered. The hon. gentlemen had talked of the wool, because it suited his purpose in throwing out his insinuations; but he (Mr. E.) was not to be borne down by that hon. gentleman. He would not be put down by him, for he assured him he entertained a different sort of feeling. Having spoken the truth, he should certainly never suffer any man to put words in his mouth which he had not uttered.

Mr. Bosanquet.—He confessed that he was disposed to have given his vote in favor of the proposition of the committee of by-laws, with some trifling alteration in it, but after what he had heard this day his determination was completely altered; and if he was the only man in the court who felt the same way, he should divide against the proposition of the committee of by-laws. Hon. gentlemen might make use of what statement they pleased, but he confessed this appeared to him to be nothing more or less than an attack upon the integrity, character, and credit of the court of directors. This was the way he certainly felt it. An hon. gentleman had gone further than this, for he had charged against the directors that they were either fools or knaves. To be sure that was not said in direct terms, but certainly it was said by strong implication; so strong, that he had accused them of having neglected to take up ships for the Company at £15 per ton, whilst at the same time they were paying £26: now he (Mr. B.) must say, that if the directors had not sense enough to know that they could get the freight of the Company at £15, and they gave £26, they were either fools or knaves. This was the way that he felt the hon. gentleman's commentary. He sincerely hoped that the hon. gentleman would take some early opportunity of bringing before the court of proprietors the question of freight. It certainly was not a subject with which he (Mr. B.) was very conversant; but he understood that there was no position more clearly established, than that a ship of 1200 tons burthen must have a certain price paid for its freight in order to enable the owner to sail, whereas a ship of smaller burthen could afford to sail at a much smaller freight, on account of the proportionate diminution of its outfit. But the hon. gentleman seemed to have forgotten that the East India Company had an empire to protect as well as a trade to carry on, and that they had troops to carry out in their ships in order to enable them to maintain their dominion in India; and that it was impracticable, and indeed impossible, to attain these two objects without ships of a certain size, for which the Company must pay an adequate price. All that he threw out on the present occasion was merely

for the purpose of stating to the proprietors that it was his opinion they ought not to run away with the idea, that because an hon. gentleman had given it as his decided opinion they might get freight at £15 that the directors were extravagant and unmindful of their duty. He must say, without the least difficulty, that on the present occasion the matter was placed before the proprietors in a point of view, and the case was stated in such a manner, that it was impossible to adopt this by-law without its being considered as a direct impeachment of the integrity of the directors, whatever other construction it might be subject to. He had always considered it his duty to act towards the East India Company as if he were acting for himself, and he had always felt, that if he lost sight of his individual capacity in the direction, he should neglect a most essential part of his character; and he flattered himself that his conduct would bear the most rigid investigation. Certainly his own conscience approved his conduct, and he was quite willing to undergo the test of public enquiry. His conduct had ever been, what he hoped it ever would be, faithful to the Company and creditable to himself.

Mr. Twiss was opposed to the by-law, because the object of it seemed to him to be to place the directors (like bees in a glass hive) in such a situation as that all their motions might be watched.

Mr. Lowndes said, that if he had been apprized of the circumstance stated by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), that the Company had taken up fresh ships at £28 per ton, he certainly should not have voted in favor of the ship-owners' claim the other day. With respect to the by-law proposed, he thought it had in principle, because he was of opinion that the mode of purchasing by open contract, or public advertisement, would be injurious to the Company's trade, inasmuch as it would give an opportunity to private dealers to forestall the market, and buy up those commodities which the Company wanted. He was quite persuaded that another evil would arise from this system, namely, that it would enable owners of small ships to take the hint, and send off their vessels with cargoes of the very commodity exported by the Company, and thereby anticipate the wants of the market, by the greater facility they had in outrunning the Company's large ships. It behoved the court, therefore, to be a little more cautious of bringing about their ears a host of private capitalists.

Mr. Howorth said, he much regretted the turn which this day's discussion had taken. It gave him real uneasiness, because nothing could be more remote from the intention of the committee of by-

laws than to give occasion for uneasiness to any individual connected with the Company. Their sole intention was to suggest such regulations as were thought advisable for the Company to adopt. It seemed that there were two objections to the regulations now proposed: one was, that it tended to cast reflection upon the court of directors. Such an argument would have no weight if the object of the law was calmly looked at. The object was to give support to the authority of the directors, and prevent the possibility of events occurring which might be injurious to their control in the affairs of the Company. The second objection was, that it imposed upon the directors a very extraordinary and unnecessary restriction. Now it should be recollected that this law was proposed at the suggestion of the directors themselves, and it was probable that it would not have been proposed at all but for that suggestion. It should seem, that if it had not been for the angry discussion which had taken place the directors would now have given the law their support. But was it becoming that respectable body to start such an objection to a law founded upon principle, and calculated for the public good? Was it because the committee of by-laws had put the directors and the court of proprietors in possession of such a law, that therefore it ought not to be supported? Now he called upon the court of directors—he called upon their character (if their wish was to maintain that highly honorable and respectable character which they had hitherto maintained), to point out in this by-law an *iota* of objection which it was not in their own power to correct. An hon. gentleman had said, that the principle of open contract would ruin the Company. Why the law did not insist upon that principle being adopted in all cases; it distinctly left the committee of buying and selling a discretion, which they were at liberty to exercise in all cases where they thought it might be to the advantage of the Company to depart from the usual course. It was absolutely impossible to put into the hands of the directors a law better calculated to promote the interests of the Company. Public competition was the primary principle of the law proposed, but it left the committee the power of departing from that principle on suitable occasions. But after the ingenious speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), which was full of sound argument, it would be quite unnecessary for him to add any thing in recommendation of the law. As to the suggestion of another hon. friend (Mr. Jackson) to adjourn this question to a future day, he certainly could not accede to it, because he conceived the subject to be already thoroughly understood. He put it as a

question between the public and the directors. The latter might negative it, but he felt it his duty to move that this by-law be adopted.

The *Chairman* said, he should be guilty of a dereliction of his duty if he did not say a few words upon this subject. First of all, as to the claret: that subject was introduced in such a way as certainly to implicate the judgment of the court of directors in the part they took in that transaction. He would do the committee of by-laws the justice to say that they did not mean to insinuate any corrupt motive to the directors, but they certainly did mean to implicate their judgment by the introduction of the proposed by-law. With respect to the other impressions that might go abroad, from its being said by an hon. gentleman that the whole two thousand chests were sent off at once, he had only to state, as a positive fact, that it was sent at different seasons, in different portions—for instance, in the seasons 1814-15 and 1815-16; and the quantity sent at each time was about a fourth of the whole. As to what had been said about the great extent of the order, he had only to observe, that for a series of years the captains and officers were in the habit of carrying out to India four or five thousand chests per annum; therefore there was nothing extraordinary in the order given for two thousand chests, under the circumstances when this wine was sent out. No one could have anticipated that the private traders could have been so infatuated as to run at once into the India trade. It was to have been expected that a great many would, but the *mania* was beyond all imagination: the consequence of which was, that when this claret arrived in India the market was glutted, and in fact the ill success of the venture was principally to be attributed to the circumstance of the market being overstocked. With respect to the by-law itself, the leading feature of it was, that all purchases for exportation should be made by open contract, *i.e.* by advertisement, and then there were certain exceptions. Now he (Mr. Bebb) must maintain, from the experience he had in the Company's commerce, and from having seen that system tried abroad, (where great part of the Company's stores were purchased by public advertisement) that the principle of open contract was most ruinous. It was tried in India, and it produced a host of pedlars, and was attended with the most unfortunate consequences. It was soon laid aside, and for the last thirty years the business had been done by agency. The fact was, that the Company must go to market in the same way as private merchants, or they must be inevitably exposed to ruin. Private merchants

never advertised. They always went to the immediate manufacturers of the articles they wanted, and having ascertained the character of the person they intended to deal with, they made their arrangements, and obtained their goods at the lowest price. This was precisely the plan upon which the Company acted, and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of one thousand they never thought of purchasing by public advertisement articles of a certain description. Why, if private merchants were in the habit of purchasing by public advertisement, the court would see the newspapers swarming with advertisements; but the fact was that no advertisement of that kind was ever seen in a newspaper. The rule laid down by the by-law, as to excepted cases, was not new, for it only gave the power of doing what was now the practice; but still, feeling no very strong objection to the preamble of the by-law, he conceived it might safely be adopted with some verbal amendments. He had already objected to the word *reasons*, which might be substituted by the word *opinions*, and that amendment the hon. mover seemed himself ready to adopt. To require a detail of reasons upon record might produce a great deal of cavil, besides loading the minutes of the court with a recital of reasons, which might or might not be satisfactory. It now rested with the court to determine what should be done; and if the honorable mover would propose the law, subject to such verbal amendments as should appear to be necessary, the question would soon be decided.

Mr. Howarth explained. The hon. director seemed to argue as if the law was compulsory upon the committee to purchase by open contract in all cases; it certainly was not. It was no more than a declaratory law, for it was discretionary in the court to act upon that principle only in such cases as appeared to them to be necessary to adopt it. Nothing was farther from the intention of the committee of by-laws, than to cast the least imputation upon the directors.

Mr. Wigram bore testimony to the impolicy of purchasing by open contract, and he decidedly objected to the provision which required the committee of by-laws to state their reasons for purchases made contrary to that principle.

Mr. Inglis suggested the propriety of altering the law proposed in some of its provisions, and substituting the following, as one likely to meet the wishes of all parties.

New Law, chap. 1. sect. 1. page 13.—Item, it is ordained, that all purchases for exportation, excepting in bullion, by the court of directors, or any

committee thereof, be made by fair open competition, excepting in cases where the court shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company; and that in all such cases no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence and approval of the court of directors to such contract."

Mr. Howarth said he should adopt with pleasure the amendments proposed by the hon. gent.

Mr. Kinnaird begged leave to second the motion for adopting the law, thus amended, and at the same time took occasion to explain.

After mutual explanations between Mr. Hume, the Deputy Chairman and Mr. Bosanquet who gave up his former declared opposition to the law,

The question was put, and upon the shew of hands the law thus amended was carried in the affirmative.

Old Law proposed to be repealed.—Chap. 7, sect. 6, page 45.—Item, it is ordained, that a list shall be published, thirty days before the annual election of directors, containing the names of such proprietors, qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify in writing to the secretary their desire of becoming candidates for the direction thirty-two days before such annual election."

Upon the question being put whether this law should stand upon the code, it was carried in the affirmative, and consequently this law remained unaltered.

Observations of the Committee.—Your committee have recommended for your adoption a by-law on the subject of your annual elections, which has in view the two-fold object of facilitating the execution of the duties of the scrutineers, and of bringing to the notice of the electors the names of all the candidates, whilst it secures to those of the ex-directors that fair and proper priority of attention to which their tried pretensions are fully entitled."

New Law.—Item, it is ordained, that at every annual election of directors, balloting lists shall be printed for the use of the proprietors, containing the names of all such proprietors who may have notified to the court of directors, seven days previous to the annual election, their intention of becoming candidates; that the names of the ex-directors be placed at the head of the said list, and that the several names be printed at such a distance from each other as may leave sufficient room to insert the name or names of any other proprietor or proprietors duly qualified. That such lists shall contain on the face of them the names of the candidates only, the said lists to be ready for delivery six days previous to the said annual election, and that all printed lists other than those

printed as this by-law directs, be rejected at the scrutiny."

Mr. Howarth, in pursuance of his previous notification already mentioned, proposed to withdraw this law.

The Chairman put the question for leave to withdraw it, which being carried in the affirmative, this law was accordingly withdrawn.

"*Old Law proposed to be repealed.—Chap. 10. sect. 4, page 53.*—Item, it is ordained, that all bullion which shall have been licensed shall be brought to the bullion office, and there viewed, weighed, and packed up."

The question being put for repealing this law it was carried in the affirmative, and the law was accordingly repealed.

"*Old Law, chap. 7, sect. 8, p. 47.*—Item, it is ordained, that the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of this chapter shall be inserted at the end of every printed list delivered to the proprietors at or before the annual election."

This law, upon the question being put, was ordered to remain unaltered.

The whole of the report of the committee of by-laws having been thus gone through, the confirmation of this day's

proceedings was ordered to take place at the next court.

INTEREST ON INDIA BONDS.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird wished to know from the hon. the chairman, whether it was in the power of the directors by law to reduce the interest on India bonds? He only meant that in his opinion there was no necessity for a reduction, and he wished to suggest it to the consideration of the court of directors whether it was in their power so to do.

The Chairman said, he was not now prepared to enter into the consideration of this question: but whenever the interest was reduced, the court of directors did what appeared to them most judicious. Whenever they did do it, they did it upon mature deliberation.

MAJOR HART.

Mr. B. Jackson, after a preliminary remark upon the hardship of this gentleman's case, gave notice that he should, in the next season, bring the subject again under the consideration of the court.

Adjourned till Wednesday next.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3, 1817.

On Monday the 30th June, being the day appointed by His Excellency the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, the Honorable A. Seton, and the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, Members of the Supreme Council, the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Honorable M. Dayott, Governor of Chandernagore, Major General Wood, and many of the Civil and Military officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives were assembled.

Mrs. Middleton, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Udny, and many other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the college with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after ten o'clock the most Noble the Visitor, attended by the officers of His Excellency's suite, entered the room where the disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order.

PERSIAN.

"The science of general or philosophical grammar, is more successfully cultivated, and better understood, by the eastern, than by the western grammarians."

Respondent,	Mr. W. Dundas.
1st Opponent,	Mr. F. Millett.
2d Ditto,	Lieut. J. Macdonald.
Moderator,	Dr. M. Lumsden.

HINDOOSTANEE.

"It is easier to diffuse the literature and science of the western nations among the natives of India, by translating European books into their own tongue, than by instructing them in the European languages."

Respondent,	Mr. F. Millett.
1st Opponent,	Mr. W. Dundas.
2d Ditto,	Mr. R. H. Scott.
Moderator,	Capt. J. W. Taylor.

BENGALÉE.

"The advantage of the oriental method of conveying instruction, by means of parables or tales, is peculiarly conspicuous in the Bengalee language."

Respondent,	Mr. T. Clarke.
1st Opponent,	Mr. D. McFarlan.
2d Ditto,	Mr. E. W. Cockerell.
Moderator,	Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

When the disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to his Excellency the Visitor the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examinations of the past year; as well as the students, who, at the examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their knowledge of two languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college. The President read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each student, entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals, which had been awarded to the several students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which his excellency the Visitor read the following discourse:

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William; It any just account of the late examinations at the college have gone abroad, all whom I have the honor to meet on this occasion must have come impressed with the same sentiment which animates me.—This is a day in which we may well exult.—Our satisfaction, however, ought to be indulged with discrimination.—We have but to ask ourselves to what we owe it, and our minds will immediately point to the quarter whence the obligation has flowed. Upon great public questions, all men come to think nearly alike at last; that is, when the fleeting prejudices or interests of the day have passed away, their judgments act, and they discern uniformly what is beneficial.—But there is a main difference between him who perceives and recommends what is useful while it is yet time to secure the advantage, and those who come to a tardy sluggish conviction when the opportunity has gone by, or when at least much indisputable good has been lost in the delay of recognising it. To the wise and extensive forecast of the Marquis Wellesley let us, therefore, pay a grateful tribute on a day like this.—Let us recollect what objections assailed the noble institution which his genius planned: and let us feel with triumph how experience has overthrown the caril,

The present exhibition, and the circumstances which I am about to detail, are uncommonly gratifying. In contemplating the realization of those generous and comprehensive views which dictated the establishment of the college, one has to rejoice in the full success of so elevated a purpose. The acknowledged practical benefits already experienced from this institution, attest at once the wisdom of the plan and the merit of the college officers and instructors. Those gentlemen have a proud reward in the applause which they must be sensible general opinion offers to them.

"In my last address to you from this chair, I took occasion to congratulate the institution on the happy diffusion among the students of a greater inclination to study than I had been able to trace in the returns of any preceding examination. You will recollect that I looked upon the more general prevalence of this disposition, not as the casual variety of the year, but as radical and, I trusted, a lasting improvement effected in the character of the great body of the students. I hailed the occasion on which this had first shown itself, as an epoch whence to date a new era in the history of the college; one in which it would be the boast of his members to be studious, and in which an individual of contrary propensities would be avoided by his fellows as an uncongenial spirit.

"When I drew in anticipation this picture of what the college was henceforward to exhibit, I told you that I was taking a sanguine view, but that my hopes were by no means indulged without due calculation. The result of the examination of this year has verified my prediction, to an extent even beyond what I had ventured to imagine. The reports laid before me clearly show, not only that the application of the students has been greater this year than it was in the last, but further, that there has not been a single individual whose conduct is an exception to this general character. It is truly pleasing to me to say, that some who had before shown a blameable indifference have in the course of this year manifested a generous self-correction.

"The relative proportion of students who may be found qualified at an examination to the whole number that have entered the lists, affords an unerring indication of the degree in which habits of diligence or of inattention have prevailed during the term. Applying this criterion to the reports of last year, I found, that out of thirty-eight students examined, twenty-five had been reported qualified, whereas in no former year had half the number examined been declared competent.—This was such an indisputa-

the proof of the wider adoption of studious habits, that I dwell upon it with peculiar stress.

"The returns of the present examination afford us a similarly favorable result. Out of twenty-nine students, who had attended the lectures of the term, and who formed the whole number examined, exclusive of three gentlemen who had been re-admitted a few months before the examination, seventeen have this year been declared qualified to enter the public service. The ratio is thus very nearly the same in this year as it was in the last. It preserves the same commanding over earlier years; and the most eager expectation could promise itself no more. I do not look upon this coincidence as the effect of chance. The same effect must have been produced in each of the two last years by the working of the same causes, and I assume this continuance of the favourable rate as a confirmation of what I advanced with so much confidence on first observing it last year, that there has been such a radical improvement obtained in the efficiency of the college, as to induce those attached to it to avail themselves adequately of its signal advantages. I delight to see my prediction so completely verified. It seems that, of the present race of students, every one has been impressed with a sincere desire to come forth from the college with honor, and that there has been no one who did not make it his earnest object to acquire the requisite proficiency at as early a date as possible.

"But there is another feature in the results of this examination, which I regard as yet more encouraging than what I have mentioned; though we want no further evidence to the existence among the students of a very general disposition to study, what I am about to mention will prove that it has been without even a single exception.

"I congratulate the institution most particularly on this circumstance, that since last I had the honor to address you the statute for the punishment of those whose conduct exhibited a persevering habit of negligence, has slept as a dead letter ever undisturbed by its slumber! Of those now attached to the institution, there is no one who has failed to acquire the requisite proficiency in two languages within the limited time. Indeed, after the gentlemen who have now been reported qualified shall have left the college, its roll will not exhibit the name of a single student who witnessed the annual examination of last year. There will, however, for the present remain the names of two gentlemen who arrived in the course of 1815-16, but their not being in the number of those who are now about to enter the public service, may be confidently as-

cribed to their having been prevented by extreme ill health from attending the public examination. The declaration of their sufficiency is therefore contemplated by me as only suspended, until their strength shall be so much restored as to enable them to claim the privilege of a separate trial.

"When I say that there is no student who has brought himself within the penalty of the 33d statute, I purposely exclude the case of one gentleman, whose removal was for a contumacious disregard of an inhibition from the governor general, totally unconnected with the literary discipline of the college, or with any failure in the acquirement of what he ought to learn; the proposition, therefore, will stand good, that no one has in the last year subjected himself by sloth to the penalties of the statute.

"It may be thought singular that I expatiate on what must appear at the best, but a negative advantage; but it is not without good cause that I have brought this circumstance so prominently forward. It has given me greater satisfaction than any other of the brilliant testimonies of this year, because I regard it as a decided proof of the entire success of a measure which the solicitude of government had fashioned with much anxiety towards the improvement of the college.

"Before the adoption of that measure, the long disuse of any rigid procedure directed to the enforcement of the discipline of the college, had tended to the encourage the indulgence of idle and expensive habits, and there were several of the students who calculated on the ability to run for successive years their career of inattention with impunity. You, all of you, know the penalty devised with a view to check this spirit. The object was to frame such an infliction as should be justly feared in prospect by those attached to the institution, and prove a severe practical disadvantage to those who might have the hardihood to incur it.

"Removal from the presidency, with allowances on a lower scale than what their qualified contemporaries would enjoy, added to the certainty of obtaining no promotion or favourable change until the prescribed acquaintance with two languages was acquired, such was the penalty denounced against proved destitution of qualification after a certain period of attachment to the college. The disgrace that must attend the public removal of a student under such a rule, was not among the least important of the influences on which we reckoned in establishing this punishment. Some time was naturally required for this provision to display its full effect. There was to be experience before it could be generally known whether this rule was intended to

be strictly executed; a period must elapse before all hope of averting its severity by private interest could be destroyed. On the first occasion of my presiding at your exercises, I gave public warning of my resolution to execute the statute without fear or favour; but it is not in human nature to be warned by words, howsoever solemnly delivered. Accordingly, notwithstanding the explicit declaration I had made of my intentions, five students subjected themselves to the penalties of this enactment in the year which followed its promulgation. One would have thought that this severity must have been sufficient; yet the spirit of idleness, though greatly reduced, was not yet quite subdued, for in the next year also two gentlemen fell under its provisions.

"It was reserved for the present examination to show that the spirit we have all so much deprecated has been entirely eradicated from this Institution. Every one that enters it, be his disposition what it may, seems now to comprehend that his fairest prospects in life, and, what is more, his credit for sense and talent, depend upon his performing what is expected of him; that is, his acquiring within the term allowed a tolerable acquaintance with two of the languages taught. I can readily believe, that there may be some who would have difficulty in acquiring the prescribed competency before the next annual examination after their arrival in the country. Many undoubtedly acquire it, but it is by a recognized exertion, the success of which deserves marked and honorable mention. I will not, however, believe that there has arrived in this country an individual, who, had he regularly attended the lectures of the professors, and otherwise not been wantonly inattentive, would have been found unqualified at the second annual examination. Though the line has been drawn at the second annual examination, the rule is never rigidly enforced against those, who, by regular and prepared attendance at the lectures of the second year, may show that they have become duly impressed with a desire to derive from the college all the instruction it affords, though this desire should not have been felt in their earlier progress. To such the liberty of remaining another year is never refused. In preceding years several have usually availed themselves of the indulgence, and generally with effect.

"The boast of the present year is, not only that there are no instances of students failing to prove qualified after having obtained the grace of the additional term, but there are none now in the Institution to ask it for the ensuing year.—It is hence evident that all have been regularly studious at least during the past year, if not from the time of their joining the Insti-

tution; and all, even they who were naturally so disposed, have been restrained from sliding into those courses of idleness and inattention, which have heretofore been attended with such serious consequences.

"Am I wrong, gentlemen, in attributing to the effects of the statute a fact so peculiarly gratifying, as that out of such a number none should have fallen into inattentive habits, or have appeared insensible to the degrading light into which an indolence, otherwise fascinating, might betray them?—Let not any one suppose that it is bringing discredit either upon individuals or upon the Institution, to trace the more extensive disposition to apply, which the college at present exhibits, to the restraint on idleness imposed by a penal statute. It must redound to the glory of the Institution that its discipline is so well armed and so efficient. It must redound no less to the credit of the individuals, that their minds have been so well prepared for it to work upon.

"The credit of this Institution is as much supported by the universal success of those who come within its influence, even should that success extend only to the first stages of competency, as it is by the brilliant achievements of its more distinguished members.

"But although the deterring influence of a dreaded penalty may constrain to a certain degree of study, so as to produce the former effect, it is not this principle that excites to those higher exertions, or produces those instances of splendid and extraordinary attainment of which our college has at all times been so fruitful.

"No, gentlemen, you who have borne away the honours of this examination, and have received from me the rewards of this day, you need be under no alarm. The merit of your exertions will not be tarnished by any supposition that your's were constrained studies; your progress must have placed you far beyond the range within which discipline exerts its influence.

"It has been incumbent on me to vindicate by proof the expedience of austerities in a case where the proficiency of the student is not his own concern, but where the interest of multitudes is to be affected by the quality of his acquirements. But, gentlemen students, howsoever requisite it may be in some instances to work upon the thoughtlessness of youth, by holding forth the penal consequence of neglected duties, give me credit for believing that the vast majority of you have been actuated by more honorable impulses. I would assert, that a glowing anticipation of the part he has to fulfil, has swelled the breast of every one of you whom I have now the honor to address. I know you have a conscious-

ness correspondent to my feeling, that the credit of Britain's name is involved in your endeavours; and if the conception be in any of you indistinct, I will aid you to develop to yourselves so dignified a sentiment.

"Disposed as one must be to reverence departed genius, and to treat its aberrations with indulgence, one must not abstain from repelling an unfounded imputation on our country, because its author no longer lives to maintain his charge. A man of transcendent talents, in the vehemence of crimination, once asserted that, were the British domination, after such a length of years, to be withdrawn from India, no more traces of its rule would remain than had this vast empire been subjected during that term to a race of tigers. It is true, we have not built a *Tadmor* in the wilderness, to impress the world with the incongruity of introducing the refinements of splendor amid uncultivated society. We have not constructed pyramids, to excite the indignation of mankind at the capricious despotism which could enjoin such a misapplication of human exertion. But we have reared the bulwark of security round the humble hovels of the helpless. But we have raised the proud temple of impartial justice on the ruins of lawless violence. But we have established the sacred altars of mercy, where oppression and insult and ravage used to print their paths with blood. And do acts like these leave no memorial? Marble decays, and the honors of the hero perish with it: time obliterates the inscription; the sculptured cornice mingles with the dust; and speculation exhausts itself in devising a founder or an excuse for those masses which encumber the plains of Egypt. Not so fades the memory of the benefactors of their kind. Final oblivion is destined for all on this earth; but, as long as examples may profit and grateful honors may stimulate to imitation, we see the cherished fame of those who have bestowed important boons on their fellow men, surviving centuries, and monuments, and even nations. Such would be the remembrance of British sway in this country, were any revolution, calamitous indeed for India, to remove our dominion. Would not the thought unceasingly recur to those who had been our subjects, that out of these regions the demon of tyranny had fled before British energy? that the principles which had mellorated society throughout these extensive realms were of British inculcation? that the comprehension of civil rights was an heirloom bequeathed to them by British bounty?

"You, who are coming forward to take your share in the concerns of the state, rouse yourselves to feel the extent of your

obligation. Your lot is not ordinary participation in the common-place course of business. You must bring souls to the task assigned you. The structure of this government is altogether unprecedented. In other countries the duties of a young man just launched into political employment, would be simple and restricted. Here, each of you, even in the subordinate line in which he must at first move, is a party to all the views and sollicitudes of government. The chain is with us so unbroken, that in the remotest link the functionary is essentially connected with the general administration of affairs, and is a sharer in all the exertions by which this stupendous edifice is maintained. Well may I term it stupendous; yet it is a mark for the admiration of other countries, not from its magnitude, but from the undeniable fact, that this is a dominion over willing minds, that the natives feel their happiness to be promoted by our predominance, and that they regard our stability as their blessing. Justly do they so estimate it; for where has the British standard been advanced without overturning some Moloch of barbarity, and placing on its pedestal the hallowed image of that equity, of which, if ever a notion before floated in these regions, it was but as the vague conception of the unknown God.

"And ought the weal of a people once taken under our fostering care, to be left to any extraneous contingency? Our spirit of benevolence should be disinterested, and we should stand above the pride of considering their freedom from oppression as dependent solely on the strength of our arm. How, it will be asked, is any other security to be given to them! By communicating to them that which is the source of such security in us. By imparting to them that knowledge which furnishes at once the consciousness of human rights, and the disposition and the means to maintain them.

"I admit that the attempt of instilling such instruction into the population of India is at first view arduous, in that almost universal absence of mental cultivation, which exists among the natives. The amendment must begin from the lowest step. It is only by facilitating and encouraging the education of a rising generation that any thing solid can be done; a process to which, I am satisfied, the parents will every where be found eagerly disposed, from what they have seen of the advantages of our science. You, young men, may be eminently serviceable in promoting this object. You will not think it toilsome or beneath your dignity, if you represent to yourselves truly what it is you do. Will there not be a pride in considering yourselves as not merely instruments for the dry discharge of duties,

but as the engines employed for the most benignant of purposes? It is humane, it is generous, to protect the feeble; it is meritorious to redress the injured. But it is a God-like bounty to bestow expansion of intellect, to infuse the Promethean spark into the statue and waken it into man.

"This government never will be influenced by the erroneous, shall I not rather call it the designing position, that to spread information among men, is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. If an abuse of authority be planned, men will be less tractable and submissive in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine, that it ever could be the principle of this government to perpetuate ignorance, in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude. As to general tranquillity, all experience assures us that it is only where the mass of society is uninstructed that extensive convulsions have arisen from insignificant causes. Where a man is incompetent to judge, he will always be ready to adopt the passions of his neighbour, as a sufficient motive for the gratification which the brutal find in any turbulence. Where men can measure, and weigh, and compare, their reason will always pause, and bid the momentary impulse go by, if they do not find ground to justify it.

"Gentlemen of the College, I have rather wandered from that comparison between the products of this and preceding years, which forms the regular topic of discussion on these annual occasions. I do not, however, apologize for the digression. It is not either inapposite or useless that the students should be apprized for what high ends their acquirements are to qualify them. I do indeed persuade myself, that a benevolent hope of rendering themselves competent to act as useful and protecting guardians to the inhabitants who will hereafter be under their management, has encouraged application in the students in no less degree than their sense of what their compact with their employers claimed. Whatever be the impulse, the display of the present year need shrink from no comparison; on the contrary, it takes its place amongst the most brilliant periods in the annals of the college. If so large a number as twenty-five qualified persons has not been added to the public service, it is only referable to the want of an equal stock from which to furnish them. The relative proportion of the qualified has nevertheless been nearly maintained as I have before mentioned, so even in the number yielded this year, there is far from being any failure in the productive powers of the institution. But in addition to the

seventeen students furnished by the college, in the regular course, there are two other gentlemen of those temporarily lost to the service, who have now been recovered to it. These gentlemen are Mr. Plowden and Mr. Monsell; and I name them with honor; for the creditable proficiency they both have manifested in two, and one of them in more than two languages, proves that they never wanted equal powers of acquisition with their contemporaries, had they only possessed the disposition to exert them. The attainments of at least one of these gentlemen must be placed to the account of the college, in which for the last term he regularly attended the lectures. At all events the gain to the public service in this year is nineteen; a number that, except in the last year, has never been surpassed.

"The degree of proficiency and rapidity of acquirement evinced by the examination of this year, is far beyond what was exhibited by the students of the preceding. I last year distributed but five degrees of honor, and the gentlemen who received them had all but one been more than a year attached to the institution; one of them more than two years. On the present occasion I have distributed no less than twelve degrees of honor, and there is only one among those who received them who witnessed the preceding annual examination.

"With respect also to the scale of proficiency reached this year, I have been informed that the attainments of Mr. Dundas and of Mr. Millett in Persian and Hindoostanee, and of the two military students, lieutenants Macdonald and Moodie in the former language, are fully equal to what has been reached by those who usually stand at the head of the college roll; and if they do not quite come up to the literary eminence of some that you have occasionally had among you, it is only because the period of their attachment to the institution has not been of sufficient length to admit of their making such extensive acquisition.

"The gentlemen of the civil service to whom I have given degrees of honor are, Messrs. Dundas, Millett, M'Farlane, Robertson, for high proficiency in the Persian language; and Messrs. Millett, Dundas, Scott, Robertson, Reade, and M'Farlane, for the same in the Hindoostanee language.

"The eighteen gentlemen who have been reported qualified for the public service are;

1. William Dundas,
2. Frederick Millett,
3. David M'Farlane,
4. William Tulloch Robertson,
5. John Thurlow Reade,
6. Richard Hastings Scott,

7. Edward William Cockerell,
8. William Dent,
9. William James Turquand,
10. Hugh Fraser,
11. Francis Macnaghten,
12. Henry Taylor,
13. George Powney Thompson,
14. Thomas Ambrose Shaw,
15. James Wyatt,
16. John Dunsinane,
17. Thomas Monnell,
18. Edward Stirling;

and to these I am to add the name of Mr. Plowden, who, though not regularly re-admitted, has, as already observed, passed an examination and been declared qualified in two languages.

Events have not permitted that we should have more than two military students in the past year, lieutenants Macdonald and Moodie; the former of the Madras service; but though the period of the attachment of both in the institution has been very short, and the studies of the latter, in particular were interrupted by an unlooked-for summons to the field, both have obtained the distinction of a degree of honor for high proficiency in Persian, and of medals for rapid progress in the Arabic. It is reckoned, gentlemen of the college, a creditable exertion to attain the required proficiency in two languages within the year; no less, however, than ten of those who now leave the college have thus distinguished themselves. When in one of the two languages so high a scale of proficiency is reached as to entitle the student to a degree of honor in it, his merit is greatly enhanced; but when this high rate of proficiency is acquired within the year in both languages, the circumstance affords a happy indication that the individuals who achieve so much are endowed with powers of acquisition which fall to the lot of few. Such rapid and extensive progress can only be made by those who possess a quick perception, a retentive memory, unwearied perseverance, and what is yet more valuable, the power of concentrating their energies to a given object. The events of this examination show a greater number, in whom all these qualities must be united, than the college has ever before exhibited on any one occasion.

Four gentlemen, Messrs. Dundas, Millett, McFarlane and Robertson, have earned the high distinction of having acquired degrees of honor in two languages within the year. Mr. Dundas, who stands first on the list, has done much more; for he has added to the extraordinary proficiency which has entitled him to degrees of honor in Persian and Hindustani, a very competent knowledge of the Bengalese; and he has besides obtained a medal for the rapidity

of his progress in the Arabic. Such efforts can only be classed with the most distinguished achievements of the most renowned periods of the institution; and Mr. Dundas must rank in the annals of the college only below our Macnaghtens and Stirlings.

Messrs. McFarlane and Robertson have also obtained a creditable rank in the Bengalese class; particularly the former, who holds the second place; and if Mr. Millett has refrained through a modest distrust of his powers, to enter the field of competition in more than two languages, we may rest satisfied, that a more perfect acquaintance with the two of his selection has resulted from this concentration of his powers. I have been assured that in well-founded pretension to all those qualities which mark rising genius, Mr. Millett will yield to none of his contemporaries.

It is peculiarly grateful to me to dwell upon names which have before been the subject of my eulogy. It is but lately that a former Mr. Millett, brother of this gentleman, ran the same honorable career. The Mr. Millett of this year need not blush to meet his brother, for he has becomingly upheld the honors that had been acquired to this name.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Reade, the other two gentlemen to whom I have given degrees of honor for their high proficiency in Hindustani, have both evinced a degree of talent which, if it had been directed with perseverance equal to that exhibited by their more distinguished competitors, would have ranked them with the highest on the roll. Mr. Reade's proficiency has been obtained with wonderful rapidity, and, I have been assured, entirely since he joined the institution.

It is rather a singular circumstance that I have had to distribute no degrees of honor for proficiency in the Bengalese language. Messrs. Tudway, Clarke, and McFarlane have however merited the reward of medals for their proficiency in it, and the less successful cultivation of this language in the year is merely a consequence of the short time that most of the students have been attached to the college, and to the circumstances which have directed their emulous exertions to the other languages taught. Such fluctuations in the studies and pursuits of the members of the college is no matter of surprise, when it is recollected that it is left to the option of the students to select the two languages to which they will direct their efforts.

The further honors acquired at this examination, which remain to be noticed, are a medal of merit awarded to Mr. Francis Macnaghten and Mr. Wyatt, for rapid progress in the Hindustani language,

and a medal to Mr. Millett, for Persian writing.

"I cannot close the enumeration of the rewards that have been granted this year, without noticing that the prize in money, which used to accompany the distinction of a degree of honor, has been discontinued since the last examination. This change, it may be seen, has not had any influence on exertions; nor can it be believed they ever were affected by any desire to secure this object. Their source is in that noble emulation, and that virtuous love of distinction, which looks far above the fashion of the actual prize, and cares little for its nominal value. The medals, the parchments, the prizes of books, which you, gentlemen students, receive, these are not your real rewards. The internal satisfaction you must feel at having done well, the joyful congratulations of your families and friends, the respect of your equals, and the favorable opinion of your superiors, every thing that can delight the heart, every worthy object of ambition, every thing your sounder judgment would pronounce desirable, is procured to you by distinction in this college.

"The advantage with which you will enter on the active career before you, is a more substantial reward. I trust I have hitherto carefully redeemed the pledge I gave the college on the first occasion of my addressing you from this chair, that I should look to this institution and its examinations as the criterion by which the relative claims of the rising branch of the service should be adjusted. Examples are not wanting to prove, that this has been my ruling principle. Many must at once suggest themselves to your minds, particularly that of one very distinguished individual who left your institution only at the examination before last, and who has ever since he left it been searching out some new path to distinctions similar to those awarded at your public exercises. I had last year, and I have again this year, occasion to mention with high applause Mr. McNaghten's continued literary exertions. There is not a language taught in the college in which he has not earned the highest distinction which the government or the college can bestow. The difficulties of the Sanscrit and of the Hindu law yielded to his efforts in the preceding year. The Arabic he had already mastered; and having carried away from this institution the rewards of the highest proficiency, there only remained for him to add to his knowledge of this language a particular study of the books of Mahomedan laws. This he has now done. I have on the present occasion to deliver to him another degree of honor for the eminence of his attainments in that department of literature.

"Gentlemen, has not the advance of

Mr. McNaghten in the career of his public service gone hand in hand with this accumulation of honor? Is he not in the enjoyment of a situation of trust and emolument far above his contemporaries? Let me indeed ask you further, if there is any one of the rising branch of the service whom you have seen marked by my particular confidence in public matters, and whose promotion has consequently been accelerated, that has not left his name enrolled among the most illustrious members of the institution?

"Gentlemen, I here take my leave of you for a time. The course of political events requires my presence in the western provinces, and I shall quit the presidency in a very few days. Those of you who have distinguished yourselves on this occasion, may however rest assured, that my eye will be still upon you. Those also who are to fill the roll of the examination that will follow this, may rest equally satisfied that, though I may perhaps still be absent from the scene of their achievements, I shall read the pages in which their success will be reported to me, with as much interest as if I myself distributed the honors, and shall note with equal discrimination the relative merit of the several candidates for distinction.

"To you, gentlemen of the college council, I beg to return my sincere thanks, not only for the efficiency with which you have maintained the discipline of the college during the year, but also for the aid you have afforded me in the ascertainment of the real character of the institution, and of its individual members. The professors, assistant professors, and ministerial officers of the institution, are also entitled to my thanks. The institution has by the return of Captain Lockett, the learned and ingenious secretary to the college council, and examiner, received an accession to the number of eminent men who are to be found upon its establishment. Captain Lockett has through the liberality of the honorable the Court of Directors, brought with him from Europe a valuable addition to the library, consisting of an extensive collection of books, purchased with the utmost care and felicity of selection in London and in Paris.

"A list of the literary works which have been published since my last address, or which may have been prepared for the press, will be subjoined to this address on its publication.

"Gentlemen, the interest felt in the concerns of your institution, is not confined to the public of this country. It is an object of attention to a large portion of the public of England, and of Europe. In tracing the causes of the singular success with which this great and distant empire is governed with so much apparent ease, and preserved in such tranquillity, the

attention of every observer must be arrested by those institutions which are destined to form the future legislators and statesmen of India, and which have already contributed so largely to the general improvement in the administration of its affairs. The institutions of Hertford and of Fort William will necessarily become objects of the deepest interest. The institution of Hertford has but very lately been subjected to the minutest scrutiny of the public at home, and it has passed the ordeal with an increase of honor and reputation which, to those who from its effects in this country see its value, cannot but be a source of high gratification. I have sought to give in this address a faithful exposition of the present state of our collegiate establishment. I feel myself perfectly satisfied with its condition in all its branches, and I have told you whence my satisfaction arose. To disguise or colour any circumstance that might elucidate the character of this institution, would be a fraud on the public, to which I would never lend myself. The college must stand upon the unreserved exposure of its management and product. It need not fear to invite the judgment of the world as it is, and as it ever will be, so long as it is conducted on its present principles."

APPENDIX.

The Publication of the following work has been encouraged by Government at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1816.

A Dictionary, English and Bengali, by Ram Comul Sen. This work will contain the words found in the latest edition of Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, with a translation of them into the Bengali Language.

For words relative to Arts and Sciences, of which no adequate interpretation can be given in the translator's own language, he will adopt explanatory terms taken from the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit.

The translator also proposes to give a complete Table of the Systems of Orthoepey for the Bengali Language, adopted by Sir William Jones, Dr. Glichrist, and Mr. Forster, together with a short History of the Bengali Language.

In order to render the work more useful, the translator has included most of the names of Plants and Herbs of this part of the world, together with the terms of the *Materia Medica* of Hindoostan, used by Drs. Carey, Buchanan, Roxburgh, &c.

The work will be printed on Europe printing and Patna paper, in one volume quarto, comprising about 1000 pages.

The following works formerly mentioned in the Discourse of His Excellency the Most Noble the Visitor of the College of Fort William, have since been completed.

The QAMOOB, or the OCEAN, an Arabic Dictionary, by Muzdood-Deen Moohummud-oobuo-Yakooob, of Feerozabad, collated with many manuscript copies of the work and corrected for the press by Shykh Ahmud-oobuo Moohummudin il Ansareeyool Yomunee Yooash Shirwanee; a native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic department of the College of Fort William; in two volumes. Calcutta, 1817.

"In preparing this edition for the press, the utmost attention has been paid to accuracy; and the high qualifications of the Editor, (an Arab by birth,) combined with his industry, and the excellence and abundance of the materials in his possession, leave no reason whatever to question that accuracy has been generally attained. His materials consisted of eleven manuscript copies of the work, (some of them highly valuable,) besides many other lexicons, &c. of great though not of equal celebrity; such as the Shumool Oolloom; the Nehayal Juzuree; the Suhahi Jowhuree; the Wufqutool Looghath; the Nezamool Ghureeb; the Misahat Mooneer; the Moozhur, &c.; the type, which was prepared by himself, is remarkably neat and legible; and the accuracy with which the vowel points are inserted throughout, will not fail to convey to every man who has any knowledge of the Arabic Language, the most favorable impressions, not merely of his industry, but of all the other higher qualifications necessary to the success of this great undertaking. Its accomplishment constitutes, in my opinion, an important era in Oriental Literature; equally favorable to the progress of that literature in Europe, and to its revival in every country of the East."

—Extract from the Preface by Dr. Lumsden.

The DUTTUK MEEMANSA and the DUTTUK CHUND, two esteemed Treatises in the original Sanscrit on the Hindu Law of Adoption.

A Grammar of the Kurnata Language, by Wm. Carey, D.D.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

June 16, 1817.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Held on June 1817.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

Date of Admission.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Dundas, a degree of honor, prize of books and medal, | Sept. 1816. |
| 2. Millett, do. | Sept. 1816. |

	Date of Admission.
3. McFarlan, do. . . .	Sept. 1816.
4. Robertson, do. . . .	Jan. 1817.

	Date of Admission.
4. Robertson, do. . . .	Jan. 1817.
5. Reade, do. . . .	Sept. 1816.
6. McFarlan, do. . . .	Sept. 1816.

Second Class.

5. Reade, a medal of merit,	Sept. 1816.
6. Cockerell,	Oct. 1814.
7. Dent,	Jan. 1816.
8. Scott,	Nov. 1814.
9. Turquand,	Dec. 1815.
10. Fraser,	Dec. 1814.
11. Dundas,	Sept. 1816.
12. Macnaghten,	Sept. 1816.
13. Shaw,	Sept. 1816.
14. Thompson,	Nov. 1815.
15. Wyatt,	Sept. 1816.
16. Monsell,	Sept. 1813. Readmitted Mar. 1817.
17. Stirling,	Aug. 1816.
18. Taylor,	Sept. 1816.

Third Class.

19. Blackburn, T. T. . . .	Sept. 1816.
20. Oldfield,	Mar. 1817.
21. Manning,	Sept. 1816.
22. Law,	Aug. 1816.
23. Dewar,	Oct. 1811. Readmitted Dec. 1816.
24. Garrett,	Aug. 1816.
25. Walker,	Sept. 1812. Readmitted Apr. 1817.
26. Clarke,	July 1816.
27. Hunter,	Sept. 1816.
28. Smith,	Nov. 1816.
29. Owen,	Mar. 1817.
30. Neave,	April 1817.
31. Blackburne, W. . . .	Sept. 1816.

Absent from Examination.

32. Palmer, Sick,	Aug. 1815.
33. Bury,	May 1817.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1. Lieut. Macdonald, a degree of honor, prize of books and medal, Jan. 1817.
2. Lieut. Moodie, do. . . . Jan. 1817.

ARABIC.

1. Dundas, a medal of merit, Sept. 1816.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1. Lieut. Moodie, a medal of merit, Jan. 1817.
2. Lieut. Macdonald, do. . . . Jan. 1817.

HINDUSTANI.*First Class.*

1. Millett, a degree of honor, prize of books and medal, Sept. 1816.
2. Dundas, do. . . . Sept. 1816.
3. Scott, do. . . . Nov. 1814.

Second Class.

7. Turquand,	Dec. 1815.
8. Macnaghten, a medal of merit,	Sept. 1816.
9. Thompson,	Nov. 1815.
10. Wyatt, a medal of merit,	Sept. 1816.
11. Shaw, do. . . .	Sept. 1816.
12. Stirling,	Aug. 1816.
13. Dundas,	Sept. 1816.
14. Dewar,	Oct. 1811. Readmitted Dec. 1816.

Third Class.

15. Monsell,	Sept. 1813. Readmitted Mar. 1817.
16. Owen,	Mar. 1817.
17. Blackburn, T. T. . . .	Sept. 1816.
18. Walker,	Sept. 1812. Readmitted Apr. 1817.
19. Manning,	Sept. 1816.
20. Law,	Aug. 1816.
21. Neave,	Apr. 1817.
22. Garrett,	Aug. 1816.

BENGALI.*First Class.*

1. Clarke, a medal of merit, July 1816.
2. McFarlan, do. . . . Sept. 1816.

Second Class.

3. Cockerell,	Oct. 1814.
4. Taylor,	Sept. 1816.
5. Dundas,	Sept. 1816.
6. Dent,	Jan. 1816.
7. Fraser,	Dec. 1814.
8. Hunter,	Sept. 1816.
9. Blackburne, W. . . .	Sept. 1816.
10. Monsell,	Sept. 1813. Readmitted Mar. 1817.

Third Class.

11. Robertson,	Jan. 1817.
12. Oldfield,	Mar. 1817.
13. Smith,	Nov. 1816.

Absent from Examination.

14. Bury, May 1817.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1. Millett, a medal.
2. Shaw.
3. Dundas.
4. Robertson.
5. Blackburn, T. T.

BENGALIE WRITING.

1. Monsell.
2. Dundas.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meteorological Observations kept at the Rooms of the Literary Society at Bombay, during June last.

Therm.		Barom.	
10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
1..86½..87	89	29 88	29 86
5..82..84½	86	29 91	29 85
8..84..85	85½	29 87	29 86
11..82..83	81	29 86	29 85
14..79..83	82½	29 92	29 92
17..83..84	84	29 84	29 97
20..79..80½	80	29 94	29 93
23..81..80	79	29 92	29 91
26..82..80	83	29 99	29 97
30..81½..82½	81½	29 62	29 62

On Friday the 16th of May, an almost total eclipse of the sun was observed at Madras. The following is the result of the observations of Capt. Hall, of his Majesty's ship *Lyra*:—"From the difficulty of observing the first contact, the time of its occurrence is perhaps, as usual, recorded somewhat too late; but the termination was I think observed with precision. The latitude of the station is $13^{\circ} 51' 7''$ N. being N. 37° E. distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Madras Observatory, and west 2 miles from the Flag Staff of Fort St. George.

Mean Time.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning of the eclipse	10	39	55
End of the eclipse	2	31	59
Duration	3	22	4
Greatest obscuration at	0	38	8

[nearly

Digits eclipsed..... 10 d. 36 m.

"The digits eclipsed were inferred thus:—the versed sine of the uneclipsed part was measured with a sextant at the time of the greatest obscuration, and found to be $3' 45''$ of a degree, or $225''$.—The diameter of the sun was $31' 40''$, or $1900''$, consequently one digit, or twelfth part, amounts to $158''$, very nearly; and thence by dividing the seconds in the whole diameter by 158 we get 13. 6 or 10 d. 36 m.

"The thermometer stood at 106° in the sun before the eclipse, and fell to 90° at the greatest obscuration.

"The day was beautifully serene and favorable for the observation of this interesting phenomenon, and not a passing cloud intervened to interrupt the observation of the progress of this eclipse."

North West Passage, &c.—At no time since the first proposal, in 1527, does England appear to have abandoned the hope of effecting a north-west passage to the Eastern Indies. Ever since R. Thorne,

having, by a long residence at Seville, obtained much valuable insight into the commercial relations of Portugal with her oriental discoveries, laid the project of such an attempt before Henry VIII., voyages in sufficient number, it might have been imagined, to remove every doubt on the question, have been till of late years in agitation; but if the immediate object of their former efforts has not been attained, we must not forget that much information and discovery has been gained. In connection with the discovery of a north-west, that of a north-east passage could hardly have been unsought for; Sir H. Willoughby, in the reign of Edward VI., accordingly proceeded in that direction; he had doubled the North Cape when a violent tempest scattered the expedition. Sir Hugh was driven to an obscure part of the coast of Russian Lapland, where he and his crew perished. Another of the fleet took refuge in Archangel; an intercourse with the natives was opened by the captain, Chancellor, who thus laid the foundation of the British trade with Russia, a branch of commerce which, as it possessed exclusive privileges in favour of the English nation, soon became very valuable, and long afforded the means of obtaining the merchandize of the east over the waters of the Caspian and the Volga. But with respect to the north-west passage, not only, as we hinted before, was no indubitable proof of its impracticability procured, but, to the present hour, a mist of obscurity hangs over the maritime geography of Greenland; we know not assuredly if it be an island, or connected with the continent. Some patriot statesman, whom we are not at present acquainted with, but who deserves all our approbation, had long since procured the offer, by parliament, of a reward of £20,000 to any of his majesty's subjects who shall sail through any passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans northward of fifty-two degrees; and also a reward of £5,000 to any British ship which shall approach within one degree of the North Pole.

We very much applaud the intention of government in taking up this subject, were it only as employing some of a class whose honor and success have been, and perhaps ever will be, in exact proportion to the prosperity of this country. Orders have been issued to Woolwich dock-yard that four vessels should be fitted up for a voyage of discovery in the northern seas of America, Europe, and Asia; the

owners of the ships taken up will furnish a master and mate, the officers and ship's company will be selected by the Admiralty Board. It is further stated, that Capt. David Buchan of the *Pike*, and Capt. John Ross of the *Driver*, are appointed to conduct the enterprise for the discovery of a North-West Passage. These officers will have commands of ships, with each a brig, commanded by a lieutenant, under them. Capt. Ross's division will take the course through Davis's Straits; whilst Capt. Buchan, with his two vessels, will penetrate as far to the North Pole as possible. The *Dorothea* (the late *Congo*, employed in exploring Africa) is the ship Capt. Buchan is appointed to command. The doubling of the ships for the service is going on at merchant's yards, under the inspection of king's officers from the dock-yards. Their bottom-plank, of about two and a half inches thickness, has been taken off, and is replacing by plank about six inches thick, which will be sheathed with board, and then coppered. Their equipment, in every department, will be upon the most liberal scale; nothing will be withheld that may be suggested as likely to contribute either to the success of the enterprise, or the comfort of those employed. The crews (each fifty men) are to be selected from among seamen who have been accustomed to the Greenland trade, who are to receive double wages, and a gratuitous ample supply of every necessary article of warm clothing. As the vessels will take no other kind of ballast but what will serve as fuel (coals, wood, &c.), they will have a supply of this necessary equal to five years consumption; the provisions will be stowed amongst it. The ships will be ready to proceed early in March next.

Public curiosity has been much excited at Geneva, by a dispute originating in a most novel circumstance. An officer of superior rank, deputed by the Viceroy of Egypt, has resided at that place for the purpose of procuring persons skilled in the manufacture of linens and cottons. If this information be correct, and Mustapha Effendi should succeed in engaging workmen to return with him, it will appear in future days what degree of her ancient celebrity in the fabrication of these articles Egypt may find it possible to recover. A prophetic influence is not required in these days to foretell that permanent success can never be attained. A wise ruler may effect much, but a profligate generally succeeds, and Egypt must be the land of ruin as long as it is the land of slaves.

The Bashaw, or Viceroy of Egypt, has re-opened the intercourse with India by way of the Red Sea, as formerly, for the

purpose of obtaining supplies of Indian merchant-ice. The goods are first brought to Suez, and conveyed from thence across the Isthmus to Alexandria. The Bashaw paid his late tribute to the Grand Seigneur in Mocha coffee.

A letter from Sierra Leone mentions the return to that place of the British scientific expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. They were completely unsuccessful, having advanced only about a hundred and fifty miles into the interior from Rio Nunez. Their progress was there stopped by a chief of the country, and after unavailing endeavours, for the space of four months, to obtain liberty to proceed, they abandoned the enterprise, and returned. Nearly all the animals died. Several officers died, and, what is remarkable, but one private, besides one drowned, of about two hundred. Capt. Campbell died two days after their return to Rio Nunez, and was buried, with another officer, in the same spot where Major Peddie and one of his officers were buried on their advance.

Letters and Papers to the 18th November, from the Cape of Good Hope, state, that government had ordered surveys to be made of the coast lying to the east, where there is a very extensive district producing the finest wheat. So flattering are the future prospects, that about three hundred emigrants had lately arrived at the Cape from the northern parts of England, to take the management and direction of the extensive agricultural districts. His Majesty's ship *Dispatch* had been sent by the governor to open the navigation of the river, to complete the surveys, to fix upon a harbour, and found the new colony.

Georgiensch, in the Government of Caucasus, November 1 (O. S.).—On the road to Georgia, between Darefel and Kasbeck, on the 21st of October an immense avalanche, which had been formed on the mountain of Kasbeck, fell down and covered the road for the distance of three wersts, fifty fathoms deep. It had entirely filled up the bed of the rapid river Terek, which has, however, since worked its way through it. This event impeded for a time the communication with Georgia. Happily there were no travellers on the road. According to the observations of the mountaineers, such avalanches usually fall in summer once in seven years, but this time there has not fallen one for nine years. In the mountains on the road to Koby and Kaischauer such avalanches often fall, and are very dangerous to travellers; they are more frequent but smaller, and are therefore more easy to be removed or dug through.

Count Magawly has purchased one thousand seven hundred valuable Hebrew manuscripts, which have been deposited in the public library at Parma.

The Emperor Alexander continues his exertions to promote learning and improvement of all kinds; he has invited from France two Orientalists, in order to establish and propagate in Russia the knowledge of the Oriental languages. The individuals are M. Demange and M. Charmoy, both of them pupils belonging to the special school of oriental languages at Paris. The first will teach Arabic and Armenian; the other Persian and Turkish. M. Demange has likewise studied Sanskrit, and can teach that branch, so important in Asiatic literature.

Prince of Wales' Island Library.—A meeting of the subscribers to the projected foundation of a public library was held the 8th October 1816.

Mr. Phillips was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business by stating, that the subscribers were called together for the purpose of taking into consideration and establishing such laws and regulations as might appear necessary for giving effect to the plan, the basis of which had already been submitted and agreed on; and added, that he would be happy to hear the sentiments of any gentleman who might be desirous of suggesting a proposition for its improvement.

Captain Coombs seconded the hon. Chairman on this interesting occasion. It was not necessary he conceived to enlarge upon the subject of the plan, nor to expatiate upon the benefits that were expected to result from its adoption. These had been sufficiently pointed out in the prospectus that had been submitted, and it was only necessary to remark, that the main object in view was, to throw open, and place within the reach of all, the attainment of those intellectual enjoyments and literary resources, to which, in the absence of public institutions, but a limited portion of any community can have access. It was not imagined that every member of the community was to become a great literary character, but it was justly relied on, that the foundation of a public library, and the concentration in one place of literary stores, did invite and supply incentives to the cultivation and pursuit of general knowledge, and afforded to the inquisitive mind abundant sources of gratification. One feature, he thought, particularly characterized their adoption of the projected institution;—their concurrence had not been the result of any sudden impulse, or unexpected appeal to the public feelings;—the present plan had been submitted to them at their leisure, and their support to it therefore bore the stamp of deliberate and matured

approbation. What their judgment had approved, their public spirit and liberality had most amply supported. He held in his hand a list of nearly nine hundred volumes which had been liberally contributed towards the foundation of the library, and many of their friends had not yet communicated their intended donations. In that list would be found some rare and valuable works. Where all had so liberally come forward, it would be invidious to make distinctions;—yet it appeared a debt of justice to allude to some who had stepped forward, and handsomely given the example which all had pressed to follow. From the hon. Chairman the meeting well knew they were sure of receiving the most hearty co-operation and liberal support. Not less so from his hon. supporter, Mr. Erskine. To them both the public was on this occasion very highly indebted. By Mr. Clabey, Mr. Brown, Mr. Marchison, Mr. Ibbetson, the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Phipps, and Mr. Wright, splendid contributions had been bestowed. There was one gentleman, to whom he felt it due to point the acknowledgments of the meeting. One, but lately come amongst us, but who had been still long enough to acquire our esteem. This gentleman had not many books to bestow, but he had promised what would assuredly be no less valuable in their estimation, an ornamental design from his chaste and universally admired pencil, for the Library Hall. To the government, the meeting was indebted for the accommodation of the convenient room in which they were then assembled; and he thought that, from the local as well as more remote authorities, every encouragement might be expected.—Capt. C. said, it afforded him a high degree of pleasure to have been entrusted by the hon. the Governor with a communication to the meeting, which would fully convey to them the sentiments of Mr. Petrie individually, and the warm interest he took in the object they had in view. The letter from Mr. Petrie was read to the meeting as follows:—

“Gentlemen,—If I could have essentially assisted your laudable institution from my own stock of books here more than I have done, it would have given me particular pleasure, but as this is not the case, I have written to England to the most celebrated artist in Europe, to furnish me with a set of globes with the corresponding maps, and have given directions that they may be sent to Penang by the first safe opportunity, to be presented to the Public Library as an inconsiderable but sincere proof of my wishes for the prosperity of your philanthropic intentions. Although in the foregoing I have perhaps sufficiently marked my approbation of the proposed institution, it may not be altogether unnecessary to add the

expression of my entire concurrence in the object and manner in which it is intended to be accomplished, and that while I continue in the government of this island, the community may rely upon receiving from me, every public support and encouragement for the attainment of the laudable purposes they have in view.—I have the honor to be, &c. W. PETRIE."

Capt. Coombs said, he would not weaken the force of the sentiments conveyed in that letter, by one word from himself; yet he could not refrain from congratulating them upon the valuable and useful institutions the present year had given birth to. The foundation of a Public School for the education of the poorer children; the establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society for the dissemination of the holy scriptures; and the institution which he hoped would this day be founded, of a Public Library for the use of the community. These were proud monuments of their public spirit and liberality; and he felt confident there was not one amongst them, but must enjoy present gratification, and hereafter look back to them with proud and pleasurable exultation.

Capt. Coombs hoped and trusted, that with the foundation of the Library, they would associate another highly interesting object;—he meant the collection of materials of every kind drawn from the resources of surrounding nations, which might tend to throw light upon their general history and character; and that encouragement should be given to the collection of every species of information, manuscripts of all kinds, and specimens of the productions of nature and art. Providence had not been less bountiful to the countries around, nor nature less varied and diversified than in other parts of the world; although the ken of philosophy had not yet penetrated, nor the researches of curiosity reached these remote and extended regions. He was not, he hoped, indulging in visionary and idly speculative fancies, when he pointed to such objects of investigation and research, as pursuits worthy of ambition, and holding out laudable amusement to at least some of the gentlemen he addressed. When he looked back but a few years to what he was told Penang then was, a wild uncultivated forest, the woods reaching to the very beach, with barely space to pitch a tent, when he turned his eye upon the extended and populous town, and extensive cultivated plains, that now adorned this new, and he hoped, still rising settlement, he owned that he did contemplate as objects remote perhaps in perspective, but still advancing, when this settlement should become not only the centre of commerce, but likewise the seat of Eastern literature and science.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 26.

The following is the substance of the Resolutions adopted as Rules and Regulations for the Library.

Each subscriber to pay twenty-five dollars for the first collection of books, and four dollars monthly for keeping up the library. Subscribers to be invited to contribute from their private collections towards the first formation of the library, and a conveniently situated room to be procured and plainly fitted up for the reception of the books, &c. The library to be opened on the 1st January 1818, and continue open every day for the use of subscribers, from six in the morning till nine at night. A committee of management, consisting of five members, including the treasurer and secretary, to be chosen annually, and charged with all the concerns of the library: the committee to hold a meeting at least once in every month, and a secretary and treasurer to be appointed to act under their instructions. An annual meeting of the subscribers to be held in the month of October, when a new committee is to be elected, and a treasurer and a secretary chosen or continued. All rules and regulations proposed by the committee, must be approved by a general meeting. A collection of Malay and Eastern manuscripts to be formed, as well as specimens of the productions of art and nature from the various countries around. Books taken from the library by subscribers, to be returned within the following periods: a quarto volume one week, octavo and duodecimo, five days; and not more than four volumes at a time. A subscriber losing or mutilating a volume, to pay double the price of the work. New works to remain two months in the library for public use before they are taken out by subscribers. Strangers reading with a subscriber, may be admitted to the library during their temporary residence on the island. After the 1st January 1818, no new member to be admitted a subscriber unless proposed by three members, and ballotted for, and to pay a donation of fifty dollars. The following English papers, the Morning Chronicle, the Times, and Bell's Weekly Messenger, also the Indian periodical works, and one newspaper from each Presidency to be commissioned.

Mr. Brown was chosen treasurer and Capt. Coombs secretary to the institution, and the following gentlemen were elected managing committee: Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clukey, and Mr. Phipps.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously offered to the Hon. Mr. Petrie for his handsome present to the library; also to Mr. Phillips for his support in presiding at the meeting, and to Capt. Coombs for his persevering exertions in promoting the establishment of the library.

Analysis of the Contents of the Pamphleteer, No. XXI. — 1. A Method of increasing the Quantity of Circulating Money. This pamphlet is a republication of two letters that appeared on the subject in question, in 1799. The author proposes the issuing of stock-debentures, and strives to ground (upon several advantages to the Bank of England, to the stock-holders and to the government) the solidity of his plan. He answers several objections, as to the necessity of a circulating medium, the danger of a landed interest, the national debt, and the price of commodities to be raised by paper-money. Many considerations of a public interest, and speculations overlooked, are involved in the discussion of the question. — 2. Dissertation on the Agricultural State of the Nation. The object of the present pamphlet is to exhort landholders to abandon a mistaken notion which has engaged them to divide their own interest from that of the community. The author, who remains anonymous, but whom the editor suspects to be the writer of one of the best tracts on the same subject, ascertains the causes of the flourishing state which our agriculture has lately attained, and of the laws obtained, by the delusion of landed proprietors, against the importation of foreign corn; and then develops the unhappy consequences of their error. — 3. Essay on the Practice of the British Government, by Gould Francis Lockie. To draw a distinct line between the theory of our constitution and the practice of our government; between despotism and monarchy; to establish the superiority of monarchy above all political systems, and to prevent impending evils by contesting with the prejudices commonly entertained against it. Such are the purposes of the author in writing this pamphlet. He follows the ministerial contentions, from the year 1668, and principally from Lord Chatham's time to the present, and develops from thence the nature and defects of British government. The last part of the work opposes vehemently parliamentary reform, and refutes the vulgar outcry against the encroachments of the crown. — 4. General Savary and the Duke of Otranto. This pamphlet, under the form of a letter to the editor, is written by the Chevalier de la Roche Saint Andre, in vindication of the Duke of Otranto's conduct. The Chevalier, who studied with the duke, and remained till now his intimate friend, repels the attacks brought against him by General Savary, in a preceding number of the Pamphleteer. He promises also to enter into a farther discussion of his friend's political life, in a future letter. — 5. Project of Finance. The author be-

gins by praising an extensive paper-currency; and then proposes a new plan of finance, by which the half of the value of freehold estates is to be converted into an active capital; an universal circulation of notes established through the three kingdoms; the country bank notes are to be suppressed; a precise equality of tax is to be expected, and the facility is given to proprietors to borrow money, without any extraordinary expense. To all those advantages he adds a gain of £930,000,000 for the nation in the space of fifty-six years. The plan must be executed by the establishment of country and general loan offices. — 6. Observations on Relieving the Able-bodied Poor, by Sir Egerton Brydges. This pamphlet is intended to prove the utility of making the poor the chief contributors to the funds for their own support. By some arguments and suggestions contained in the first pages, the author establishes, that productive labour for the poor can never be wanting in a country, so long as some part of its land remains uncultivated; and then proceeds to the development of his system, which is divided into three parts; modes of employment; relief to the rates; administration of funds. Some notes and illustrations are subjoined in order to refute the following assumptions: that war, compared with peace, tends permanently to increase demand, raises the price of corn, fosters our home manufactures, adds to the employment of the poor, and stimulates our foreign trade. — 7. Usury Explained; or Conscience quieted in the Case of putting Money at Interest, printed in 1695-6, Fetter Lane, London, by E. D. and now reprinted. Philopenes, the pretended author of this curious treatise, endeavours to excuse usury and usurers from the reproaches made against them. He contends that money being a property, may be let, as well as any other; and strives, though with some difficulty, to confute the testimonies of fathers, counsels, popes, and even of scripture; however he does not think pawnbrokerage and interest upon interest lawful. An antiquated style seems to conceal much strength of argument. — 8. An Address to the Church Missionary Society, by Archdeacon J. Thomas. The Rev. Josiah Thomas protests, in the name of the Bishop of Bath, and in his own name, against the establishment of a Missionary Society in Bath. He represents the Church Missionary Society as injurious to the country, the Church of England, and the Ecclesiastical orders. This protest, delivered from writing, in presence of the meeting held at Bath, under the presidency of of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Gloucester, is warmly and strongly expressed. — 9. Address to the Guardian Society. The au-

thor begins by complaining, that in London, reckoned the most charitable place in the world, charities are very far from being equally and properly applied. He then addresses himself to the Guardian Society, and not only points out as deficient some of the means taken by it, but finds fault with its general object, as being of a minor consequence. "It is not by clearing the streets," says he, "of their wretched frequenters, but by stemming the torrent of seduction, which is near to overwhelm our country, that will be effected the preservation of public morals." In some eloquent pages, he traces the causes of seduction stalking openly about, and being unrepessed, unprovided for, by the laws of the most moral, philosophic, and philanthropic country in the world. He draws an able parallel of English and French society, as to the morals of females; and proposes, as remedies to the far spreading contagion, first, a statute to be passed, making seduction penal; secondly, a respectable asylum to be opened for the reception of young females who have been seduced, but not yet entered on a life of prostitution; thirdly, proper regulations to be made for the decency of the theatres and of their frequenters; fourthly, the shutting up of those hotbeds of immorality and vice the saloons in the theatres.—10. Observations on the Effects of the Manufacturing System, by Mr. Owen. To stop the rapid increase of Ignorance, cupidity, poverty and vice, which the author attributes to the increase of the manufacturing system, he wishes the following propositions to be sanctioned by an act of parliament: that the regular hours of labour, in manufactories, be limited; children prevented from being admitted into any one before a certain age, and the time of their employment per day regularly fixed.—11. Considerations on the British Commerce. The anonymous author of this pamphlet, by a careful examination of the leading staple articles of British commerce, common to the east and west, viz. sugar, cotton, rice, indigo, coffee and tobacco, and by some other particular considerations on the American commerce and the slave trade, examined under a new point of view, strives to establish the advantages which should result to Great Britain from giving an extended development to her resources in British India.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOST of our readers will be interested in the perusal of the following brief narrative of the circumstances attending the latter days of the celebrated Sabat, the Arab, whose conversion to Christianity and subsequent apostasy has been frequently noticed.

"We have now to notice the catastrophe of a life which might have been spent in happiness and comfort, but which has been embittered by the remembrance of base misconduct, and rendered miserable by poverty, and the contempt of his countrymen. On renouncing the religion which he had embraced, with all the zeal and fervor of a man sincerely persuaded of its truth, he was so shameless as to write and print a book, declaring that he only became a convert to comprehend and expose the doctrine of Christianity; interspersing, through the pages of his work, intemperate abuse of many respectable gentlemen who had been his benefactors. He immediately left Calcutta, visited Ava and Pegu, and a short time afterwards was found to have taken up his residence in an obscure quarter of Penang. There, if we can believe his own declarations, he began to feel the compunction and remorse of conscience, which he attempted to describe in his communications with several persons on that island. He stated that he never could be happy till he made atonement for his offences, and had been received back into the church he had so shamefully abandoned. In a letter, which he published in the Penang Gazette, of the 9th March 1816, he had the effrontery to avow himself a true believer in Christianity! notwithstanding the book he had published contained—a refutation of the divinity of Christ—a refutation of Christianity—a refutation of the objections of both Jews and Christians to the divine mission of Mahommed—proofs of his mission, and his own profession of faith! From other sources of information, however, we understand that he testified extraordinary devotion as a Soonee, the sect of Mahomedans of which he was an original member. But in all his recent wan-

derings in different parts of Ava, Pegu, and Sumatra, it seems that the renown of his apostasy soon destroyed the friendly connexions he had formed on his first appearance, and in every place of sojourn he became finally despised and neglected. The following particulars, which describe the latest circumstances of his life, are derived from a native merchant of respectability. A short time ago, the son of Syud Hossyn, a merchant, proceeded from Penang to Acheen, and succeeded in wresting from a Rajah the possession of his provinces; and the dethroned Rajah was obliged to seek refuge at Penang; but no person feeling interested in his fate, or making any inquiry respecting his condition, he continued on board the vessel which had conveyed him from his native country. Sabat and Haman-ibni-Salem, another Arab, having opened a communication with the exiled Rajah, engaged to return with him to Acheen, but the followers or attendants of the rajah, for some unspecified reason, turned the two Arabs on shore on a neighbouring island. When the son of Syud Hossyn heard that the rajah was returning, and had landed two Arabs, he dispatched his people to apprehend them, and, probably conceiving them to be associated with his enemy to expel him from the throne, placed them in close confinement. This is the substance of the news that had reached Penang when the merchant who communicates these particulars was there; but on his voyage back to this port, he was informed that the usurper above noticed, after having kept the wretched sufferers in prison six months, had ordered them to be tied up in a sack filled with heavy stones and thrown into the sea! Other accounts which concur generally with the foregoing, state that Sabat joined the usurper, and having been discovered in carrying on a scheme to overthrow the new authority in favour of himself, he was punished with the horrible death already described. The story of the revolution in Acheen, may be erroneously stated, but all the reports agree respecting the fate of the unhappy apostate."

MEETINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On the evening of the 18th June, a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee. The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, President, in the chair. The Lord Bishop, the Hon. A. Seton, and Mr. Harrington

were also present. On this occasion Captain B. Hall, R. N. and Messrs. Yeld, Robinson, and Calder, were unanimously elected members, and Professor Playfair, an honorary member of the Society.

A paper on the Malabathrum of the

Ancients by Sir George Cooper, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, was read. The author proposes to shew that the *Malabathrum* of the ancients, about which, he observes, there is much mistake and confusion among lexicographers and critics, is nothing but the Malay *betel*, as the sound and orthography of the two words would seem to promise. Horace, in his ode to Varus, fancifully describes himself having his hair glossy with Syrian *Malabathrum* :—

Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
Fregi, coronatus nitentem,
Malabathro Syrio capillos.

The Latin dictionaries explain this word to mean Indian Nard, or the Spikenard of the ancients; upon which Sir W. Jones has already written. See *As. Res.* vol. iv, page 733. The annotators of the passage quoted from Horace observe, that the *bethrum* or *bethrum* was brought from India to Syria, and from thence to Rome. It appears evident that Horace speaks of it as an unguent or perfume for the hair, and Pliny also mentions that it was used as such by the Romans, who mixed it up with other fragrant odours of the east. Stephanus in his Greek lexicon says, that *Malabathrum* grew in *Malabar*, and that in the language of that part of India it is called *bathrum* or *bethrum* and that by joining the two words together, the Greeks formed *Malabathrum*. Dr. Vincent in his learned work on the *Periplus* of the Erythraean Sea has followed the authority of Stephanus, and says, after quoting the original passage from the lexicon: "What adds to the probability of this is, that the coast was called *Male*, till the Arabs added the final syllable." Sir George Cooper, however, having stated these facts, is of opinion, that the name implies the Malay *bethrum*, or *betel*, from its being well known that the Malay coast produces the best *betel*, and from the country of the Malays having been known to the ancients by the same name, as a reference to the geography of Ptolemy, page 176, will shew. He supposed it to have been carried by the Malays over to the *Malabar* coast, and from thence it found its way to Egypt, Syria, and Rome, under the denomination of Malay *bethrum* or *betel*. Sir George Cooper infers that this was the *betel* from its medicinal properties, as described by Dioscorides, who says that the *bethrum* was put under the tongue to sweeten the breath, and possessed the virtue of a stomachic. These qualities certainly do belong to the *betel*, but the author has not noticed in what manner it could be used as an unguent or perfume, as described by Horace in the lines above quoted. The tree which produces the *betel* grows to the height of forty or fifty feet, having a much more slender stem than the *Cocoa*, the diameter of it in ge-

neral being about three inches. The foliage at the top is but small in quantity, and does not spread out like that of the *cocoa*. The fruit about the size of a walnut, hangs down in bunches under the foliage, and rests upon the stem. The tree emits a very fragrant perfume early in the morning.

An analysis of some snake-stones by J. Davy, M. D. F. R. S. of Ceylon, was also read. "It is well known in India," says Dr. Davy, "that snake-stones are substances employed by the natives as remedies against the bite of venomous serpents." The stones which he examined were of three kinds. One was small, round, nearly white on the outside and black or brown in the centre. It was polished, and moderately hard. When breathed upon it emitted an earthy smell, like clay, and when applied to the tongue, or other moist surface, it adhered to it firmly. Before the blowpipe it gradually became perfectly white, and lost a little of its substance; yet it emitted no fume, odour, or flame. Placed in diluted nitric acid a slight effervescence was produced. In a few hours the whole of the stone was dissolved, with the exception of very minute portions of carbonaceous matter. This solution, on the addition of Ammonia, afforded a copious precipitate, which was insoluble in weak oxalic acid. These results, it is said, prove that the stone was composed of phosphate of lime, with a little carbonate of lime, and slight traces of carbon, and that its composition is the same as that of bone partially calcined. Dr. Davy has no doubt that it was in reality calcined bone. Another kind of which he had only a single specimen was oval, smooth, and shining, externally black, internally grey. It had no earthy smell when breathed upon, and had no absorbent or adhesive power. The person by whom it was presented said that it had saved the lives of four men at least. Before the blowpipe it became white effervesced strongly in diluted nitric acid, till the whole was dissolved. The solution was not precipitated by Ammonia, but copiously by carbonate of Ammonia. The precipitate before the blowpipe was converted into pure quick lime. From this result it is inferred that the subject of experiment was merely carbonate of lime coloured by a little vegetable matter. The third kind of snake-stone was of a cylindrical form, slightly curved, about an inch in length, and in circumference about three quarters of an inch. It had a smooth, shining surface, was dark green and brittle, and possessed no absorbent power. The investigation of its properties satisfied the author that it was a bone. After having completed these experiments Dr. Davy asks: Is a calcined bone, or a fragment of carbonate of lime,

or a concretion formed in the intestines of an antelope, an antidote against the poison of snakes? He thinks that every one acquainted with the animal economy, and the effects, and the mode of operation of the poison of snakes, will decidedly answer in the negative. He then shows that the two substances last analysed, could have no medical or chemical effect whatever, as local application, and that the first, however strong its absorbent power, is equally useless. It is also remarked that persons who have used snake-stones have, independent of other mistakes, been deceived by applying them in many instances to the bite of snakes supposed to be, but not really venomous. The author had examined twelve different species of snakes. Of these only one kind was believed by the native to be harmless. Of this number only three proved poisonous, and the bite of one of them, he ascertained, is never fatal even to small animals, and much less to man. It is called the *Cara willa*. Its poison occasions swelling and pain in the part bitten. Suppurating ulcers are a frequent consequence, but the recovery is spontaneous and certain. Dr. Davy relates a case. A native servant was bitten on the leg by a serpent. A snake-charmer was immediately sent for, and before he arrived the leg and thigh were much swollen. The charmer applied his snake-stone unremittingly, and in about three hours the pain, which was at first excruciating, had nearly ceased, and the swelling in about three hours more had subsided, and the man, who was travelling on foot, was able to pursue his journey. The bite of the *Cobra di Capelo*, and the *Polonga*, is thought to be absolutely mortal, but the effect of the bite depends on a variety of circumstances. Their poison is soon exhausted, when of course their bite is innocent, but were it not exhausted, in the majority of cases of the bite of the *Cobra di Capelo*, and in many of the *Polonga*, its virulence is not sufficient to cause the death of any animal excepting such as are small and weak. Mr. Davy concludes by saying that the sooner the belief in the efficacy of snake-stones is exploded the better, as many a life in all probability has been sacrificed to it, that might have been saved by efficient means of cure, timely applied, and much human suffering undergone, that might have been relieved, had real, instead of imaginary, remedies been employed.

Dr. Wallick presented to the Society a German volume "on the Language and Wisdom of the Indians," by Frederick Schlegel.

Four spears from the Island of Engano were presented to the Society by the Marine Board.

Captain Harriott transmitted two Persian coins. Their form and inscription suf-

ficiently denote their antiquity. They were brought a few years ago, with a few others now in the possession of Captain Harriott, by a Roman Catholic priest from Nepal, and presented by him to the late Mr. Gladwin. In the opinion of the learned Moolvee Abul Kasim, a native of Persia, and now resident at Patna, they are Persian coins of Zoroaster's time, and about two thousand five hundred years old.

Some sculptured bricks taken from the walls of an old Hindoo temple in the district of Jessore, were received from Dr. Tytler, to be deposited in the Museum.

A mathematical paper was also received from Stephen Andreas Grove, Captain in the Royal Danish Engineers, and surveyor at Tranquebar.

The Governor-General in Council, having purchased a valuable collection of Botanical works, which were commissioned from England by Dr. Hare, the late superintendent of the Botanical Garden at this presidency, his lordship had proposed, with the view of promoting the interests of science, to deposit them in the library of the Society. The correspondence on the subject was read, and the books directed to be received into the library, where they will always be accessible to men of science, in pursuance of the liberal intentions of government.

Mr. Johnston presented three models of boats used in the Persian Gulph.

Another meeting of the Society, was held at Chouringhee, on the evening of the 6th August, Mr. Harrington presided on the occasion. Several curious articles of Hindu sculpture, painting, &c. had been received during the preceding two months and were deposited in the museum.

An interesting paper was read, written by Mr. Ellis, communicating a curious instance of literary forgery, or rather religious imposition. In 1778 a book was printed at Paris, entitled *L'Ezour Vedam*, containing the exposition of the opinions of the Indian priests and philosophers, and said to be translated from the Sanscrit by a Bramin. It was said in the preface that the work was originally among the papers of M. Barthelemy, a member of council at Pondicherry, that M. Moldave brought a copy of it from India, and presented it to Voltaire, who sent it in 1761 to the library of the King of France. Voltaire had been informed that the chief-priest of Cheringham, distinguished for his knowledge of the French language, and the services he had performed for the India Company, was the translator of the *Ezour Vedam*, and appears to have believed it an authentic work. M. Anquetil du Perron was of the same opinion. M. Sonnerat, however, seems to have detected the error,

and describes the Ezour Védam as not genuine, but the composition of a missionary at Masulipatam, *sous le nom de Brame*. Mr. Ellis has since ascertained that the original of this work still exists among the manuscripts in the possession of the catholic missionaries at Pondicherry, which are understood to have belonged originally to the society of Jesuits.

Besides the Ezour Védam, there are also among these manuscripts imitations of the other three Vedas each of them in Sanscrit, in the roman character, and in the French.

Mr. Ellis enters into a philological investigation of the manuscripts to shew that whether the author were a native or a European, the work must either have originated in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, or have been composed by some one who had there learned the rudiments of the Sanscrit. He then gives a list of the manuscripts in the possession of the catholic missionaries and their contents. They are eight in number. One of them concludes by denying the divinity of Brahma, and asserting him to have been a man in all respects resembling other human beings. They are all intended to refute the doctrines, and shew the absurdity of the ceremonies, inculcated by the Brahmans. The native christians at Pondicherry, are of opinion that they were written by Robertus de Nobilibus, a near relation of his holiness Marcellus the II. and the nephew of Cardinal Bellarmine, and who founded the Madura mission, about the year 1620. This personage appears to be well known both to Hindoos and Christians, under the Sanscrit title of Tatwa-bod'ha-swami, whose writings on polemical theology are said to resemble greatly the controversial parts of the Pseudo-Vedas, discovered by Mr.

Ellis. That learned gentleman thinks it not improbable that the substance of them, as they now exist, is from his pen, and that they consisted originally, like his works in Tamil, of detached treatises on various controversial points, and that some other hand has since arranged them in their present form, imposed on them a false title, transcribed them into the Roman character, and translated them into French. It is said however that the manner, style, form, and substance, of the Pseudo-Vedas do not bear the most distant resemblance to the writings, whose titles they assume.

Mr. Ellis gives an elaborate analysis of the real Vedas, and compares them particularly with the forgeries. The whole scope of the Pseudo-Vedas is evidently the destruction of the existing belief of the Hindoos, without regarding consequences, or caring whether a blank be substituted for it or not. The writings of Ram Mohun Roy seem to be precisely of the same tendency as the discussions of Robertus de Nobilibus. The mission of Madura appears to have been founded on the principle of concealing from the natives the country of the missionaries, and imposing them on the people as belonging to the sacred tribe of the Brahmans (*Romada Brahmans* was the title they assumed), and this deception, probably, led to many more.

The paper of Mr. Ellis, of which we have given this imperfect report, displays a profound knowledge of Sanscrit literature, and will be read with peculiar interest by the oriental scholar.

The same intelligent writer has transmitted to the Society, his able Dissertation on the Malayalam language, which is spoken in the southern provinces of Travancore.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

In May last died, in confinement, at Fort William, the *VIZIER ALLY*.

Those extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune which are so often the result of a turbulent and restless disposition, were never more fully exemplified than in the fate of this individual, whose early career of life commenced amidst all the gorgeous splendour of Eastern magnificence.

Vizier Ally was the adopted son of Asuf-ud-Dowlah, late nabob of Oude, whom he succeeded in his possessions and jurisdiction. His mother was the wife of a Forash (a menial servant of a low de-

scription, employed in India in keeping the metallic furniture of a house clean). His reputed father, Asuf-ud-Dowlah, was a wealthy and eccentric prince. Having succeeded to the musnud (throne) of Oude by the assistance of the East India Company, he professed great partiality to the English. Mild in manners, polite and affable in his conduct, he possessed no great mental powers; his heart was good considering his education, which lasted the most despotic ideas. He was fond of lavishing his treasures on gardens, palaces, horses, elephants, European guns, lustrous, and mirrors. He expended every year about 200,000*l.* in English manufactures. This

nabob had more than an hundred gardens, 20 palaces, 1,200 elephants, 3,000 fine saddle horses, 1,500 double barrel guns, seventeen hundred superb lustres, thirty thousand shades of various forms and colours; several hundred large mirrors, girandoles, and clocks; some of the latter were very curious, richly set with jewels, having figures in continual movement, and playing tunes every hour; two of these clocks cost him thirty thousand pounds. Without taste or judgment, he was extremely solicitous to possess all that was elegant and rare; he had instruments and machines of every art and science, but he knew none; and his museum was so ridiculously disposed, that a wooden cuckoo clock was placed close to a superb time-piece which cost the price of a diadem; and a valuable landscape of Claude Lorraine suspended near a board painted with ducks and drakes. His harem contained above 500 of the greatest beauties of India, immured in high walls which they were never to leave, except on their biers. He had an immense number of domestic servants, and a very large army, besides being fully protected from hostile invasion by the company's subsidiary forces, for which he paid five hundred thousand pounds per annum. His jewels amounted to about eight millions sterling. Amidst this precious treasure, he might be seen for several hours every day, handling them as a child does his toys." Asuf had no legitimate children, and it was doubted whether he had any natural ones. He was in the habit whenever he saw a pregnant woman, whose appearance struck his fancy to invite her to the palace to lie in; and several women of this description were delivered there, and among the number was the mother of Vizier Ally. Several children so delivered were brought up and educated in the palace.

The sprightliness of Vizier Ally, while yet an infant, so entirely engrossed the affections of the old nabob, that he determined to adopt him. In conformity with this resolution, the youth received an education suitable to a prince who was destined to succeed to the musnud. He is said, however, to have developed at this period, a propensity to delight in the sufferings of the brute creation. The affection of the old nabob towards his adopted son still increasing, he lavished upon him every mark of regard.

At thirteen his marriage took place. To give an idea of the splendour which attached to his youth, and from which he subsequently fell, the following account of his nuptials is extracted from Forbes' "Oriental Memoirs."

"The wedding of Vizier Ally was celebrated at Lucknow, in 1795, and was one of the most magnificent in modern times. The nabob had his tents pitched on the plains, near the city of Lucknow; among the number were two remarkably large, made of strong cotton cloth, lined with the finest English broad cloth, cut in stripes of different colours, with cords of silk and cotton. These two tents cost five lacks of rupees, or above fifty thousand pounds sterling; they were each 120 feet long, 60 broad, and the poles about 60 feet high; the walls of the tents were ten feet high; part of them were cut into lattice-work for the women of the nabob's seraglio, and those of the principal nobility, to see through. His highness was covered with jewels, to the amount, at least, of two millions sterling. From thence we removed to the shumeena, which was illuminated by two hundred elegant girandoles from Europe, as many glass shades with wax candles, and several hundred flambeaux; the glare and reflection was dazzling and offensive to the sight. When seated under this extensive canopy, above a hundred dancing girls, richly dressed, went through their elegant, but rather lascivious dances and motions, and sung some soft airs of the country, chiefly Persian and Hindoo-Persian.

"About seven o'clock, the bridegroom, Vizier Ally, the young nabob, made his appearance, so abundantly loaded with jewels, that he could scarcely stagger under the precious weight. The bridegroom was about thirteen years of age, the bride ten; they were both of a dark complexion, and not handsome.

"From the shumeena we proceeded on elephants to an extensive and beautiful garden, about a mile distant. The procession was grand beyond conception; it consisted of about twelve hundred elephants, richly caparisoned, drawn up in a regular line like a regiment of soldiers. About a hundred elephants in the centre had houdas, or castles, covered with silver; in the midst of these appeared the nabob, mounted on an uncommonly large elephant, within a houdah covered with gold, richly set with precious stones. The elephant was caparisoned with cloth of gold. On his right hand was Mr. George Johnston, the British resident at the court of Lucknow; on his left the young bridegroom: the English gentlemen and ladies and the native nobility were intermixed on the right and left. On both sides of the road, from the tents to the garden, were raised artificial scenery of bamboo-work, very high, representing bastions, arches, minarets, and towers, covered with lights in glass lamps, which made a grand display. On each side of the procession, in front of the line of elephants,

* For an account of his splendid hunting parties; see Asiatic Journal, Vol. I. p. 399.

were dancing girls superbly dressed, (on platforms supported and carried by bearers) who danced as we went along. These platforms consisted of a hundred on each side of the procession, all covered with gold and silver cloths, with two girls and two musicians at each platform.

"The ground from the tents to the garden, forming the road on which we moved, was laid with fireworks; at every step of the elephants the earth burst before us, and threw up artificial stars in the heavens, to emulate those created by the hand of Providence; besides innumerable rockets, and many hundred wooden shells that burst in the air, and shot forth a thousand fiery serpents; these, winding through the atmosphere, illuminated the sky, and, aided by the light of the bamboo scenery, turned a dark night into a bright day. The procession moved on very slowly, to give time for the fireworks laid in the ground to go off. The whole of this grand scene was further lighted by above three thousand flambeaux, carried by men hired for the occasion. In this manner we moved on in stately pomp to the garden, which, though only a mile off, we took two hours to reach. When we arrived at the garden gate we descended from the elephants and entered the garden, illuminated by innumerable transparent paper lamps or lanterns, of various colours, suspended to the branches of the trees. In the centre of the garden was a large edifice, to which we ascended, and were introduced into a grand saloon, adorned with girandoles and pendent lustres of English manufacture, lighted with wax candles. Here we had an elegant, and sumptuous collation of European and Indian dishes, with wines, fruits, and sweetmeats; at the same time about a hundred dancing-girls sung their sprightly airs, and performed their native dances.

"Thus passed the time until dawn, when we all returned to our respective homes, delighted and wonder-struck with this enchanting scene, which surpassed in splendor every entertainment of the kind beheld in this country. The affable nabob rightly observed, with a little Asiatic vanity, that such a spectacle was never before seen in India, and never would be seen again. The whole expense of this marriage-feast, which was repeated for three successive nights in the same manner, cost upwards of £300,000 sterling."

As soon as Vizier Ally was recognized by Asaf as his successor to the throne, considerable opposition was manifested by the old nabob's family. But on the death of the latter, the young favourite was upheld by our government, which enabled him at once to ascend the musnad of a powerful and extensive territory. An adopted child by the Mohammedan law, is entitled to all the privileges of legitimate

birth. The young nabob, however, had scarcely ascended the throne, when he evinced his treachery and ingratitude towards that government by which alone it had been secured to him; and having afforded many palpable reasons to suspect his designs, the Governor-General deemed it expedient to depose him and to raise Suddut Ally, the brother of the late nabob to the throne. A pension was allowed to Vizier Ally of two lacs of rupees per ann. but it was thought necessary that he should reside at Calcutta that his movements might be more strictly watched by the government. He was therefore ordered to repair from Lucknow to Benares, where Mr. Cherry, the Company's resident, was to make arrangements for his proceeding on his ultimate destination. Shortly after his arrival at Benares Mr. Cherry invited him to breakfast. He came attended by a large swarty or armed retinue. It had been previously intimated to Mr. Cherry that his appearance was hostile, and that he ought to be on his guard; but he unfortunately disregarded the caution. Vizier Ally made many complaints of the Company's treatment of him, and having continued his strain of reproach against them for some time, he finally gave the dreadful signal to his attendants who rushed in at the moment and literally cut Mr. Cherry to pieces. The next place to which the sanguinary ruffians directed their course, was the residence of Mr. Davis (now holding a seat in the Direction) who then filled an important situation under the government; but here they met with a most gallant and successful resistance. Mr. Davis having been kind enough to favour us with a copy of his official letter to Sir Alured Clarke on that occasion, we shall lay the following extract from it before our readers, expressing at the same time our admiration of the determined firmness and cool intrepidity with which, in his individual capacity, he opposed a band of ruthless assassins.

*Extract of a Letter to His Excellency
Sir Alured Clarke, Vice-Resident.*

Benares, City Court, 15th Jan. 1799.—"Followed by a numerous train of armed dependants, as constantly has been his custom, Vizier Ally about eight o'clock yesterday morning made a sudden attempt to massacre the Europeans residing here. He succeeded in regard to Mr. Cherry and Captain Conway, and also with Mr. Robert Graham, whom he met on the road between Mr. Cherry's and my house, where was his next visit. The mode of their approach apprised me of their intentions, and I had the good fortune to repel every attempt made by the assassins to gain the terrace where I had retired, though opposed to them singly at the top of the stairs leading thereto;

and I have the satisfaction to think that the time spent in this fruitless attack contributed to enable the other Europeans either to conceal themselves or take refuge in General Erskine's camp. The General immediately hastened to our relief and proceeded at once to seize Mahdo Doss's garden, the ordinary residence of the assassin, to which with his followers he had this time retired. It was found that Vizier Ally had fled, and in the evening accounts came of his having been seen accompanied by no more than forty or fifty horsemen making his retreat towards Etzeen-Ghur."

Besides the letter from which we have made the above extract, the obliging courtesy of Mr. Davis has allowed us to see the copy of another which he addressed on the same subject to J. T. Harrington, Esq. then Register to the Nizamut Adawlut. This letter contains the depositions of several witnesses implicating the baboon of the Rajah's family in the projects of Vizier Ally, whose object was to excite in the pergunnahs a general insurrection against the Company. On the discomfiture, however, of the assassin, he sought refuge with the Rajah of Berar, a powerful and independent chief, who refused to give him up unless under a stipulation of his life being spared. To this it was thought prudent to accede, and being accordingly delivered into our hands, he was brought down to Calcutta, and confined at Fort William in a sort of iron cage, where he died at the age of thirty-six years, after an imprisonment of seventeen years and some odd months. The expenses of his marriage in 1794 amounted to thirty lacks of rupees, while seventy rupees were sufficient to defray all the cost of his funeral in 1812, a strange reverse of fortune, but one which no good man can regret.

July 8th.—His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General and suite embarked at Chandpaul Ghaut, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William, to proceed, after a short stay at Barackpore, on his tour to the Upper Provinces.

On the same day the Hon. N. B. Edmonstone, appointed by his Excellency Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William, took his seat at the Council Board, under a salute from the ramparts.

In a former Journal we had the melancholy duty to announce the death of the gallant Lieut. Lawrie—we have now the mournful satisfaction to add, that a cenotaph to his memory has been voted by his brother officers, which is to be erected in the Town Hall of Calcutta.

A silver vase of exquisite workmanship has been presented to Mr. Shettel, the Advocate General, by the merchants of Calcutta, as a mark of high respect for his private character, as well as of their sense of his public exertions to their advantage.

C. M. Ricketts, Esq. chief Secretary to Government, is, we are concerned to state, obliged to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health. Mr. Adam officiates as chief Secretary, and Mr. A. Trotter as public Secretary during his absence.

Captain Young of the artillery has been appointed to officiate as Military Secretary during the absence of Mr. Gardner who proceeds to St. Helena, and eventually to England on account of ill health.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officers of battalions of Native Infantry in Bengal, directing that each company throughout the service be augmented to ninety men.

A memorial has been presented to the Marquis of Hastings from that numerous class of native inhabitants denominated *kulf cast*, setting forth the several grievances and deprivations under which they as British subjects are supposed to labour. It is perhaps not in the power of government to alleviate the circumstances of this respectable and daily increasing class, but the weighty considerations which their situation give rise to, will possibly, at no distant period, excite the attention of the legislature at home.

July 29.—Col. Colin Mackenzie of the corps of engineers, on the establishment of Fort St. George, who stands appointed surveyor general of India, having arrived at this presidency, is directed to assume charge of the surveyor general's department, and to enter on the duties of his office.

Aug. 5.—An alarming and destructive fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Laxminadaye in Clive Street, occupied as a cotton-screw-house, by which the whole building, and almost all its valuable contents were destroyed. The loss of the Hon. Company in sunn and cotton amounts to a very large sum, and several individuals besides the proprietor of the screws have experienced heavy losses.

According to the Raulpundy Ukhars, Prince Kamrun has demanded several lacs of rupees from the mother of the Vizier Fattch-Kham, which has given great offence. Several of the chiefs of Kohistan, in consequence of domestic disputes,

have fled to Runjeet Singh. A famine prevails in Kohistan, and thousands have perished from the want of food. Runjeet Singh has applied to the Killedah of Bbulwa to assist in arresting the fugitive Ramlott, who has taken refuge at Kunkernah. Runjeet has obtained a Hoondee for the balance of the Moltan tribute. The family of the unfortunate Shoojah-ul-Moluck has been suffered to proceed to Ludheanna.

Ukbar received from Raolpandy state, that thousands of people had perished of famine at Peshour, and that every night the hungry proceeded in gangs to plunder for their subsistence from the houses of the defenceless.

Holkar's head-quarters were at Bhoja Ghurree. The mutineers had promised submission if one month's pay should be advanced to them, but this the Bhae had refused.

The Seik army was plundering near Mahmood Kot.

Extract of a Letter.

"The Chiefs of the Pindaris have quarrelled among themselves, and some of them have made proposals to submit to the British Government, and declare that they only wish for our protection and countenance to attack their brethren, who will not give up their predatory mode of life. Jay Singh, Chief of Ragothur, has sent a Vakeel to Colonel Adams, and requests to be protected from the vengeance of a higher power (Siudlah, it is supposed), promising to destroy Seetoo and his partisans. This Seetoo appears to be much disliked and feared by the less powerful Pindari Chieftains. One of them, named Kurreem Khan, has made a solemn vow (so say our Hirkarahs) to destroy Seetoo, or to sacrifice his own life in the attempt; he has actually marched against him with a considerable force, of which 500 men are his kinsmen, and wholly devoted to his cause. Seetoo some time ago got the family of Kurreem Khan into his possession, who is said to have divested himself of all the feelings of humanity, having attired himself in saffron robes, symbolical of eternal hate! Seetoo has left his cantonments at Satwaas, and has betaken himself to the jungles, supposed to be from dread of the fury of the exasperated Kurreem Khan.

"From every thing that is going on among the Pindaris, it appears that a little management will cause the confederacy, which has been so long the scourge of the adjacent countries, to fall to the ground. It will be long, however, before the inhabitants return to peaceful habits. The subjects of the Berar Rajah, along the banks of the Nerbudda, are to

the full as hostile to the return of tranquillity as the Pindaris themselves,—and the Rajah's troops are perhaps more dissatisfied than either. When a Lubbur (plundering party) crossed the Nerbudda, to make an incursion into the Company's territories, the inhabitants on this side soon increased its numbers by joining it; in this way a party, the original strength of which did not exceed 500 men, on its arrival at the grand scene of action has been increased to as many thousands; being generally joined by those whom they have plundered in their progress to the southward. Formerly the people on this side, who were inimical to the Pindaris, used frequently to rent up parties, returning laden with plunder, which they of course appropriated. But the Rajah's troops being badly paid, and finding it the safer method of making themselves master of the loot, take it from the villagers in the name of the sovereign, who, agreeably to ancient usage, receives, or ought to receive the larger share. No sooner do the inhabitants of a village overcome any small body of Pindaris, than they receive a visit of congratulation from the nearest of the Sircar's troops, who very politely request to be paid the Rajah's share of the booty they have gained; and it is lucky if the unfortunate villagers retain their own property by giving up all which they had risked their lives to acquire. A fisherman told me, that the people of his village had once succeeded in surprising a party (which had just returned from near Mirzapour), from which they took a good deal of plunder; they, in consequence, received a congratulatory visit, and those who had been so fortunate as to get a sword in the spoil, lost that and their own to boot. The poor fisherman, having taken some pieces of cloth, was in consequence robbed by the troops of every garment he had formerly possessed. We expect to be at Hooshungabad on the 15th of the present month, to cumber for the rains."

Should this be an accurate description of the state of the country on the borders of the Nerbudda, where the hereditary robbers and the cultivators of the soil mutually assail each other for the possession of the plunder; where the native governments are too weak to check the rapacity of their subjects, even if they did not benefit by the system of degradation which is pursued; there must be a radical change indeed in the internal management of the several states which form the residence and homes of these unprincipled ruffians, before any advance can be expected in the progress of civilization and humanity. To a life of plunder and depredation they attach no disgrace or dishonour, and they cannot comprehend the nature of that policy, and those ties

of more refined existence and moral obligation, which by imposing and securing the due observance of impartial law, consolidate the general good. Personal gratification or aggrandizement, by any means of stratagem, cruelty, or oppression, appears to be their sole aim."

"What a glorious place to pillage!" said a chieftain who accompanied Sir J. Malcolm to see the wealth and wonders of Calcutta. "How," said another, who had heard in astonishment the rigour of the English laws against those practices which his countrymen esteemed so innocent,—“How, if there is no plundering, do you support your numerous and warlike population?”

Extract of a letter dated Camp at Leolara, two miles from Jerode, 21st May 1817.

The plans of the Marquis of Hastings are not yet developed, and consequently I cannot exactly inform you what political measures are likely to be adopted. The defence however of this rich province against any incursion of the Pindaris, is, I conceive, one of the first objects which the government will be anxious to secure. A considerable sensation has been excited in the Deccan in consequence of an atrocious affair of which I shall now endeavour to give you some account.

You have heard, I presume, that a Brahmin, commonly called the *Shastree*, has been assassinated at the court of the Peishwa. This Shastree was a man of no ordinary endowments:—raised from a low condition by Colonel Walker late resident at Baroda, he recommended himself upon every occasion by his assiduity and acuteness, and was employed to transact all the business of our government with that of the Guicwar. His talents for negotiation being found very able, and his fidelity devoted, he was sent to Poonah about three years ago as our accredited agent, or rather as ambassador of our ally the Guicwar or Rajah of Guzerat. But, poor fellow! he was not long allowed to enjoy this distinguished appointment, for the Peishwa, with a treacherous and vengeful malignity, employed three ruffians to murder him as he was coming out of the temple where he had been performing his devotions. This atrocious act was contrived and perpetrated under the direction of Trimburjee, a creature of the Peishwa; but as it was clearly ascertained that the latter was the principal instigator, a culpable lenity was imputed to the Marquis of Hastings for not hurling him from that throne to which he alone had raised him. But the motives of the Noble Marquis for adopting a different line of conduct will doubtless appear in the course of time. He

deemed it expedient to require only that the agent, Trimburjee, should be delivered up, to which after much difficulty his more criminal master consented. The acquiescence of the Peishwa in this demand, was considered a great act of weakness among his own people, I mean among such of them as had been abettors of the assassination. But the culprit was not long in custody when he contrived to effect his escape from Jannah, a fort on Salsette, near Bombay; assisted by his master, who perhaps thought that such a proceeding would restore to him all the consequence he had lost in the estimation of his followers. Trimburjee being once more at large, appeared in arms, infesting our territories, plundering and burning the villages, and menacing the positions of our troops. The Peishwa himself began to assume a hostile attitude towards us, and ten thousand horse hung on the flanks of Colonel Smith's force when he changed his position in the neighbourhood of Poonah.

Matters remained in this state waiting the orders of the Governor General, but the communication having been intercepted and twelve posts become due, Mr. Elphinstone determined to act upon his own responsibility, and invested Rajehow (the Peishwa's) capital, marching detachments at the same time by several avenues towards his palace, which so intimidated the treacherous sovereign that he sent to entreat a parley, offering to accede to any terms that might be proposed. Mr. Elphinstone accordingly withdrew his forces, stipulating however for the surrender into our possession of four forts, which he particularized, and which were said to contain immense treasure. He also obliged the Peishwa to pledge himself that before a month should have elapsed Trimburjee should be again put into our hands. These stipulations being agreed upon, three hundred men were dispatched to take possession of each fort. Here the matter rests at present, but what the Marquis of Hastings may do remains to be seen. For my own part I think it only justice to the best feelings of human nature that this ferocious despot should no longer be suffered to continue his outrages with impunity. His treasures are incalculable, and such is his insidious cruelty, that the men employed in burying them are said to be invariably murdered by his secret mandate. To give you an additional instance of the infamy of his government.—The ruffians who had murdered the Shastree were in turn surprised by order of Trimburjee immediately after the commission of the deed, when two of them were killed, but the third having escaped proceeded directly to Mr. Elphinstone and gave a full detail of the whole transaction. A crore or one hundred lacs of

rupees are said to have been intercepted on their way to Scinde from Poonah. I hope the result of this rupture with the Peishwa will be an accession of territory to Bombay, the expenses of which presidency at present amount to £1,000,000 more than its revenue, which is only half a million sterling, the deficit being supplied from Bengal. I am persuaded that the circumstances I have now communicated to you will satisfy your mind as to the justice of humbling the Peishwa, and must also silence the clamorous commiseration of those persons in England who are so ready to descant on the wrongs of Asiatic despots.

We copy from the Bengal Hurkara the following particulars of local intelligence:—

Extract of a Letter from Hussainabad.—"The rains set in here on the 5th June. Till the 11th we had gales of wind and torrents of rain night and day. We were obliged to abandon our attempts to get under shelter, and happy he whose tent was not blown about his ears. Such weather I never before experienced; but the natives say we shall probably have six weeks of it. If so, we had better attempt building an ark than bungalows; for the half of forty days of this will set us adrift. On the 11th the Nerbudda rose twelve feet. The Pindaris are now all snug on the other side till October. In consequence, the detachments are recalled, who for some months have undergone such laborious duty in watching every fordable point, in a line of seventy miles on the Nerbudda, to prevent the Pindaris from crossing, and which service they have effectually performed.

"All the troops from Jubbulpore and Garrawarra have been ordered up to Sohagpore, four marches from this. They are composed of the 1st Rohilla cavalry, one troop 6th Nat. cavalry, and 2d battalion 23d Nat. Inf. from Jubbulpore; and of the 1st battalion 10th Nat. Inf. with a squadron of the 6th Nat. Car. from Garrawarra, which is six or eight marches in the rear of Sohagpore. You may exercise your ingenuity in conjecturing for what purpose the troops are to be thus assembled."

Extract of another Letter from Hussainabad, dated 11th June.—"The rains commenced here on the 4th, with a violence which would induce one to believe that Macbeth's witches had certainly taken up their abode in the hills to the northward of us. Such a hurly-burly from east, west, north, and south, might be gratifying enough to read of under cover of a good pukka roof, with lustres and wall-shade around; but not so desirable to experience in half rotten tents, on ploughed fields of soft clay, as those who

were blown away can testify. Major Clarke's detachment is expected in a few days, and by the middle of July it is hoped most of us will be housed. The detachments at Jubbulpore and Garrawarra are ordered to concentrate at Sohagpore, thirty-five miles from hence, under Lieut.-Col. Macmorine."

General Orders, by the Government of Bengal: May 24, 1817.—The Governor General in Council cannot direct the succession in the regiment of artillery, without expressing his deep concern at the loss which the Hon. Company's service has suffered by the death of Major General Sir John Horsford, K. C. B.

The ardent spirit, the science, and the generous zeal of that admirable officer, were in no less degree an advantage to the public interests, than an honour to himself. It is consolatory to think, that when sinking under the malady which so early deprived his country of an energy, incessantly devoted to her glory, he had the consciousness of having just displayed with signal triumph,* the skill and superiority of the corps which he had so materially contributed to fashion and perfect."

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, June 18th, 1817.—In publishing the following order to the army, the commander-in-chief considers it due to the memory of a deserving public servant to record the high sense entertained by his excellency of the merits of the late Major James Gordon, Deputy-Adjutant-General, and of the loss which the service has sustained by the premature decease of an officer who in the early part of his life was distinguished by his professional gallantry and exertions, and who when subsequently placed in a public station, by his conduct invariably maintained the reputation of the army of which he was a member. In an early period of his service, Major Gordon's abilities and character obtained for him the gratifying distinction of being appointed to a situation in the adjutant-general's department, where actuated by the purest principles and the warmest zeal for the interests of his employers, he devoted his talents to the successful discharge of an important and laborious office, until compelled to relinquish his official avocations by that state of health, which ultimately deprived the country of his valuable services.

As every instance of acknowledged merit must prove a powerful incentive to each honorable mind, ambitious of distinction, the commander-in-chief is sensible that in doing justice to the character of the late Major Gordon, he is holding

* Major-General Sir John Horsford commanded the artillery at the siege of Hattacks.

out the strongest encouragement to the officers of the army, in whatever situation they may be placed, to acquire, by an able, zealous and faithful performance of their duties, that public acknowledgement of desert, which a soldier prizes as the best reward for a life spent in the service of his country.

General Orders, by the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, August 13, 1817.—

The hon. the vice-president in council has received with the deepest regret intimation of the lamented decease of the hon. Mr. Dayot, Intendant of Chandernagore and its dependencies, which melancholy event took place at this presidency in the afternoon of yesterday, the 13th instant. As a tribute of respect for the high situation held by the late Mr. Dayot, and as a mark of esteem for his personal character, the vice-president in council is pleased to direct that a funeral party, consisting of three hundred men of H. M. 59th regt. be appointed to attend the interment at six o'clock this evening, and that fifty-two minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be at the same time fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Aug. 14.—On the 4th instant, the Marquis of Hastings and suite arrived at Patna. Our latest letters observe that his lordship enjoys excellent health, and that the party are in high spirits.

Sept. 3.—His Excellency the Governor General and suite were at Ghazepore on the 23d ult. It is said he intends proceeding no further than Cawnpore in his boats: the rest of the journey is to be prosecuted by land.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Haxtayne, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 4.—Mr. C. R. Barwell, judge and magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. I. Colvin, register and joint magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta.

29.—The hon. W. H. L. Melville, assist. to the superintendent of police in the lower provinces.

Mr. D. Dale, register of the Zillah court at Nuddeah.

July 31.—Mr. B. Babington, assistant under the sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. Vaughan, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Zillah of Nellore.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, register of the Zillah court of Guntoor.

Mr. W. Hudleston, Assist. under the Register to the Court of Sadler and Foudrarry Adawlut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

July 14.—The hon. the vice president in council is pleased to notify in general orders, the appointment, by the most noble the Governor-general, of Capt. J. L. Stuart, of the hon. Company's European regt., to be aide-de-camp on his lordship's staff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July 25.—Arrived the ship Palmer, from the Cape of Good Hope 21st of May.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Batratty, civil service, Lieut. R. R. Bruce, 1st N. I., Cornet R. A. Stedman, 7th N. C., Cornet J. R. Roberdeau, 4th ditto.

Aug. 6.—The following ships arrived during the past week, viz. the Victory, on the 29th, and the Phoenix, on the 30th; and the Volunteer, George Canning, Titus, and Dragon, on the 3d instant, and the Indian Oak, at Cooley Bazar, on the 3d instant. The Neptune and Caledonia, and Condé de Rio Pardo, are on their way to town.

The Cambrian, and Atlas, outward bound, passed Kedgerce on the 29th ult. and the Good Success, and Laurel on the 30th ult. the Minstrel, on the 1st, and the Hashmy on the 2d instant. The Brilliant, Phoenix, and Mary Ann, for England, left town during the week.

Passengers by the Caledonia, from London, Mr. Robert Fletcher, Cadet.—By the Volunteer, from the Persian Gulph, J. Ross, Esq. M. D. from St. Petersburg.—By the Rio Pardo, from Bombay, Mrs. Carter; from Madras, Mr. Barret, Mr. W. Whitehead, and Mr. Chasteen; from Numsuroottah, the Rev. W. Lee and family.—By the Titus, from Bordeaux, M. Guillaume Amant Rognet, Merchant, M. Jean Boye, ditto, and the Rev. Marie Magdaniel.—By the Phoenix yacht, from Batavia, T. Abraham, Esq. Col. Yule, Major Campbell, D. J. Fallowfield, Mr. Begie, Mr. C. Harvey, and Mr. Robertson.—By the George Canning, from Greenock, Mrs. Learmonth, Miss M. Scott, and Mr. T. Mercer.

The French ship Titus arrived at Calcutta, touched on her passage at the island of Johanna, where she found Capt. Brash, and the officers of the ship Admiral Gambier, which had been lost on the island of St. Christopher, in the Monambique Channel. They have all arrived in the Titus.

Sept. 3.—Arrived the William Pitt, Graham; Carnatic, Blanchard; Paragon, Miller; Thomas Granville, Alsacer; Lord Castlereagh, Younghusbanil; Lady Borringdon, Leithbridge; Woodbridge, Munings; and Egfrid, Kirby, from London. Also the Bombay, from Bombay, and Nearchus, from Batavia.

Passengers, per Paragon, Mrs. Miller

and son.—Per Lord Castlereagh, Mrs. and two Miss Ricketts, Miss Dunithorn, two Miss Todds, Miss Murray, two Miss Dyers, Miss Gibson, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Nele, Dr. Adam, Mrs. and three Miss Williams, Messrs. Dyer, Lloyd, Mackenzie, Hull, N. and W. Jones, Turner, Stacey, Burt, Scott, Stuart, Lieut. Newton, and Lieut. Williams.—Per Thomas Grenville, Mrs. Buller, Miss Taylor, Lieut.-col. Houston, Lieut. Taylor, Cornet Taylor, Messrs. Francis, Alsager, Cullen, Faithful and Cox.—Per Egfrid, Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Clarkson.—Per Nearchus, the Hon. J. Fendall, late lieut. governor of Java, Mrs. and Miss Fendalls, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Thompson, Captains Dalgairns, Riddell, and Melville, Messrs. Assey, Stuart, and Manly.

BIRTHS.

- July 13. The lady of Herbert Compton, Esq. Standing Counsel to the Honourable Company, of a daughter.
 Aug. 4. The lady of Capt. Barrows of the Royal Irish, or 11th Light Dragoons, was safely delivered of twins (boys).
 July 5. At Barrakpore, the lady of Lieut. McNeill, of a son.
 15. At Bombay, the lady of J. Stewart, Esq. of a son.
 Aug. 31. Mrs. J. Turner, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. M. Angier, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Torrey, of a daughter.
 25. At Howrah, the lady of Mr. J. Henderson, Company's Marine, of a son.
 — At Burdwan, the lady of W. Wollen, Esq. of a son.
 — At Moorbeer, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a daughter.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of Major Green, H. M. 25th regt. of a son.
 — At Rewarree, the lady of Capt. Bishop, 6th N. I. of a daughter.
 Sept. 1.—Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a son.
 — Mrs. T. Christie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 16. At Bankipore, W. A. Fringle, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Dawson.
 7. At Bombay, Lieut. Chas. Payne, of the 3d batt. 8th regt. N. I. to Miss C. Simpson.
 Aug. 12. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Lieut. D. Macpherson, H. M. 33d regt. to Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Lieut. Francis Cooper, of H. M. 67th foot.
 19. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Thomas Hewett, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Elizabeth D. Alet Keene, eldest daughter of J. H. Keene, Esq.
 9. By the Rev. Dr. Beece, Mr. G. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell, Christie and Co. to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.
 — At Barrakpore, by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, Lieut. Vickers Jacob, 3d N. I. to Miss Anne Watson.
 7. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. J. Parson, Thos. Bruce Swinburn, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Jane Childs.
 In April last. At Paramatta, (New South Wales) by the Rev. S. Marsden, Thos. Foster, Esq. Sargant of H. M. 4th regt. of foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of G. Blackland, Esq. of Brush Farm.
 Aug. 12. At the Cathedral, J. P. Ward, Esq. civil service, to Miss E. Leslie.
 — At Gazequre, J. H. Sinclair, Esq. to Miss A. Stewart.
 — At Dinapore, E. Maxwell, Esq. to Miss E. Walker.
 — At Cawnpore, Mr. C. Latham, to Miss M. McGuire.

DEATHS.

- Lately at Delhi, James Lemaistre, Esq. many years an Up-country shopkeeper.
 July 19. At Lucknow, John, the infant son of Lieut. John Patterson, 1st batt. 1st. regt. N. I.
 17. At Hastingabad, in the 27th year of his age, Capt. J. H. Ashurst, of the 11th regt. N. I. and Deputy Paymaster to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
 19. At Cawnpore, A. Shannon, M. D. Asst. Surg. His Majesty's 14th regt. of Foot.
 24. At Allahabad, Mary Anne, the only daughter of W. J. Sandt, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 June 28. In Colonel East's Camp, at Danah near Baroda, Lieut. Anth. Mahon, of His Majesty's 47th regt. of foot.
 Aug. 27. Mrs. Sarah Dickson.
 — Mrs. J. Foster, wife of Mr. J. Foster, of Howrah.
 — On board the ship Ajax at Koderet, Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Lockyer, H. M. 19th regt.
 — At Djah Farm, the infant son of Mr. Mitchell.
 — At Noncally, W. A. C. Plowden, Esq. civil service.
 — At Vellore, C. B. Dent, Esq. aged 71, the oldest civil servant on the Madras establishment.

MADRAS.

FROM the Madras papers which we have received to the 2d of September last, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between our Government and the Peishwa; but no details are given as to the stipulated enactments. Our readers will however see, from an extract of a most interesting private letter which we have inserted, how far the Peishwa may be likely to abide by this, or any other treaty, when an opportunity offers for infraction. He is represented by our correspondent as a most insidious and sanguinary character, and we much doubt whether our amicable relations with him can be of long continuance.

It is stated in private accounts, that Mr. Elphinstone had concluded a treaty with the Peishwa on the most advantageous terms, and that the greatest satisfaction was manifested by the natives of the ceded districts in being emancipated from one of the most odious and oppressive yokes that ever disgraced the annals of eastern tyranny.

Letters from Camp state, that the advance of Col. Pritzer's force, under the command of Maj. Newell, has taken possession of the important fortresses of Darwan and Kooshoul. The inhabitants of that part of the country appear quite delighted at the idea of being taken under British protection. The rains had set in with great violence, and the troops had suffered much from wet weather.

We have been favoured with the following interesting account of the attack and fall of the fortified Pettah and Ghurry of Doosannah, 10th July, 1817.

"A detachment, consisting of four galloper guns, the 3d regt. Light Cavalry,

a battalion of the 22d regt. Nat. Inf. and some Mysorean horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. Scott, marched from Brigadier General Doveton's camp at Ootraen, in Kandeish, on the 3d of July, for the purpose of dispersing a body of the insurgents (who had lately thrown off their allegiance to the court of Poonah) who might be found in arms.

"On the 9th of July intelligence was received, that a party who were engaged in the siege of a neighbouring town, hearing of the approach of the British detachment, had occupied the fort and pettah of Doosannah. Doosannah is situated on the right bank of the Borah river, a tributary stream to the Taptee.

"One of the chiefs of the band, or insurrection, after having made every preparation, fled to the southward, entrusting the defence of the place to 300 Arabs.

"A little after sunrise on the 10th, our troops crowned the heights, and were immediately fired upon by the garrison. The line fell back a few paces, and were completely sheltered by the swell of the ground, while the colonel proceeded to reconnoitre the works, which he did most minutely, and decided upon the plan of attack. The troops were then permitted to refresh themselves, and during this interval the tent poles were converted into scaling ladders.

"Every arrangement having been made, and the troops at their different posts, a flag of truce was dispatched to the fort, but being repeatedly fired upon, the signal for attack was given. The four galloper guns were run up, so as to enfilade two faces of the pettah wall, and also to keep down the fire from the ghurry, on which were placed a three and a two-pounder, besides jinjala. After a few rounds the guns were advanced, and there being no great supply of ammunition, the infantry were ordered to escalate the wall, which they did in the most gallant style, under a heavy fire and greatly exposed, the walls of the ghurry being forty-six feet in height.

"In less than half an hour the pettah and three gates were carried, and a couple of six-pounders ready to be run up to the inner gate, when the Arabs demanded a parley, and after some delay capitulated, and were marched prisoners to the British encampment. The vivacity of the attack, the gallantry of the troops, together with the voice and the tolerable practice made with the guns, seem to have thrown the garrison into a panic; for the gate of the ghurry was excessively well flanked by loopholes; and the ascent to it being by steps, many more lives must have been sacrificed in the attack. Even had this gateway been forced, an inner staircase led to a door placed at right an-

gles to the entrance; and this must have been burst open, ere access could be had to the interior of the citadel or ghurry. It would have been almost impossible to have carried a gun up to this higher door or wicket.

"Our loss was trifling, considering the great strength of the place; five Sepoys were killed, or have since died of their wounds; fifteen wounded; two horses killed, and two wounded."

July 15.—On Tuesday seven or eight native christians were indicted for an assault and riot in one of the capuchin churches in the Black Town. The trial occupied the court during two days, in the course of which considerable evidence (which appeared irrelevant to the question) was offered, as to the title of the church in question, as to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and to other points of the discipline of the Romish church; but the prisoners were found guilty of the riotous assault.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. H. Clay, Sheriff of Madras-patnam.

Mr. J. Thomas, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinivelly.

Mr. W. French, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura.

Mr. B. Horne, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. Crawley, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. A. F. Hudleston, assistant under the collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canaar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major-gen. Sir John Chalmers, K.C.B. having completed the usual period of service as a gen. officer on the staff; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to relieve him from staff duty, from the 30th ult.

Major-Gen. Alex. Dyce of the 6th regt. of N.I., is admitted a major-gen. on the staff, from the 1st instant.

July 19.—The Right hon. the Governor in Council having appointed Col. Thos. Munro to be the commissioner for receiving charge, in the name of this Government, of certain countries to be ceded to the hon. Company by his highness the Peshwa, has been further pleased to nominate that officer to the general command of the troops employed in the occupation of those districts.

Col. Pritzer, with the field force which he commands, is placed under the orders of Col. Munro, and will continue for the present to command that force, subject to the orders of that officer.

Col. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. having

been appointed agent for the Governor General in the Deccan, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish that appointment in general orders.

Major Agnew, of this establishment, having been provisionally appointed by the supreme government an assistant to the Governor General's agent in the Deccan, he is permitted to discharge the duties of that office without prejudice to his situation or allowances as deputy adjutant general of the army.

Major Gen. Alex. Dyce of the 6th regt. N. I., arrived at Fort St. George on the 26th ultimo, pursuant to his appointment by the hon. the Court of Directors to be a major-gen. on the staff of the army of this presidency.

July 19, 1817.—The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Ens. Alex. Ross of the engineers, to act as assist. superintending engineer in the presidency division, during the absence of lieut. Grant on other duty.

Capt. (brevet major) T. H. Smith, 9th N. I., to act as paymaster in the ceded districts, during the absence and on the responsibility of capt. Lee, proceeding on duty with the field force, advancing from Adlonce.

Mr. enliet Thomas is promoted to be lieut. fireworker.

July 26.—Assist. surg. D. Reid is placed in charge of the invalids and limited service men of his majesty's and the hon. Company's services, returning to Europe on the transport ship Cornwallis.

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank.

3d N. I.—Lieut. H. E. Fullerton, to take rank from 19th Sept. 1812, vice Pleuderleach, dec.—Lieut. F. L. Doveton, to take rank from 20th May 1813, vice Outlaw promoted.—Lieut. D. Walker, to take rank from 21st Oct. 1813, vice Leonard retired.—Cornet T. K. Limond to be lieut. from 28th October 1816, vice Fullerton deceased.

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions.

Major-gen. Alex. Dyce, conducting the details of the army, under the command in chief's orders, during his excellency's absence in the field, to be a member of the military board, so long as he shall continue to be charged with that duty.

Major E. W. Snow of 12th N. I. to command the rifle corps.

Capt. F. M. Whitehead, 5th N. I., to be brigade-major in Travancore, vice Balmain.

Lieut. C. G. Alves, 10th N. I., to be brigade-major in the northern division, vice Wilson.

Lieut. H. Carales, 20th N. I., to act as brigade-major in the northern division

during the absence of lieut. Alves on other duty.

Infantry.—Sen. major John Gennys, to be lieut.-col. from the 9th July 1817, vice Fletcher, cashiered.

5th N. I.—Sen. capt. (and brevet-major) Horace Durand to be major; capt.-lieut. F. M. Whitehead to be capt. of a company; lieut. Thos. Fair to be capt.-lieut., and ens. W. D. Dalzell to be lieut., from the 19th July 1817, in succession to Gennys promoted.

Major Mark West, of the 3d N. C., is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. J. N. Abdy, artillery, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

Lieut. John Peake, 11th N. I., is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

The governor in council is pleased to direct that the honorary reward for distinguished proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, be presented to lieut. Henry Serjeant.

July 29.—Lieut. Thos. Nelson to be quarter-master to the 1st bat. artillery, vice Abdy.

Lieut. Thos. Howell, 5th N. I., to be adj. to 1st bat. vice Fair.

Lieut. A. Wilson, 10th N. I., to be adjutant to the 2d bat., vice Alves.

11th N. I.—Sen. ens. Humphrey Ewing to be lieut., from the 10th July 1817, vice Festing, deceased.

15th N. I.—Sen. lieut. W. Vaughan to be capt.-lieut., and sen. ens. Charles Davinier to be lieut., from the 10th July 1817, in accession to Wilson deceased.

Lieut. James Bayley 11th N. I., is permitted to place himself under the immediate directions of the British resident at Nagpore, with a view to his employment with the regular forces of that state.

July 10.—Capt. C. C. Johnson, assist. quarter master general, having been appointed to the charge of the intelligence department with head quarters, that officer is to be added to the list of the general staff accompanying His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the field.

The following removals are ordered.—Assist. surg. Reid from the 15th N. I. to the 10th and 2d battalion.

Assist. surg. Desormaux from the 7th N. I. to the 16th and 2d batt.

Assist. surg. J. Edwards from the 1st batt. Pioneers to the 3d N. V. B.

Assist. surg. Adam Stevenson from the rifle corps to the 2d batt. 3d regt.

Assist. surg. Train to the medical charge of the detachment in Wynaud.

Surg. Dean, 7th cavalry, will give medical aid to the Madras European regiment during the absence of Surg. Annesley.

Assist. surg. J. T. Conran from the 8th N. I. to the 7th light cavalry.

Assist. surg. J. Stevenson from the 3d N. I. to the 2th N. I. and 2d batt.

Cornet M. Elliott of H. M. 25th light dragoons, to take charge of the details forming the escort of brig. gen. Sir John Malcolm, political agent to the Governor General proceeding to the Deccan.

Assist. surg. Wm. Sutherland is posted to do duty in the garrison hospital at Fort St. George.

Aug. 7.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Cornet R. H. Russell of the 6th, N. C. to act as cantonment adjutant at Arcot in the absence of cornet Kaye of the 1st N. C., who is permitted to join and do duty with his regt. during the present service.

Cornet John Logan of the 6th regt. N. C. to act as quarter master to that corps, during the absence of Cornet Russell on other duty.

Lieut. N. L. Austin of the 10th regt. N. I., to act as adjutant to the 2d batt. of that corps, from the 19th ult., and during the absence of lieut. Alves on other duty.

Lieut. J. Gwynne to act as adj. to the rifle corps, during the absence of lieut. Hitchins on other duty.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hayes of the Artillery, to conduct the duties of commandant of artillery, during the absence of Major-General Bell.

The right hon. the governor in council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Major R. B. Otto, dep. quarter master gen. of the army, and cap. George Cadell, assistant in the office of the adj. gen. of the army.

Lieut. B. R. Hitchins of the 7th regt. N. I. to act as assist. in the adj. gen. department.

Lieut. C. Waddell of the 21st N. R. to act as assist. in the quarter master gen. depart.

Maj. of Brigade, Sir J. Gordon, bart. to assume charge of the officers, of dep. adj. gen. and dep. quarter master gen. king's troops, at the presidency, during the absence of those officers with head quarters.

The governor in council is pleased to direct the following appointments shall take place at the recommendation of maj. gen. Dyce.

Maj. T. Stewart of the 9th N. I., to be milit. sec. to the officer conducting the details of the army at the presidency.

Brevet Maj. and capt. G. L. Lambert of the 13th N. R., and ensign A. B. Dyce doing duty with the 1st batt. 18th N. R. to be aides-de-camp to the officer conducting the details of the army at the presidency.

Brevet Maj. Lambert to act milit. sec. to maj. gen. Dyce, until maj. Stewart's arrival at the presidency.

Lieut. col. Broughton Dod of the 20th N. I., is transferred to the invalid establishment.

Lieut. E. J. Johnson 3d N. I. to be assistant in the quarter master general's office, vice Bayley.

Lieut. W. Strahan 19th N. I. to be field assistant quarter master general with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, vice Bayley.

Lieut. C. D. Dana 22d N. I. to be acting field assistant quarter master general with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the absence of lieut. Stewart on sick certificate.

Mr. surgeon G. Evans to act as garrison surgeon at Seringapatam, during the absence of Mr. surgeon Scarnian on other duty.

14th N. I.—Senior ens. W. Graham to be lieut., from the 6th June 1817, vice Birch deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to return to Europe for the recovery of their health.—Major W. Preston, 17th N. I.; lieut. B. Chawc, 1st N. C.

Capt.-lieut. F. W. Palmer of artillery, is permitted to proceed to sea for four months, for the recovery of his health.

7th regt. N. I.—Capt. lieut. G. Spinks to be capt. of a company, lieut. Pringle Fraser to be capt. lieut., and ensign J. J. James to be lieut. from the 1st March 1815, in succession to Pasley retired.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 3.—Arrived the Company's ships Carnatic, Capt. J. Blanchard, and William Pitt, Capt. Graham, the two last India-men of the season destined to Madras. They sailed from the Downs on the 15th of April, touched at Madeira on the 26th. They spoke the ship Dorah from Bengal, in lat. 37 South and longitude 20 East. She had part of the 66th regt. on board destined for St. Helena. The following are lists of their passengers.

Per Carnatic for Bengal—Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Pruchard Money, Mrs. E. Corrie, Mrs. R. M. Schmidt, Miss H. E. Brown, Miss G. Frazer, Miss C. Fleming, Miss E. Phipps, Miss E. Barnett, Miss E. Biddell, G. Money, Esq. Rev. D. Corrie, Chaplain, Rev. B. Schmidt, and Rev. D. Schmidt, Missionaries, Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. C. Fraser, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. D. Hastie, M^r. P. W. R. Stone, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Adlington, Mr. H. Skitten, Mr. E. Forkler, Mr. T. Hick's. —*For Madras*—Mrs. M. Greenway, Miss E. and H. Hazlewood, T. Greenway, Esq. J. W. Carrington, Esq. Capt. S. Green, Mr. P. Grant, Mr. C. P. Brown, Mr. F. Skitten, Assist. Surg. Mr. J. Hoare, Mr. C. A. Thursby. —*For Bombay*—Mr. T. Farrel.

Per William Pitt for Bengal—Mrs. and Miss J. Hutton, Miss M. Heathcote,

Miss L. and A. Hunter, Misses Russel, Miss Elizabeth Halliday, Miss Frances A. Halhead, Colonel Lewis Thomas, H. C. Service, Capt. Collyer, Mr. R. T. Glyn, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. F. Townsend, Mr. T. J. Turner, Mr. T. M. Munro, Assist. Surg. Mr. D. Mac Laughlin, Mr. Alex. Murray, Mr. C. F. Robinson, Mr. T. Ridding, Mr. Randle Jackson, and Mr. R. C. Macdonald.—*For Madras*—Miss S. Sherman, Miss A. Begbie, Mr. T. R. Wheatley, Mr. D. Elliott, Messrs. E. Lake, W. H. Agnew, H. C. Cotton, A. Munber, J. J. Underwood, R. T. Wallace, T. Thomson, and Alex. Laine, Cadets.

The Gen. Stuart, Capt. Granger, left Madras the 11th August with mails for the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. The following passengers embarked on her: Messrs. R. Fletcher sen. and jun. Capt. Balmain, 7th N. I. Mrs. and four Miss Robbins, Master and Miss Waddell, Peter Puget, Esq. Mr. Harley, Lieut. Prior, H. M. 69th Regt. Maj. Preston, 17th N. I. Capt. F. D. Saunders 16th N. I. Masters James and W. Wahab, Master Degeinge, and Master S. Gordon.

August 27.—Sailed the free Trader Boyne, Capt. Ferguson. Passengers. Mrs. and Misses Taylor, Maj. Gen. A. Taylor, Master H. Taylor, Lieut. A. Taylor of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons and Col. Hamilton.

A French transport, with stores for the French possessions in India, has arrived at Pondicherry. She sailed from Brest in February, and we learn, that the transport L'Elephant sailed a short time before for Bourbon, having on board a new governor for that island,—the present governor M. Bouvet de Lozier, having been recalled. The new governor arrived at Bourbon on the 19th ultimo.

BIRTHS.

- June 24. At Vizianagram, the lady of Capt. and Brevet Major W. C. Oliver, 1st batt. 4th N. I. of a daughter.
 July 11. At Ryapooram, Mrs. Julia Dalby, of a son.
 18. At the Presidency, the lady of D. Hill, Esq. of a daughter.
 21. The Lady of Capt. Cadell, of a son.
 22. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Gray, of the 20th foot, of a son.
 23. At Vellore, the lady of Mr. W. F. Penman, of a daughter.
 Aug. 5. At Bangalore, Mrs. Boxley, of a daughter.
 11. At Vepery, Mrs. Sherman, of a son.
 22. At the Presidency, the lady of Colonel R. H. Russell, 4th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
 26. The lady of the Rev. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, of a son.
 13. At Chittoor, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.
 —. At Quilon, the lady of Lieutenant King, of the 19th regt. N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 6. At Vepery, Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss Caroline Pascal.
 28. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. W. A. Keating, James Cruickshanks,

Esq. Paymaster H. M. 30th regt. to Miss Charlotte Baillie, second daughter of George Baillie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Centre Division.

—. Lieut. Washington Carden, of H. M. 30th regt. to Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Centre Division.

—. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, John Benjamin, Esq. to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Balmain, daughter of the late John Balmain, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Aug. 18. At St. Mary's church, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Robert Waller Fox, Esq. Solicitor to the Supreme Government of Bengal, to Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service upon this Establishment.

27. At Pondicherry, by the Rev. J. G. Holzberg, C. J. R. Ellis, Esq. Judge &c. of the Zillah of Canara, to Miss Anne Kitchin, daughter of the late Richard Kitchin, Esq. formerly Commercial Resident and Collector of Cuddalore.

DEATHS.

- June 26. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Sarge, H. M. 24th regt.
 July 1. At Cochin, Miss R. Menasse.
 May 19. At Vellore, Mr. W. Neal, many years Master of the band of H. M. 34th regt.
 18. At Surat, Mrs. Kath. Bucken, relict of the late Mr. Herbert Bucken.
 July 10. At Vellore, the infant son of Mr. E. W. Penman.
 13. Catherine, the infant daughter of Mr. Aylet sen.
 10. At Kurnool, the infant daughter of Lieut. W. Isack, 13th N. I.
 9. At Ellore, Lieut. J. Green Feasting, 11th reg. N. I.
 20. At the house of Major Gen. Bell, St. Thomas's Mount, William Bell, Esq. of the H. C.'s Civil Service.
 22. At Royapettah, Mrs. Louisa Quintal, aged 32 years.
 Jan. 18. Near Nagpore, Ensign Wetherupson, of the Engineers.
 July 13. In Camp, Lieut. R. Swaine, of the 4th Regt. Nat. Inf.
 22. At Rychoottee, Assist. Surg. J. Gilder, of the 2nd regt. N. I.
 Aug. 13. At the Garden House of Capt. Randall, Lieutenant James E. Brontun, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, aged 28 years.
 11. At Vellore, C. B. Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Military Paymaster at that station.
 July 31. Near Punderpoor, Lieutenant Conally McCandall, of the H. C. Horse Artillery.—He met his death when hunting, by falling with his horse in a leap—the shock of which caused a concussion of the brain, which carried him off in about forty-eight hours after the accident.
 Aug. 13. The infant son of Mr. J. S. Sherman.
 8. At Bellary, Mr. Conductor Abraham Koss, of Invalids, leaving a large family to deplore their irreparable loss.
 27. At Madras, James Bailey Pruder, M. D. Surgeon H. C. S.
 14. At Bernadrahad, Mrs. Chadwick, the wife of Capt. Chadwick, H. M. 26th regt.
 13. At Quilon, the infant son of Lieut. King, of the 19th regt. N. I.
 10. At Coringa, A. J. Van Holt, Esq. late Secretary to the Chief in Council of the Dutch Settlement at Jagermaliporum, aged 35 years.
 20. At Sea, on board the Charles Mills, Capt. Charles, the infant daughter of John Pasko, Esq. of the Civil Service.
 23. At Salem, Chingalay Chitty.

BOMBAY.

We are now enabled to lay before our readers a report of the very interesting trial which lately occupied the Recorder's Court for four successive days. The honourable the Recorder delivered a most luminous and impressive charge to a very crowded court. Our limits only

permit us to give a short sketch of the principal and leading heads.

The action was brought by Lieut. Farewell, of the royal navy, to recover damages of Capt. Larkins, of the Marquis of Camden, Indiaman, for having imprisoned him whilst on his passage to Bombay, and for having kept him in confinement from the 2d of May till the arrival of the vessel at Bombay, a period of about twenty-one days.

To this action a plea of justification was filed by Capt. Larkins, that he imprisoned the plaintiff, having lawful authority so to do as commander of the ship, for the disturbances created by the plaintiff on board.

Mr. Morley opened the pleadings, and Mr. Woodhouse addressed the court on the behalf of the plaintiff, and the following witnesses were then called.

Robert Denoon, examined by Mr. Morley.—Stated he was a midshipman on board the Marquis Camden, on the present voyage from England to Bombay. The plaintiff was a passenger on board. On the 2d May last recollected the plaintiff having been ordered to his cabin by the defendant. The plaintiff was leaning on the side of the poop humming a tune, the captain and Mr. Pascoe, the chief officer, were walking on the poop, the captain said to Mr. Farewell, "it is my particular orders to the officers not to allow any singing or whistling on the poop."

Mr. F. made a reply, which he (witness) did not hear, the captain said, "if you do, I shall confine you as a prisoner to your cabin." Mr. F. replied "do it at your peril, if you do, I'll be damned if I don't"—the captain interrupted him saying "you'll do what?" Nothing further then passed till the captain took another turn on the poop, and Mr. F. continued humming a tune, the captain on returning said to Mr. F. "go to your cabin immediately." Mr. F. said "I will not unless it is by force." The captain desired them to send for the master at arms, Mr. F. said in the meantime "you have done a damned mean thing in desiring your officers not to speak to me." The captain replied "go to your cabin, sir." Mr. F. said, "I shall not, who the devil are you, pray?"—the captain then called for the quarter-masters and said "take this man off the poop." One of the quarter-masters came up, but did not proceed to touch him immediately, the chief officer called for another hand to come up, upon which the captain said, "do as I order you immediately; surely you two are enough to take him down?" The two quarter-masters then laid hold of him and took him off the poop. Mr. F. in going down the ladder said, "gentlemen, you see how I have been treated." Plaintiff was merely humming in a

low tone, and the band was playing on the poop at that time. Defendant might have spoken milder. The master at arms was not present, and was not one of those desired to see the plaintiff and carry him to his cabin. Observed that the chief officer did not speak to the plaintiff. Never observed the plaintiff addressing himself to any of the sailors in the course of the voyage.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General.—Recollected that when Lieut. F. made use of the words "do it at your peril"—"I'll be damned if I don't"—he lifted up his hand with one of his fingers extended. Never received any orders from Capt. Larkins to send the plaintiff to Coventry.

George Shotton examined by Mr. Woodhouse.—I was and am quarter-master of the Marquis Camden. On the evening of the 2d May, the captain called for two quarter-masters. Quarter-master Casey and myself repaired to the poop, and the captain ordered us to see Mr. F. to his cabin. I told Mr. F. the orders I had received, he made no reply; I then put my left arm round his waist, on which Mr. F. said "don't carry me down, I will go down." On Mr. F.'s coming on the deck he said, "I hope, gentlemen, you'll take notice of what has been done?" and on his going into his cabin; he said, "quarter-masters, I will call on you as witnesses." I was the only person that took hold of Mr. F. Before I took hold of him, the captain said "damn you, you are strong enough to lay hold of him," and I then put my arm round him. I saw him to his cabin.

Cross examined by Mr. Advocate General.—The other quarter-master was Joseph Casey, and he was first on the poop. There was no other force used than what I have mentioned.

William Thornton examined by Mr. Morley.—I was acting serjeant major to the honourable Company's European recruits on board the Marquis Camden. I was in the orlop deck on the evening of the 2d May, I was informed by a man, that there was a dispute between Capt. L. and Mr. F. on the poop. I immediately went up, and I observed the captain to be in a very great passion with him, telling him to go below to his cabin. Two quarter-masters were then on the poop, and I heard the captain say, "damn you, take this man down." They then took him down, but not without some sort of resistance on the part of Mr. F. When Mr. F. came to the after-hatchway, before going down I heard him say, "bear testimony to the treatment I have been receiving"—he then went down. Afterwards I was called by the captain, he told me "to place a sentry over Mr. F., strictly ordering him to pay every attention to his duty, or he would be damned

if he would not make him." I received orders to tell the sentries, that no more except the chief mate and captain's steward were to have access to Mr. F.'s cabin, and that if any questions were asked by Mr. F. as to the orders given to the sentry, they were not to tell him; and to pay every attention to their duty. I then went to Mr. Pascoe, and asked him whether it was requisite for the sentry to have a bayonet in his hands, and he told me it was, which was afterwards given to the sentry by the master at arms. I received orders that the plaintiff was to be confined close to his cabin, with permission merely to go to the quarter-gallery. I heard that the plaintiff had made a request for permission to walk in the steerage, but it was not made in my presence. To the best of my knowledge, the orders I received were strictly carried into execution for between twenty and thirty days, and up to the anchoring of the ship in this harbour. I received orders from Mr. Pascoe to take the sentry off after the ship had anchored in Bombay harbour, which I accordingly did. I observed one of the quarter-masters handle the plaintiff rather roughly on the poop, one went on each side of him till he left the deck.

In his cross examination this witness proved that some severe restrictions were imposed on the plaintiff during his confinement.

Nathaniel Bulgin and Thomas Bell, the former a private, and the latter a corporal in the hon. Company's service, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and proved that they did not hear Mr. F. make any noise which could excite the least disorder. The next witness called was Edward Foord, the third officer on board the *Marquis of Camden*, who stated that he never heard Mr. F. make use of any improper language respecting Capt. L., and proved that another officer, Mr. Haworth, was the person who uttered certain offensive words that were imputed to the plaintiff.

Several other witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff, all of whom concurred in the particulars of the charge as already stated, and the sentry who was placed over Mr. F. deposed that he saw him treated with much severity by the order of the defendant.

The plaintiff's case being closed the Advocate General addressed the court in a very able speech on the behalf of the defendant, and the first witness he called upon was

William Pascoe.—I am chief officer on board the *Marquis Camden*. I was on the poop on the evening of the 2d May. I observed Mr. Farewell, walking on the starboard side of the quarter deck, I went upon the poop, soon after Capt. Larkins came on the poop, and I remark-

ed Mr. Farewell came up two or three minutes after the captain, and began walking to and fro across the poop. I remarked to Mr. Saxton, the second officer, the manner in which he walked, I thought it was very insulting to Capt. Larkins; what I meant by insulting is, that he came up close to Capt. Larkins and turned himself very quick round on his heel. About a minute or two after this Capt. Larkins asked me to remark the way in which Mr. Farewell was behaving, I told him I had observed it before; soon after this Mr. Farewell went over to the larboard side of the poop and leaned upon the gunwale. Capt. Larkins and myself began walking across the poop, I remarked that Mr. Farewell was singing, Capt. L. went up to Mr. F. and said, "I shall thank you to desist from that, as I never allow singing or whistling here, not even to my own officers." Mr. F. replied that he should not desist, and that he should please himself on that subject. Capt. L. replied, "if you do, I shall send you to your cabin." Mr. F. holding his finger up, said, "at your peril do it." Capt. L. and myself then began to walk across the poop, after taking two or three turns, Mr. F. was still singing. Capt. L. desired Mr. F. to go to his cabin, which Mr. F. refused, saying, "at your peril, send me there, if I so it shall be by force," on which Capt. L. ordered the master at arms to be sent for to see Mr. F. to his cabin. Mr. F. on this got up from where he had been leaning, and began walking in a very hurried manner across the poop, saying to Capt. L. who was standing on the front of the poop, that after the blackguard way he treated him in forbidding his officers to speak to him, he should try at Bombay to get him dismissed his ship; and repeatedly walked close up to Capt. L. with his hand lifted up in a threatening posture, saying, "God damn you, who are you in this ship?" Upon this, Capt. L. finding that the master at arms did not come up, ordered me to send for the two quarter-masters of the watch to take him off the poop, and at the same time, called out himself for them. On the quarter-masters coming on the poop, Capt. L. ordered them to lay hold of Mr. F.; they not doing so very quick, Capt. L. repeated his orders two or three times, and asked them what they were afraid of. At this time Mr. F. was leaning against the mizen mast, I asked Mr. F. to go down quickly off the poop, which he refused saying, "you shall use force to take me down." I ordered the quarter-masters to do as the captain had ordered them, which they did, one taking him by his arm, the other, I am not quite certain if he took hold of him or not, but walked by his side to the ladder. Mr. F. said "let me go, and I will walk quietly down," which he

did, followed by the two men: on his reaching the foot of the ladder, he called upon those present to witness the treatment he had received. After this Capt. L. and myself were standing on the front of the poop, the master at arms came up and reported, that Mr. F. was walking in the steerage and would not go to his cabin, upon which Capt. L. desired me to go down and see him to his cabin. On getting into the steerage I saw Mr. F. walking to and fro in the steerage, I told him the orders that I had received, at the same time I told him, I would thank him to go to his cabin: he immediately replied, "tell the captain I am unwell." I told him that was no business of mine, but that I would report it after I had obeyed the orders given me. Finding he did not go into his cabin, I told him how very unpleasant it would be to my feelings to be obliged to use force to put him into his cabin: he then walked towards the door of his cabin, and on his getting close to it, began some conversation about the manner in which he had been treated. I told him it was what I would not bear, nor did I wish to speak upon the subject: on my saying that he went into his cabin. In about an hour afterwards Mr. F. sent me a note, in which note he begged to know, as he did not wish to have any communication with the captain, if he might be allowed his servant, as he was willing to do the duty of the ship and to attend on him besides; there was more than what I have mentioned in the letter, but it was worded in such a manner that I took it back to Mr. F. and told him I had no power of the kind to grant him a servant, but that if he would write me an official note I would take it to Captain Larkins, and would report Capt. L.'s answer to him, which I did that night.

I was in the captain's cabin in the morning of the same day when Mr. F. was present, and some conversation took place respecting a letter which Capt. L. had received from him. The letter in question related to some expressions Mr. F. said he had made use of in Capt. L.'s presence; as well as I can recollect, it was that Capt. L. had not been used to the society of gentlemen, or that if he had, he had profited very little by it. I was called in by Capt. L. and desired to repeat the expressions that Mr. F. had before repeated in my presence in Capt. L.'s cabin, which expressions were that Capt. L. had not treated him like a gentleman. Capt. L. on this turned round to Mr. F. and said, "take care what you say, sir." Mr. F. then said, "at least you have not done it according to my ideas of a gentleman." Capt. L. then said, "that is very likely, your ideas and mine on that subject are very different." Capt. L. then said that was all he had to say to him

Mr. F. at this time was walking up and down the cabin, and as well as I can recollect, the conversation first began about the way in which he had been treated at Capt. L.'s table. Mr. F. said Capt. L. knew where to find him at Bombay, or that Capt. L. would hear from him at Bombay, I do not recollect the exact words.

In the manner of Mr. F.'s singing on the poop, it struck me that the noise he was making, was louder when we got near him than at any other time. Mr. F. was not in the habit of walking the poop when Capt. L. was there, after the coolness between them. The crew were not in good order at one period, but in general they were well behaved.

Nothing particular was elicited in the cross-examination of this witness.

James Saxton, examined by Mr. Advocate General.—I am second officer, and was on the poop of the Marquis Camden on the evening of 2d May; I was officer of the watch; at half past six, I saw Mr. F. walking on the starboard side of the quarter-deck, Capt. L. came out of the cuddy and immediately went on the poop, Mr. F. came up on the poop about one or two minutes afterwards. Mr. Pascoe, the chief officer, mentioned to me that Mr. F. was coming up, he thought to annoy the captain. Mr. F. was walking across the poop coming close to Capt. L. on the starboard side, walking with his hands behind his back under his coat. Mr. Pascoe asked me to observe him, how close he goes to the captain, which I did; Mr. F. went close to the captain, nearly almost to touch him. There was plenty of room on the poop without going so near to the captain. I did not observe any thing till about ten or twelve minutes, Mr. F. was leaning on the larboard side, when he began whistling and singing, Capt. L. was walking across the poop with the chief officer; soon afterwards I heard Capt. L. address Mr. F. that whistling or singing on deck he did not allow his officers to do. Mr. F. immediately replied, "I shall do as I please about that." Capt. L. took another turn or two across the poop, when he addressed Mr. F. again, "I will thank you to desist in making that noise, if you do not I shall be obliged to order you to your cabin." Capt. L. took another turn, Mr. F. was still making the same noise. Capt. L. then said, "Mr. Farewell, go to your cabin." Mr. F. replied, "at your peril do it, sir." Capt. L. then called for the master at arms, during that time Mr. F. began walking on the poop with one hand behind his back under his coat tails, he replied that time, "damn you, who are you in the ship? I shall try and get you dismissed from your ship at Bombay." After that Capt. L. then ordered the master at arms to be sent for to see Mr. F. to

his cabin. Mr. F. said, "I must go by force." Capt. L. then ordered Mr. Pascoe to call two quarter-masters to come and take Mr. F. to his cabin. The quarter-masters came up and stood alongside of Mr. F. Capt. L. said to the quarter-masters, "if he does not walk down, you must carry him down." On his getting to the poop ladder I heard Mr. F. say to the quarter-master, "you may let me go, I will walk down." On his getting down on the quarter-deck, he addressed Mr. Pascoe and myself, "You see how I am treated." I do not know what passed afterwards. Mr. F. shook his hand in the captain's face every time he approached him, saying, "damn you, I'll try to get you dismissed from your ship at Bombay."

Cross-examined by Mr. Morley.—After Capt. Larkins had given the junior officers directions not to speak with Mr. F. he might have gone where he pleased in the ship for his amusement. I have seen Mr. F. several times walk on the poop and quarter-deck with his hands behind him, and as often that way as any other. Capt. L. came on the poop to the starboard-side ladder and placed himself with Mr. Pascoe on that side of the poop near the ladder. I did not take much notice of Capt. L.'s tone to Mr. F.; he spoke as he usually does, rather loud. I did not hear Capt. L. make use of any such words as "damn you, obey your orders," and "if you are not strong enough send for another." I continued on the starboard side.

Re-examined.—There was plenty of room for Mr. F. to walk. He certainly raised his hand in a menacing manner to Capt. L.

By the Court.—When Mr. F. raised his hand, it had the appearance of immediate personal violence. I cannot say if his fist was clenched. The Captain was standing on the larboard side nearly upright. I was on the starboard side; Mr. Pascoe was on the larboard side by the captain. It was dusk.

Mr. Pascoe again called in and examined by the Court.—When Mr. F. raised his hand, it did not appear as a menace of immediate personal violence from him, but as if done to provoke Capt. L. to strike him.

The testimony of the other witnesses called on the part of the defendant went to prove, that the plaintiff had written a letter to him containing certain offensive expressions, and had uttered words to the same effect; and that it was considered indecorous, and contrary to the custom of the service, for any person to sing or whistle, on the quarter-deck of an Indianman.

The defendant having closed his case, Mr. Woodhouse replied for the plaintiff, and the hon. the Recorder summed up

the evidence with much perspicacity. He stated that the point upon which English juries were always found to be most jealously alive to redress wrongs, was on the violation of personal liberty. That the court had to discharge the duty of a jury. That the authority of captains of Indianmen is one very important to be preserved, and its only danger in the present feelings of the king's courts must arise from its being found to be habitually abused. That the principal danger to the discipline of these ships would arise from the seamen discovering that the king's courts were obliged to interfere to punish oppression. That no such habit hitherto existed, and it was the business of the court to prevent such scenes from becoming habitual. That the conduct of the plaintiff was by no means free from censure. That he had written to the defendant a letter evidently calculated to provoke him to fight a duel. That if the defendant was conscious that his conduct had not led to such provocation, he would certainly have been at least warranted in taking means to relieve himself from a repetition of such illegal insult, even by confinement of the party, if necessary, in order to bring him to the king's court to answer for that outrage. But that was not the defendant's conduct. That even in that case he ought not to have confined the plaintiff more than the necessity justified. That the authority of the captain of an Indianman, especially over his passengers, differs essentially from military authority. That in the latter, one principal object is to accustom the minds of the soldiers or sailors in the duties and habits of obedience, and orders may properly be enforced for that sole purpose, but no such ground of authority had existed between these parties. That the defendant had in effect doomed the plaintiff to solitary imprisonment, by soliciting his officers to refuse to hold communication with him, even before he had found a pretext for giving the order for that, or the subsequent order for his confinement to his cabin. That he had done so after making inquiries, and having ascertained that the plaintiff had not been in the habit of holding improper language concerning the government of the ship. That the only addition which could be made to the real solitary confinement which before existed, was the taking away the possibility of air and exercise, until the actual destruction of health should have forced some relaxation of this severity. That the only pretence for this was the scene on the poop, immediately preceding the actual imprisonment. That the justification for twenty-six days imprisonment was the plaintiff having hummed a tune while the band was playing. That the custom of not allowing singing on

the quarter-deck was rational and proper in general, as that is the place from which the officers give their orders, and there must be silence of others that their orders may be heard; but this cannot apply to humbling a tone while the band was playing. That it was accordingly proved that this was not even any breach of decorum; but it never could be more than a breach of good manners, and could never warrant such a confinement. That if the humming a tune while the band was playing was an indifferent act in itself, it did not change its nature by the order of the defendant forbidding the plaintiff to do what was otherwise not improper; that the order was illegal as against a passenger, and that the plaintiff did right to refuse to obey it. That the plaintiff was also right in refusing to obey the order to go to his cabin. But these acts did follow some conduct of the plaintiff, in his looks and manner of approaching the defendant, which had been considered by some of the by-standers, and might have been considered by the defendant, as repetitions of insulting provocation; and if the ground of this action had been acts only done in the heat of irritation, even if under a mistaken cause, and not continued after the evening, it would only have been a case for moderate damages; but the continuation of twenty-six days of solitary confinement was an enormous abuse of authority. That the previous application of the defendant to his officers not to speak to the plaintiff, the only passenger onboard, and the withdrawing from him the indulgence of the servant who was accustomed to attend him, were strong indications of the feelings and disposition in which this abuse of authority originated, and made it such a case as seemed to call for exemplary damages, to deter others from similar conduct.

The court then retired to consider of the verdict, and returned in about half an hour with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5,000 rupees.

August 4. General Orders by the right honorable the Governor in Council.

—The right honorable the governor in council, is pleased to appoint lieut. J. Place, of his majesty's 65th regt. to be aid-de-camp to brig. gen. Lionel Smith, C. B. from the date of that officer's appointment to the rank of brig. gen.

7.—The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to announce to the army the arrival at this presidency, on the 29th ultimo, of maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Kier, K. M. T. whose appointment to the staff of this army was published in government gen. orders of the 27th of January last, and of lieut. M'Mahon, of his majesty's 24th light dragoons, who was directed by the right hon. the com-

mander in chief in India, on the 26th of February last, to accompany the maj. gen. as his aid-de-camp.

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to sanction the appointment made by brig. gen. Smith, on the 31st ultimo, of brevet captain Joseph Brown, of the 2d batt. 1st regt. N. I. to the situation of line adj. at Seroor, vice Gibbon, appointed fort adj. at Ahmednagar.

The governor in council is pleased to revise that part of the regulations of government of the 24th of April, 1807, which grants an allowance of (100) one hundred rupees per month, from the commencement of a march to its conclusion, to such officers as deliver in a journal agreeably to an established form; and to restrict the payment of that allowance, in future, to those officers only who are enabled to produce a certificate from the quarter master general of the army, in addition to the one already required, "that the survey delivered in is entirely, or in part, descriptive of new routes or tracts of country, relative to which there is no information on the record of his department."

Mr. Theodore Forbes, at Bombay, has tendered a manuscript Grammar of the Guzeratte language, written by his late brother, to the patronage of that Government.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of John Williams, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.
2. The lady of Lieut. Peter Abercromby, of B. M. 64th regt. of a son.

BENCOOLEN.

Under the auspices of Mr. Siddons the Resident, the Free School at this settlement has been revived, which was first instituted under the late Commissioner Mr. Ewer. The Rev. Mr. Winter the chaplain submitted to the Resident on his arrival the practicability of re-establishing this important institution, in which he was cordially seconded by Mr. Siddons, to whose unremitting exertions for the improvement of the condition of all classes of the inhabitants of Sumatra, future ages will look back with gratitude.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

A public school for the instruction of the native youth has been established at this island, towards which, the government has granted a donation of fifteen hundred dollars, and have subscribed two hundred dollars per month. A suitable edifice is to be erected in George Town. The number to be admitted is not limited;

to the Rev. Mr. Hutchins the highest credit is due for his indefatigable exertions in proposing and furthering this philanthropic institution. The committee consisting of the chaplain, and some of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement, are strenuously in their labor, and anticipate with pleasure the impulse which the active mind of the new Governor, Colonel Bannerman, is so well calculated to give to every measure for ameliorating the condition of the natives.

The erection of a church at this Presidency is proceeding with the utmost expedition, and is expected to be fit for the performance of divine service by the arrival of Governor Bannerman.

CEYLON.

Colombo, August 16th, 1817.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a copy of his Excellency the Governor's address, to the chiefs of the Kandyan provinces assembled at the hall of audience in Kandy, on Tuesday the 12th instant, the anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's birth-day, and also the first day of the great Cingalese feast called Perchayre.

"After an absence from the capital of these provinces, which has been protracted beyond my expectation and wishes by the urgency of other important public duties, I am anxious to express the pleasure which I experience in seeing you again in the enjoyment of health, and the higher gratification which I derive from observing the manifest increase of agriculture and trade throughout the country, and the flourishing condition of its inhabitants.

"I have peculiar satisfaction in meeting and addressing you upon an occasion, which is celebrated in a joyful and public manner by all British subjects, as being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the return of the auspicious day, which is also the first of your ancient public festival of Perchayre, it is my intention to distinguish by exercising acts of clemency, which are most congenial to the benevolent disposition of his Royal Highness.

"I have therefore to announce to you the pardon of a prisoner nearly connected with some chiefs now enjoying office and the confidence of government, who has long been suffering the penalty of his crime; Madugalla late Uda Gabidda Nilame, the period of his sentence is unexpired and its completion far distant, but instructions have been sent to Jaffna, directing him to be discharged from confinement on this day, he will again be restored to his relations and friends, and I trust the example of his punishment will operate to deter others from undertaking

designs, which bring distress upon themselves and their families, and that the act of clemency which has been extended to him in this instance will supersede the necessity of any future example of severity, and secure the allegiance and duty of the chiefs by sentiments of voluntary and sincere attachment to a government in which punishment is ever regulated by justice and tempered with mercy.

"I have also called under review the general list of unfortunate persons who are suffering the sentence of the law in these provinces, and have thought fit to grant pardon to a few, who from the nature of their offences may in my judgment be discharged without public detriment, but I have perceived with regret several other more atrocious delinquents, who have been convicted of culpable homicide and robbery, and of wantonly inflicting torture on suspicion: to such persons, how much sorer I commiserate their unhappy lot, the public interests which are committed to my charge, imperiously require that no pardon should be conceded till the measure of their punishment shall have been fulfilled.

"I have further to acquaint you, that I have received instructions from his Majesty's ministers, to transmit for the information of his Majesty's government in England, a faithful report on the institutions and customs of the Kandyan provinces, with the view of framing such regulations as may tend to promote the general prosperity of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants. It will therefore be a principal object of my attention during my present residence amongst you to obtain accurate information upon this important subject, and I entertain no doubt, that in the prosecution of this design I shall experience your cordial assistance and co-operation.

"I shall be happy at all times to receive your free communications upon all points connected with the government of the country, and in return I now offer my assurance, that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the government under my administration, to adopt measures, which appear best calculated to promote the public welfare, to protect your religious establishments, and above all to encourage the extension of agriculture and commerce, from which I entertain a confident hope of seeing the prosperity of the Kandyan provinces advanced beyond the example of former times."

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

J. W. Bennett, Esq. to be second assistant in the chief secretary's office.

COLOMBO GENERAL ORDERS.

1st Ceylon regt.—Second lieut. Wm. Driberg from the 3d Ceylon regt. to be
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second lieutenant, vice Fleming who exchanges—dated June 25th 1817.

The commander of the forces is pleased to grant two years leave of absence to Col. Kerr, of the 2d Ceylon regt., and commandant of Colombo, to proceed to England, to commence from the period of his embarkation. In announcing to the army the approaching departure of this meritorious officer, the Lieut.-gen. has pleasure in recording his sense of Colonel Kerr's able services for a series of years in this colony, and his public acknowledgments for the advantages he has individually derived from them.

The commander of the forces is pleased to appoint Col. Brooke Young, of the royal artillery, to the command of Colombo in the room of Col. Kerr. This appointment to bear date on the 1st of July next.

MAURITIUS.

July 5.—Between one and two o'clock of the morning of Tuesday last the 1st instant, the town was alarmed by the ringing of the great bell on the tower of the Roman Catholic church, to announce a fire that had burst out (it is said) in a large magazine belonging to M. Delaleu situated in the street leading from the Champ de Mars to the Champ de Lort. Prompt assistance immediately came to the spot, but such was the violence of an easterly wind, which had blown all night, that the flames instantly spread from the magazine to the out offices adjoining it, belonging to M. Lemarie, and rapidly communicating to his dwelling house, which formed the angle of the buildings on that line of the street, the whole in a short space of time became one irresistible blaze, and it required the utmost efforts to prevent its extending its career.

The alacrity of the civil magistrates and military authorities, with the troops in garrison, in support of the company of firemen under the able direction of Messrs. Piston, Lacombe, Poudet, &c. &c. and their strenuous exertions to arrest the progress of the destructive element, most fortunately for the remainder of the town, was, beyond all hopes, crowned with success; for the high wind continued until the buildings in the immediate reach of the fire entirely became its prey, and all minds were in constant alarm that the flaming particles which the wind continually wafted in its course would augment the disaster.

No lives were lost on this occasion, but we regret that a serjeant of His Majesty's 12th regiment (Mackenzie by name) had his leg broke by the fall of part of a rafter. The gratitude of the inhabitants has directed itself towards this victim of a zeal so laudable, and a subscription has

been opened to mark their sense of his conduct.

We are persuaded as we speak the sentiments of all the inhabitants of Port Louis who were witnesses of the conduct of the garrison on this melancholy occasion, when we express our admiration of their zeal and activity, particularly in saving the surrounding buildings from the imminent peril that menaced them. So conspicuous and general was self devotion, that any omission in an attempt to particularize individuals might be ascribed to an invidious motive. Their own approving minds and the conviction that they have individually excited the admiration and gratitude of their fellow subjects will be to them the most grateful recompense.

However limited the destruction in this instance, we sincerely regret to add that this unfortunate accident has involved in distress a worthy member of society, and in almost entirely annihilating the fruits of twenty-five years industry in a foreign clime, has blighted the expectations of a family of ten children, six girls and four boys, of the former of whom two are just entering the eventful stage of life.

MARRIAGE.

July 17. Mr. Louis Augusta Carrie to Miss Anne Charlotte Maucieux.

DEATHS.

June 16. Mr. F. Adam, Master Carpenter.
20. Mrs. Anne Benquet.
21. Mr. M. J. Jauriet.
25. Mrs. Anne Zalmay.
29. Mrs. E. Curran, wife of Mr. C. Latour.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter has been published by the Madras government:

Madras, 28th June 1817. To the President and Members of the Marine Board.—Gentlemen: Being commander of the private ship *Hibernia*, of London, and lately arrived in the roads, I beg leave to make known to you, that on my late passage from England I touched at the island of Tristan de Cunha to get water, on the 9th of April last; and that after taking our departure from there on the 12th, at half past eleven, A. M., having run 357 miles per log on a E. by S. course, with a free wind all the time, fell in with three sunken rocks, one of which we very narrowly escaped being on; there appeared to be about nine feet water on the one we had close alongside, latitude 37, 31 south, 4 42 west; the three rocks form almost a triangle, and all within the bounds of a cable's length. Being so much alarmed at the time, and the ship going at the rate of seven knots, had no opportunity of sounding on them. I am fully convinced to the fact before stated, as well

as my first officer, and several of the watch on deck at the time; and am, &c.
JOHN LENNON.

Cumbrian's Reef, or Gadd's Rock.—The shoal named Cumbrian's Reef, or Gadd's Rock, is no longer doubtful, Lieutenant D. Ross, marine surveyor to the Hon. East-India Company in the Eastern Seas, having examined it on the 9th of January 1817. He found it to be a

small and very dangerous shoal, about 100 yards long, upon which the boat found two fathoms water about the middle of the rock, and it is situated in lat. 21° 43' N. bearing S. 2 E. from the highest part of Little Hotel Tobago Xina.

* Or only half a mile different from its situation as stated in page 254 of Vol. II. of Horsburgh's India Directory, 3d edition, from observations of Lieut. Wm. Smyth.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 23.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus stationed, viz.—Northampton, Capt. C. Tebbut, and Lord Keith, Capt. J. Freeman, for Bengal and Benccoolen; Henry Porcher, Capt. J. P. Anstice, and Fairlie, Capt. T. E. Ward, for Bengal and Bombay; and Lady Lushington, Capt. T. Dormer, for Bombay direct.

The following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. T. Dormer, to the Lady Lushington, for Bombay direct, and Capt. J. P. Anstice, to the Henry Porcher, for Bengal and Bombay.

The dispatches of the following ships were also closed, and delivered to the pursers, viz.—Canning, Capt. W. Patterson, and Thomas Coutts, Capt. Wm. Majorbanks, for Bombay and China.

Passengers for the Canning: for Bombay, Major-Gen. J. Baillie and Messrs. Harding and Lewis; per the Thomas Coutts, for Bombay, Mrs. Alvarez and family, and Mr. J. R. Duncan.

Dec. 29.—The Melville, 74, Captain Pemberton, lately built at Bombay, came into Portsmouth harbour to be paid off. She has brought the teak frame of another ship of the line.

Jan. 6.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.—Fairlie, Capt. T. E. Ward, and Henry Porcher, Capt. J. P. Anstice, for Bengal and Bombay, to be afloat 10th Feb. and to sail from Gravesend 22d March. Lord Keith, Capt. J. Freeman, and Northampton, Capt. C. Tebbut, for Bengal, to be afloat 22d March, and to sail from Gravesend 1st May. Lady Lushington, Capt. T. Dormer, for Bombay, to be afloat 22d March, and to sail from Gravesend 1st May.

Jan. 7.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective

ships, viz. Capt. T. H. Harris, Prince Regent, for Madras and Bengal; and Capt. T. E. Ward, Fairlie, for Bengal and Bombay.

Jan. 7.—A General Court of Proprietors was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, to confirm the Resolutions of the General Court of the 17th ult. approving and confirming the Resolutions of the Court of Directors, granting pensions, partly from the Company's cash, and partly from the fee fund, to several persons.

The following grants were put from the chair, *seriatim*, and unanimously agreed to, viz.

To Mr. George Dominicus	£650
To Captain John Coggan	400
To Mr. John Holland	600
To Mr. Peter Frost	600
To Mr. Robert H. Peart	300
To Mr. J. M. Neale	300
To Mr. Wm. Marter	300
To Mr. William Coward	350
To Lady Winterton	300

The Chairman (J. Bebb, Esq.) then moved, "That this Court do confirm the Resolution of the General Court of the 17th ult. approving and confirming the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th August, 1816, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bryce, on the retired list of the Fort St. George Establishment, as a Military Assistant to the Auditor, at a salary of £300 per annum."

Mr. Howorth and Mr. Hume impressed on the executive body the justice and propriety of conferring on the servants of the Company, reared up from infancy in that house, all offices of importance, requiring ability and integrity, and they deprecated that system of innovation which introduced individuals not previously known in the house.

The Deputy Chairman and Mr. Grant answered, that the Directors were anxious to give encouragement, and to pay every mark of respect, to the gentlemen educated in the India House: and never

looked for persons out of doors, except where circumstances compelled them.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the Court adjourned, *sine die*.

A full report of this interesting debate will be given in a future number of the Asiatic Journal.

On the 8th January, Joseph Hume, Esq. was elected a member of the Royal Society.

Jan. 14.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. J. Stewart was sworn into the command of the ship *Lady Melville*, consigned to China direct; as was Capt. B. Kay, into the command of the *Marchioness of Ely*, destined to Madras and Bengal.

Jan. 21.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. Hamilton, of the *Dunra*, and Capt. A. Drummond, of the *Castle Huntly*, for Bengal and China; Capt. Campbell, of the *London*, and Capt. Balston, of the *Princess Amelia*, for Madras and China.

The ship *Perseverance*, of 1,200 tons, was taken up for one voyage in the Company's service.

Professor Christian has resigned his Professorship of the Laws of England in the East-India College, near Hertford, and the Honourable Court of Directors have been pleased to grant him a pension for life.

The Favourite, Capt. Robinson, is arrived from Deptford at Portsmouth, for her crew to be mustered and paid wages, preparatory to proceeding to the St. Helena and Cape station, from whence the *Phaeton*, Capt. Stanfell, may be shortly expected to arrive. Governor Farquhar, from the Mauritius, comes home in her.

The Emperor of Russia has invited Sanscrit and Persian scholars of all nations to Petersburg, for the purpose of cultivating those languages; the court of Petersburg seem to be turning a large portion of their attention towards the east.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B. is appointed to succeed the late Sir John Floyd as Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

The Gazette of January 24 offers a reward of £50 for discovering the person who wrote an anonymous letter to Lady Nepean, threatening to murder her and to burn her house.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—Accounts received from Persia inform us, that the late Russian embassy to the sovereign of that country has not been attended with the advantages which had been expected from it; and that the Persians, unable to forget the cessions made at the last peace, try every imaginable means to recover the ceded provinces, in order by this to recover from the precarious situation in which they are placed, by the proximity of the Russian frontiers to the royal residence of Teheran, which is scarcely fifty German miles distant from them.

Vienna, Dec. 31.—We have now more particular accounts of what has passed on the frontiers of Persia. The attack made upon the Turkish frontier fortress of Bajazid, by a body of Curdes, was not led by Abbas Mirza, whom his father has destined for his successor to the throne of Persia, but by Ali Mirza, an elder son, whom the father has passed over in choosing his successor, and also on this account lives at variance with him. It is further confirmed that this inconsiderate proceeding, in consequence of the declarations made by the Schah, will not be attended with any interruption of the good understanding between the two empires. A courier lately dispatched by the British Resident at Bagdad, overland to Constantinople, has been murdered near Mossal, and robbed of his dispatches.

Welch Order.—The following is given in a morning paper as the promised list of the new knights:—The Sovereign; 1. and 2. to be filled by two Princes of the Blood Royal; 3. Marquis of Anglesea; 4. Viscount Bulkeley; 5. Earl of Cardigan; 6. Viscount Dungannon; 7. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.; 8. Lord Milford; 9. Earl of Powis; 10. Lord Kenyon; 11. Lord Gwydir; 12. Lord Dynevor. Prebend of the Order, Bishop of St. Asaph; Chancellor, Bishop of Bangor; Registrar, Rhys Jones, Esq.; Genealogist, R. Richards, Esq.—Poursuivant, Heralds, Gentleman Usher, &c. at the disposal of the Earl Marshal.—Ribband, Light green edged with white.—Motto, *Creatur fortibus et bonis*.

The following is an account of the pilgrim lately arrived in England from St. Petersburg. He is a native of the kingdom of Cabul, and a merchant of the town of Gurud, and in the habit of taking his merchandize to Buchaura. Upon one of these excursions, in company with eight other merchants, near the town of Balkh, they were attacked by eighty Tartars, who inhabit the mountains of the Hazarehs, in the neighbourhood of Balkh, and plundered; on which occasion this man, having lost an arm, and received a

cut in the head, was left nearly lifeless on the spot. Four of his companions were killed, and four made their escape. He was, however, able to reach his house, where he lay fifty days before he recovered; and, during his illness, made a vow that he would undertake a pilgrimage through Russia, and, by way of England, to Mecca, should the Almighty restore him to health. He has three wives and two children alive; ten are dead. It is his intention to stay thirty days in Mecca, whence, after offering his thanks to the Almighty, and fasting, he returns to his wives and children. He is sixty years old, and states himself to have been in good circumstances; he seems very intelligent, and perfectly acquainted with the geography of Cabul, and the empire of Russia; speaks only his own provincial dialect, and very little Russian and Persian, and is perfectly satisfied with his undertaking, with the only exception that he dreads the sea, suffering extremely by sea-sickness. His name is Musra Kallim Mahomet. He also says he has been very kindly received by the metropolitans, and different priests of the Greek church in St. Petersburg, and has a recommendation from the Asiatic Society, who kindly paid his passage to this country.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 5. On his voyage from Madras in the ship *Boyne*, Major-gen. A. well Taylor.
- 25. At Oakley Park, near Ludlow, Lady Clive, in the 84th year of her age, relict of Robert, first Lord Clive, the founder of our empire in Bengal. Lady Clive was in various parts of India when her husband commanded the army there. She joined him in Calcutta after the re-taking of that town, and the decisive battle of Plassey. The death of Lord Clive took place in 1774. After that tragical event Lady Clive retired to the country, and confined herself to the society of her near connexions; above 40 years of her blameless and exemplary life were thus passed in widowhood and seclusion.
- 27. At Hampstead, aged five months, Stamford Raffles, son of T. Browne, Esq. and nephew of Sir T. S. Raffles.
- 27. At Southampton, aged 77, Sir R. Onslow, Bart. G. C. B. Admiral of the Red and Lieutenant-gen. of the Royal Marine Forces.
- Jan. 12. At Cumbria, the Rt. Hon. Gen. Ross, Treasurer of the Navy, &c.
- 10. At his house in Mansfield Street, London, Gen. Sir John Lloyd, Bart. Col. of the 5th Light Dragoons and Governor of Tibury Fort and of Gravesend. The General has left both in India and Europe, a large circle of friends by whom his death will be deeply regretted.
- 13. Griffith Jones, Esq. of Cardigan, late of Calcutta in Bengal.
- 12. At the house of her son, Capt. Gooch (formerly commander of the *Sir Stephen Lushington*, East Indiaman) Mrs. Gooch, in the 84th year of her age.
- 13. In Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, Alex. Brodie, Esq. Father to the Marchioness of Huntly.
- 7. At the house of W. Venam, Esq. in Woburn Place, after a short illness, Wm. Bruce Smith, Esq. of St. George's Castle in Surrey, and late of Natpore in the East-Indies.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- Dec. 25. — Portsmouth, Cornwall, Jordan, from Isle of France and Cape of Good Hope.
- Liverpool, Bridget, May, from Bombay.
- Jan. 1. — Gravesend, Borodina, Spars, from Cape of Good Hope.
- Dec. 28. — Dover, William and Jane, Miller, from China for Amsterdam.
30. — Portsmouth, Astrea Transport, Wilson, from Cape of Good Hope.
29. — Deal, Thomas, Jackson, from Cape of Good Hope.
- Jan. 2. — Portsmouth, Albion Transport, from Cape of Good Hope.
7. — Deal, Edward, Johnson, from Bombay.
8. — Deal, Hyperion, Horn, from Bombay.
12. — Gravesend, Bayne, Ferguson, from Bengal.
10. — Deal, Minstrel, Bristow, from Bengal.
12. — Deal, Glory, Pounder, from Bengal.
- Deal, Cape Packet, Cornfoot, from Cape of Good Hope.
13. — Swansea, La Mère de Famille, Gugen, from Isle of France.
16. — Gravesend, Orion, Worth, from South Seas.
17. — Portsmouth, Cornwallia, Brown, from Madras.
17. — Deal, Cadmus, Dent, from Isle of France.
18. — Deal, Charles Mills, Charvett, from Bengal.
- Deal, Mary Ann, McClure, from Bengal.
- Deal, Brilliant, Fenn, from Bengal.
19. — Liverpool, John Tobin, Keenan, from Bengal.
- Passengers per Cornwallia. — Capt. T. Brown, Capt. Grant, Capt. Cunningham and family, Capt. Shea, Major Andrews, Lieut. Crawford and family, Lieut. Frisken, Lieut. Molson, Ensign Hayes, Assist. Surg. Bird, Detachment of H. M. troops, Miss Cruse.
- Passengers per Minstrel. — Misses Reid, Arthur, Whitcombe, Pueter, Surgeon.
- Passengers per Charles Mills. — Mrs. Steele, Pierce, Charvett, Capt. Daniel Duncombe, Lieut. Allan Casey, Mr. R. B. cher, jun. Lieut. Leigh, Children, Miss Steele, Pierce, E. Stanford, M. Stafford, Dennison, Master Pierce, T. Slater, A. Steele, P. Wilson.

Departures.

- Dec. 29. — Gravesend, Leda, Lamb, for Madras and Bombay.
27. — Gravesend, Sarah Ann, Wilson, for Cape of Good Hope.
24. — Falmouth, Duke of Wellington, Hill, for Madras.
20. — Scilly, Partridge, Flaxson, for Cape of Good Hope and Bombay.
1. — Gibraltar, Augustus, —, for China.
- Jan. 1. — Gravesend, Intrepid, Johnson, for Bengal.
2. — Gravesend, George III, Fisher, for Bengal.
3. — Gravesend, Wansted, Young, for Madras and Bengal.
- Gravesend, Ann, Reynolds, for Bombay.
9. — Falmouth, Pallas, Jacks, for Isle of France.
10. — Falmouth, Jura, Muller, for Batavia.
11. — Gravesend, Lady Campbell, Marquis, for Madras.
- Gravesend, Norfolk, Edwards, for Madras.
- Swansea, Tottenham, McDougall, for New South Wales.
14. — Gravesend, Eclipse, Winter, for Isle of France.
16. — Gravesend, Medway, Wright, for Madras and Bengal.
21. — Gravesend, Juliana, Ogilvie, for Batavia.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

- Ship's Names and Probable Time of Sailing.
- For Cape of Good Hope. — *Astrea*, Feb. 6.
- For Calcutta. — *Santor*, Feb. 20. — *Wm. Davidson*, Mar. 3.
- For Madras and Bengal. — *Recovery*, Feb. 30.
- For Madras. — *General Graham*, Feb. 3.
- For Bombay. — *Elizabeth*, Feb. 10. — *Woodford*, Feb. 20.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 6	10 0 5 0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1 3 0	10 1 8 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 7 0	— 5 17 0	— China.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 13 0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 5 2 0	Zedary.....cwt.	11 0 0	—
— Bourbon.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 5 7 0	Galls, in Sacks.....cwt.	13 0 0	—
— Mocha.....cwt.	8 4 0	— 0 18 0	— Blue.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 1 6	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 1 7	— Good Violet.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 11	— 0 1 1	— Good Dittos.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 8 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 2 8	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 7 3	— 0 8 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Dittos.....cwt.	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
Aloes, Spastic.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Fine Copper.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Anniseeds, Soft.....cwt.	4 3 0	— 5 3 0	— Good Dittos.....cwt.	0 6 3	— 0 6 0
Baras, Refined.....cwt.	6 10 0	—	— Ordinary Dittos.....cwt.	0 5 8	— 0 6 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	7 10 0	—	— Fine Madras.....cwt.	0 6 0	— 0 6 0
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 15 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 1 0	— 1 8 0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 6	— 0 6 6	Safflower.....cwt.	3 13 0	— 0 10 0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0 3 6	—	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 0 0 0
Cassia Seeds.....cwt.	17 0 0	— 17 10 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 8 0	—
— Lignum.....cwt.	11 0 0	— 13 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	1 2 0	— 1 8 11
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 1 10	— 0 3 10	— Novi.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 3 11
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	— Ditto White.....cwt.	1 3 2	— 1 3 8
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	2 8 0	— 3 13 0	— Organized.....cwt.	1 12 0	— 3 5 0
Columbo Root.....cwt.	2 13 0	— 2 15 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 11 6	— 0 15 6
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	28 0 0	— 31 0 0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 5	— 0 5 9
Gum Ammoniac, Lump.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 6 0 0	— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Arabic.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 13 0 0	— Mace.....cwt.	0 5 11	— 0 6 1
— Assafetida.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 33 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 5 0	— 2 10 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 0	—
— Aniini.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 18 0 0	— Pepper, Company's lb.....cwt.	0 0 0	—
— Galbanum.....cwt.	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	— Privilege.....cwt.	0 0 0	—
— Gambogium.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	— White.....cwt.	0 1 0	—
— Myrrh.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 3 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	—	—
— Olibanum.....cwt.	0 5 8	— 0 6 9	— White.....cwt.	—	—
Lac Lake.....cwt.	—	—	— Brown.....cwt.	—	—
— Dye.....cwt.	—	—	— Bohns.....cwt.	—	—
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	—	—	— Congou.....cwt.	—	—
— Shivered.....cwt.	—	—	— Souchong.....cwt.	—	—
— Stick.....cwt.	—	—	— Campoi.....cwt.	—	—
Mask, China.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	— Twankay.....cwt.	—	—
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 4 10 0	— Peckoe.....cwt.	—	—
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 1 8	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	—	—
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 14 0	—	— Hyson.....cwt.	—	—
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 10	—	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	—	—
— Mace.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	Turtoiseshell.....cwt.	1 13 0	— 0 0 0
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	Woods, Saunders Red, ton.....cwt.	11 0 0	— 11 11 0
Opium.....lb.	1 6 0	— 1 8 0			
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 4 6	— 0 11 8			
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 5 0	—			
Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	— 0 3 6			
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 13 0	— 1 18 0			

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1818.

Cotton.—There have been no farther sales declared by the East-India Company; the arrivals since our last are 8,100 Bengals, 1,700 Surats, and 600 bags Bourbon.

Sugar.—The demand continued limited all last week; the parcels sold were at prices a shade lower, though no general depression could be stated. There was an extensive sale brought forward at the India House; the prices were about 2s. higher than what had been anticipated; it consisted of 7,300 bags.

Coffee.—There were rather extensive sales brought forward last week, of West-India, &c. by private contract, St. Domingo and East-India Coffee were particularly enquired after. At the East-India House about 1,100 bags were brought forward, remnants of former sales and damaged Coffee; Bourbon sold 102s. and 105s. 6d.; yellow and brown Java 104s. a 112s. 6d.; 1st class damaged, 102s. a 110s.; good ordinary Cheribon 102s. a 108s.

Rice.—The sale at the India House last week consisted of about 4,000 bags, chiefly taken we believe for home consumption; good white Bengal 25s. a 27s.; fair quality 22s. a 24s.

Saltpetre.—The demand has greatly revived; it is reported that the sale by the Company will be taxed higher; the sales by private contract, yesterday and to-day, were at 42s. and 43s.

Spices.—The approaching sale at the India House attracts much attention; there is little alteration in the prices or in the demand since our last, except for Pepper, which is much enquired after, and likely to go higher.

Silk.—The sale at the India House has closed; the finer descriptions have gone off 1s. a 2s. higher than our quotations; the inferior qualities have sold rather lower; since the sale the latter are in demand, and bear a premium.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Monday, 4 February—Prompts 24 April.

Private-Trade.—Bandannoes—Calicoes—Rumals—Taffeties—Nankens—China wrought Silks—Madras Handkerchiefs—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Cloth—Choppahs—Licenses—Carpets.

On Wednesday, 6 February—Prompts 1 May.

Company's—Cape Wine, 125 pipes.

Private-Trade—Madeira, 1 pipe.

On Tuesday, 10 February—Prompts 3 May.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs—Black and White Pepper—Saltpetre—Keenoo Shells.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Cinnamon—Ginger—Sago—Oil of Cassia—Indian Ink—Lac Lake—Lac Dye—Shellack—Cardamoms—Aloes—Assafetida—Tamarinds—Chillies—Tincal—Buffalo and Deer Horns—Red Saunders—Rattans—Black and White Pepper—Cocoa-nut Oil—Cassia Lignum—Malacca Canes—Turmeric—Camphire—Castor Oil and seeds—Seedlac—Sticklac—Gum Copal—Mats—China Paper—Soy—Ginger—Cochinall—Saltpetre—Galangal—Aniseed—Whangar Canes—Tallo Mats—Sapan Wood—Gum Kino—Olibanum and Ammoniac—Benjamin—Manjist—Cajuputa Oil—Mother of pearl—Cinnamon—Gamboge—Gum Arabic—Myrrh—Coculus Indicus—Assafetida—Dragon's Blood—Terra Japonica—Rice.

On Tuesday, 3 March—Prompts 29 May.

TEA. Bohns 500,000lbs. Congou, Campoi, Peckoe, and Souchong 4,500,000, Twankay 1,000,000, Hyson Skin 100,000, Hyson 250,000. Total, including Private-Trade 6,500,000lbs.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December 1817, to the 25th of January 1818.

1817. Dec. 29 30 31 1818. Jan. 2 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1790.	5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Gibraltar.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old No. Reg. Annuities.	New Bills.	3 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d Ex. Bys. Bills.	For Account of Consols.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	1817. Dec. 29 30 31 1818. Jan. 2 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24
	—	80 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	2 1/2	81 1/2	—	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	12 1/2	82 1/2	—	
	290 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	13 1/2	82 1/2	—	
	—	80 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	9 1/2	81 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	11 1/2	82 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	17 1/2	82 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 1/2	20 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 1/2	9 1/2	82 1/2	19 10 0	
	292 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 1/2	9 1/2	82 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	9 1/2	82 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	21 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	80 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	—	80 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 1/2	81 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	291 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	19 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	291 1/2	81 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 1/2	20 1/2	83 1/2	19 10 0	
	290 1/2	80 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	18 1/2	80 1/2	19 10 0	

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE SITE OF PALIBOTHTRA..

(Continued from page 20.)

FORSTER remarks, that almost as many cities have preferred claims to be the Palibothra of India, as of old contested for the birth place of Homer.* Before proceeding with the review of these, I must devote a paragraph to the letter of your respectable correspondent Mr. William Young. That gentleman considers the question to have been settled since the year 1775, the date of his conversation with the Brahman at Patna. But how does this appear? Not in the passage which has been cited from Sir John Malcolm's recent work: not in Major Wilford's dissertations in the *Asiatic Researches*: not in Colonel Francklin's subsequent *Inquiry*: not in the suspense indicated in the following quotation, a suspense more enlightened than premature decision; "The question then, where Palibothra stood, seems now to be brought to this issue, either to adopt the opinions of Jones and Rennell, that it was at Patna, or the opinion of Wilford that it was at Rajahmahal."† As the professed writers on the subject have not agreed, so neither is there any expression of general concur-

rence in those who mention it incidentally. Sometimes an author traversing a distinct field of literature, which touches in some part the history of ancient India, is compelled to advert to the subject, and yet has not room for a detail of arguments; he therefore adopts an opinion, and gives a name as an authority. Hence in different works of reputation, each of the rival opinions is confidently followed to the quiet exclusion of the others. The rest of Mr. Young's Letter will demand attention when this review reaches Patna.

We have now entered the Punjab with Pliny. The map in Elphinstone's *Cambul* is the best authority for the course and distances of the rivers*; the journal of the mission instructs us intimately as to the nature of the country; forming together a valuable auxiliary to the commentator on this part of the Itinerary. Not that the ancient road might not have, between the extreme points, many divergencies from the modern route; but we acquire, by consulting that work, medi-

* *Journey from Bragal to England*, London, 4to, 1793, vol. 4, p. 70.

† *Researches concerning Asiatic and Modern India*, by Q. Crasford, Esq. London, 8vo. 1817, vol. II, p. 255.

* I. e. through the district at which we have arrived. Arrowsmith's *Great Map of India* 1806, includes the two routes of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and other new delineations, originating with the mission, within the limits of India; and it gives from intelligence of later origin, the sources of the Indus, the Gogra, and the Ganges, with which we are not at present concerned.

sured intervals which may be depended upon, whether the old stages and the new can be identified, or merely compared. In some places, the local difficulties are so intractable as scarcely to leave the traveller an alternative as to the line of road: in other parts, circumstances, which, if we contrast modern with ancient times, may be called new, have produced—or destroyed—the root, the trunk, or the branches of a great road. A city planted in a new soil is the seed of a main road; on which towns rising near engraft so many branches. Changes in the division of territory, and in the relations of contiguous states, are among the slightest things which affect the traveller's safety or convenience, or disturb his route. The lodgments of predatory tribes, on intermediate seats, almost inevitably cause detours, for the guarantee of protection; the expulsion of similar hordes, or their reduction under the reign of public law, leaves the shortest track free to the cultivators of commerce and peace. The improvements of art, and the new creations of nature; the opening *HERE*, of artificial passes through ridges of mountain, the transformation of desert into cultivated tracts by aqueducts for irrigation; counter encroachments *THERE*, by shifting hills of sand, choking neglected canals, and covering plains once fertile; with the spontaneous deviation into new channels to which the rivers of India are eminently liable; whether recorded in history, or not remembered beyond the age in which they occur, must have prescribed, a correspondent change in the halting-places for the caravan. The last class of vicissitudes may have even obliterated the old lines of communication.

"To the celebrated river Hydaspes, 120 *mils.*" 12 added to this for the possible distance, by the most liberal construction of Pliny's account, of Taxila from the Indus, will make 132 Roman miles, as the utmost sum to which we can bring the road from his materials. Let us compare this with the narrative of the present Resident at Poona. "The whole of our journey [on the return of the mission] across the tract between the Indus and Hydaspes was ABOUT 160 miles; for which space the country is among the strongest I have ever seen."† "The

"GREATEST BREADTH of the Doab between the Indus and Jelum (Hydaspes) appears to be AT THE POINT WE CROSSED IT; from Attock to Jellal-pore Ghat, 114 miles horizontal distance."‡ The term "about," in the first passage, disclaims precision; but by the liberal permission of Mr. Arrowsmith I have seen a MS. copy of the original journal, in which the distances of every stage are set down in miles, furlongs, and poles: the total distance is 158 m. 4 f. 15 poles. This, as the travelling distance, may be reckoned to exceed Pliny's about 35 Roman miles. But before we consider Pliny's sum as incorrect, it may be proper to consider two alternatives: either the ancient road might have another direction, the extreme points being the same; or it might have another direction, and cross the Hydaspes at a nearer ferry. Of both these alternatives, the same work, from which so much information directly in point has been obtained, will enable us to estimate the probability. "In the course of the second march, we passed a ridge of hills, which would have been difficult to cross, had not the Mogul emperors,§ with their accustomed magnificence, cut a road through the solid rock. This road is about three-fourths of a mile long, and paved with great masses of hard blue stone, well fitted in, and still in good repair."*..... "The second range was the Neela hills, 25 miles N.N.W. of Jellal-pore Ghat, on the Jelum. The pass through this range was very difficult, and above five miles through, it winding along the bed of a torrent course. A fort on the south side of the pass built by Ootum Sing, about half way through, commands it, and duties are collected from merchants. This pass... I am told, is a better road than the King's one, which leads direct from Ilawil-pindee to Rotasgur."† These quotations make an opening for the first alternative. "Before we reached the Hydaspes we had a view of the famous fort of Rotas; but it was at a

‡ *Ibid.* Appendix D. Extract from Lieut. Macartney's Memoir, p. 610.

§ Shah Jehan. Lieut. Macartney's Memoir, p. 644.

* Elphinstone's *Cashmir*, p. 75.

† *Ibid.* Lieut. Macartney's Memoir, p. 645.

† Elphinstone's *Cashmir*, p. 75.

"great distance, owing to our having left
 "the main road, and crossed fifteen or
 "sixteen miles lower down than the usu-
 "al ferry at Jelam."[†] This extract renders
 the second alternative highly probable;
 and the next, which at first seems
 opposed to it, is not really so, but gives
 it stronger countenance. "The hills ...
 "came to the edge of the river, which
 "being also divided by islands, presents
 "exactly the appearance one expects from
 "the accounts of the ancients. So pre-
 "cisely does Quintus Curtius's descrip-
 "tion of the scene of Porus's battle cor-
 "respond with the part of the Hydaspes
 "where we crossed, that several gentle-
 "men of the mission, who read the pas-
 "sage on the spot, were persuaded that
 "it referred to the very place before their
 "eyes."[‡] Now, as Alexander was oppo-
 sed by a powerful armament, had to force
 a military passage, and was obliged to
 mask his preparations for it, it is likely
 that he crossed at some other part than
 where the common road met the river.
 If the ancient ferry were higher or lower
 than Jellalpoore Ghat, the entire interval
 might be so shortened as to correspond
 with 132 Roman miles. From circum-
 stances which come out in the examina-
 tion of subsequent stages, the ancient fer-
 ry was probably higher up the river.

The first detour made by Col. Elphinstone's party in search of the imaginary
 site of Taxila was a deflection to the
 south; and the departure from the main
 road through the last stages, a deflection
 to the north. The first increases the
 travelling distance; and the last, both
 the travelling and horizontal distance.

"To the Hyphasis, not less famous
 XLIX. — CCCXC." Here Pliny—let us
 not say Pliny, but the exemplar of the
 copies, takes a long step, or rather flight;
 passing two intermediate rivers, the Ace-
 sines and Hydraotes, without notice.
 Another MS. has "XXIX. — CCLXXX.,"
 another, "XXIX. — CCCXC." No two
 sums occur thus in any other part of the
 Itinerary; and without a conjectural
 emendation, the confusion is desperate.
 I apprehend that, by one of those casual-
 ties to which MSS. are liable, a line has
 been omitted; and that the first set of

numerals is a fragment of the number of
 miles from the Hydraotes to the Hyphasis,
 and the last set expresses the total of
 Alexander's progress in India measured
 by the King's road. The passage, made
 intelligible by a short supplement, will
 then stand thus:

"[To the Acesines, 61 mill. To the
 Hydraotes, less in volume, but not in
 distinction, 75 mill.] To the Hypha-
 sis, no less famous [L]XXIX. mill.
 CCCXC."

Recapitulation.

To the Indus and Taxila,	60
Hydaspes	120
Acesines	61
Hydraotes	75
Hyphasis	79
	<hr/> 395 <hr/>

That Pliny, who gives a total no. where
 else, should interpose one here, is suffi-
 ciently accounted for by his subjoining
 these words: "which was the limit of
 "Alexander's expedition."

I have filled up the above supplement
 from Lieut. Macartney's Memoir.* "The
 "horizontal distance from Jellalpoore
 "Ghat to Vizcerabad Ghat, across this
 "doab, is 44 miles".... "The distance
 "from Vizcerabad Ghat to Meannce
 "Ghat on the Ravee, 55 miles horizon-
 "tal distance." Lieut. Macartney does
 not give us the number of miles between
 the Hydraotes and Hyphasis; but diver-
 ging from the track of the mission to
 cross somewhat higher, the interval
 measures 60 miles on the map. Which
 sums, respectively, equal in Roman miles,
 travelling distance, the sums above as-
 sumed.

"To the Hesudrus, 168 mill. To the
 "river Jomanes as many (some copies
 "add five mill.)" Measured on the
 map, the interval between the Hyphasis
 and Hesudrus, PURSUING THE ROAD TO
 DELHI, is 55 miles = 69, travelling dis-
 tance; and we collect from the Journal
 of the mission that it is 210 miles travel-
 ling distance from the Hesudrus to the
 Jomanes. 69 + 210 = 279 = 295 Roman.
 Neither the parts, nor the total, answer
 to Pliny's numbers; and for this rea-
 son: if we cross with the mission, we

* *Candahar*, p. 80.

† *Ibid.*

† *Elphinstone's Candahar*, pp. 660, 661.

get too near the confluence of the Rarce and Sutlaj, contracting without occasion the interval between those rivers, and enlarging that between the Sutlaj and the Jumnah. In order not to desert the Itinerary, but to assay its possible accuracy, we may divide the entire distance on the map into nearly equal parts, by attributing to the ancient road a higher direction. What is known of certain stations in the ancient line of communication, and the former state of part of the country intersected by the present line, will support this distribution. 1. The ancient road passed through Hastinapoor; and the intermediate section, traced for it, ought therefore to diverge from the modern route, before reaching Delhi. 2. The magnitude ascribed by two classic historians to the desert as an obstacle to invasion from the Punjab, affords reason for believing, that between the Hesudrus and the Jomanes it was formerly more extensive, reaching higher. There is evidence in the native historians that, since the rise of the empire of Delhi, cultivated tracts have been won from it; "In the year 1356, between the hills "Mendoul and Sirmore, the emperor "Feroze cut a channel from the Jumna, "which he divided into seven streams; "one of which he brought to Haasi, and "from thence to Beraisen, where he "built a strong castle, calling it by his own "name. He drew soon after a canal from "the Cagar, passing by the walls of Sirsuti, and joined it to the river of "Kera; upon which he built a city, "named after him, Ferosabad. This "city he watered with another canal "from the Jumna. These public works "were of prodigious advantage to the "adjacent countries, by supplying them "with water for their lands, and with a "commodious water carriage from place "to place." "We learn also from the "Agin Acharee that Feroze founded the "city of Hissar,* and dug a canal from "the Jumna to it. And we find, moreover, that the canal from the Jumna at "Kunjipoor to Delhi, was the work of "Feroze; and is probably one of the "seven channels mentioned by Ferishta." Again, it is said that Feroze turned the "course of a large rivulet which fell into "the Sutlaj, from Hirdar in the province "of Sirhind into the Selima, a small

"rivulet that ran southwards towards "Sunnam."† I infer, therefore, that to avoid the desert, a detour was made in ancient times, intersecting the Hesudrus and Jomanes respectively, at much higher points than the modern route. It is impossible to conjecture particular stations where the points of intersection might fall, so as to satisfy many minds, or not to leave, unmentioned, alternatives of equal or greater probability where there is so much latitude, especially as Pliny does not give the ancient names of any places on the two rivers. The old line might go through Rahoon, and crossing the Hesudrus at Machewaruk, fall in with the present road to Delhi at Sirhind, and touching Umbalah, coincide with it as far as Thanasur, and then strike off to Bregy Ghat, above Kunjipoora; or taking a higher direction from Umbalah, it might penetrate by Mustaphabad and Booreah, and after cutting the Jumna, go through Shearumpoor, Deobaud, Kutoolie, and Mirumpoor; which last course seems the more likely. The travelling distance must be increased by detours from 295 to 336, to bring it up to Pliny's measures.

Thence to the Ganges 112 *mill.* Major Wilford deduces this station to be Hastinapoor, † from evidence that the royal road passed through it; and with his deduction all the distances coincide. The site of Hastinapoor, a city of which the ruins can be still traced on the old channel of the Ganges, is in lat. 29° 8' 30" N. and long. 77° 55' E. by Arrowemith's large map. The horizontal distance from the higher ferry on the Jumna to this spot, is about 76 British miles, which will easily expand into 112 Roman miles, travelling distance.

"To Rodopha 119 *mill.* others give cccxxv [read cxxv] *mill.* in this interval." Major Wilford speaks as if this place could be identified with the modern Hurdowah;‡ but this seems an error of the pen occasioned by a digression respecting the route from Hastinapoor to Thibet.

* Rennel's *Memoir*, pp. 72..74; citing Dow's *Translation of Ferishta*, and the *English Translation of the Agin Acharee*.

† The stat. of the war of the Mahabharata, an heroic poem in Sanscrit, some remarkably curious episodes of which have been translated by Charles Wilkins, LL. D.

‡ Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. p. 55.

I am not aware of a better guide to the possible site of *Rodopha* than to take a town, which owes its rise and note with the traveller to some local advantage which will always operate, corresponding nearest with the distances of the communicating stations each way: 119 or 125 Roman miles travelling distance, reduced to British miles horizontal distance (say 20 by the map) will bring us to *Ramghaut*, or the Ford of *Rama*, on the *Ganges*. Near the banks of great rivers, circuits of prodigious sweep are frequently necessary, to avoid torrent gullies and marshy jungles: this is a ground not for any uniform allowance, but for occasional latitude while the road accompanies the *Ganges*. "To the city *Calinipaxa*, 167½ *milli*." Major Rennel, in a passage already quoted, observes that *Canoge* is possibly the *Calinipaxa* of Pliny. Major Wilford says, "the true name was *Calini-hasa*, implying its being situated on the *Callini*, a river which retains its ancient name to this day; but the town is now unknown."* Now *Kanogestands* on the *Callee-nnddee*, or *Calini*; and its distance on the map from *Ramghaut*, the stage last assumed, 118 British miles, will correspond sufficiently with 167½ of Pliny's miles travelling distance.

"Hence to the confluence of the rivers *Jomanes* and *Ganges* 225 *milli*." The travelling distance by the modern route is always to be preferred to the distance on the map, if it can be obtained, because it simplifies the comparison; and if any allowance be requisite on account of a possible change in intermediate sections of the road, the excess or deficiency is

seen at once. The travelling distance from *Kanoge* to *Allahabad* is 205 British miles, according to Forster, who went by Lucknow; = 217 Roman miles. By Rennell's tables, from *Kanoge* to Lucknow, 75; and thence to *Allahabad*, 127; to which add the length of Lucknow, 7; = 209 = 221.

Having travelled with Pliny, as a conductor up to this point, I apprehend that the result tends to establish the general accuracy of his Itinerary, as far as can be expected at this distance of time, and under the disadvantage of several conversions of the measures of different countries to one denomination.

In proportion as it has that effect, it cannot be considered to militate either against Major Rennell's or Major Wilford's application of the Itinerary to the chief and ultimate point in question; for they both appeal to its authority, although their deductions from it are repugnant. I would here remark, that if in pursuit of this inquiry, it has been necessary to point to any proposition in their works which subsequent information has shown to be untenable, the inference is intended to apply to the single point corrected or superseded. No genius can supply the deficiencies of the historian, by constructing an hypothesis, which the researches of the traveller will in all parts corroborate. All acknowledge their general success in eliciting unexpected light from obscure materials. The English School of Oriental Literature has made itself illustrious; and the names of Rennell and Wilford will always shine among its ornaments.

(To be continued.)

* Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. p. 25.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if either you or any of your readers can define the precedence of the companions of the most honorable military order of the Bath:—are they not entitled to precedence of all other officers in the army or navy of whatever rank, who have no other title than what their commissions afford, which to the highest rank, is, I believe, not greater than

that of esquire?—I am Sir, your obedient humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The only reply we can give to the above request is, the following extract from the Gazette of the 3d January 1815, which, so far as we could ascertain, comprises all that is precisely defined on the subject.

"The third class of the most honourable military order of the Bath shall be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service, by sea or land, who shall be stiled companions of the said order. They shall not be entitled to

the appellation, style, precedence, or privilege of Knights Batchelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I have sent to Europe, by the vessel which brings this to you, a singular piece of writing, that it may be deposited in the British Museum, for the convenience of the literati who may wish to examine, and if possible, as perhaps some of them may be able, to discover what is the meaning of the curious character in which it is written. It must be very mortifying to those who are fond of declaiming on the perfectibility of human nature, to meet with such instances, alas so common! of this strange retrograde sort of improvement: sufficient proof that the knowledge of ten or twenty centuries ago is for ever perhaps gone out of sight. This curiosity was found in the Great Arabian desert, lying without any protection from the weather, supported on the lank twigs of a thorn, at a spot somewhat declining from the usual route towards Suke Shue, as you come to Bussora. I have used every effort in this country to obtain an explanation of the mysterious leaf, but in vain: the opinions of the learned are quite at variance, and I observe each makes the interpretation most congenial to his own mind, as his own taste tinctures it.

Mortez Ibn Ali, a mufti of immense erudition, if measured by the length of his beard, which falls unto his sash, maintains with ardour, that it is one of the new revelations promised by Muhammad to the true believers, and being sent by the same conveyance by which he received several chapters of the *Koran*—that the messenger by some accident dropped it, a circumstance which the prophet relates to have

befallen the writings sent to himself more than once.

Ballaram Doss, a Brahman from Banaras, whose wisdom is proved by the sanctity of his life, having never during the whole course of it stained his hands with blood, no, not even of a musquito, insisted upon its being a leaf of one of the Veds blown away by some evil genius, for no Asura dare on any account to touch it, and had been deposited by the winds in that place. Having accidentally mentioned the Shanskrit, an Irish military gentleman gave our lucubrations a new turn: "Shanskrit, did you say, and what is that?" "A most ancient mode of writing" returned the Pandit;" "Exactly so" replied the Hibernian "Shannah signifies old or ancient, and Skreeve to write, at this very day in the language of my country; by an idiom of which the last syllable of Shannah is always dropped in composition, as is that of Skreetigh the participle passive of Skreeve, so that Shanskrit is as if one should say Shannah Skreetigh, which is good Celtic as spoken by our forefathers, who taught astronomy and all manner of sciences to the Chaldeans and other Eastern Magi, who used to travel westward for the acquisition of knowledge, till they got to Ireland, beyond which you know they could go no further: and there that original language has been preserved to this very day, as you may see it plainly proved by O'Clanchy, O'Halloran, O'Vallancey, and several other men of eminence in the learned world: and if any can trace a language beyond the period of the

confusion at Babel, much good may their learning do them. How this paper came to the place in which it was found I neither know nor care, but this I have no doubt of, that if the language be true Shanskrit it is the same with that in which our Psalters of Tarah and Cashel are written." My Hibernian friend who inhabits an immensely tall and bony frame, continued this speech with so much vehemence, both of breath and of muscular attitudes,

that it would not have been safe to have interrupted him, and he finished his prospectus with the full conviction, on his own mind at least, that he had proved the antiquity of his nation, of the Ogham or ancient Irish writing, &c. &c.

I have not time at present to say more; at another opportunity I will add the conjectures and opinions of some others of my friends.

Bombay.

B.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Although the death of the Raja of Nepaul was duly announced in your Journal, I do not think the following particulars of that event have yet appeared, as well as of the distressing ceremony which followed it; they are much at your service if you have room for their insertion.

Yours, &c.

S. B.

"*Valley of Nepaul.*—I have just returned from witnessing a sight, that has made such an impression as will not readily be effaced from my memory; and in the hopes that it may be acceptable, I take my pen to endeavour to paint to you the picture. My mind is in a right frame for it; but, O Yorick! that I had thy imagination to trace the fact, with the imagery it requires, to convey an adequate idea of the scene to those who did not behold it.

"You will have heard, ere this, of the havoc the small-pox has been making, for these three months past, among the inhabitants of this delightful and interesting valley. When it first appeared, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Raja and his family, and measures were adopted, which for a time kept them, and the inhabitants of the city of Kathmandoo free from the infection; but it was only for a time; it soon reached from the peasant to the prince, and notwithstanding vaccination had been

successfully administered to some of the principal families of the court, either superstition or a dislike to innovation had prevented a part of the Raja's family from receiving the benefits of it, though frequently tendered in a pressing manner.

"On the 2d, an infant son of the prince's died, from the effects of the raging distemper; and this morning information was brought to the Resident, that the Raja, who had for some days been labouring under it, was carried down to the holy Temple of Puspataath, which is looked upon by all Hindus as one of the Portals of Heaven, that in breathing his last, his soul might be admitted, in its passage from its earthly frame, to the happier regions which this temple is believed to be the entrance of. Such is seldom, or ever done, until the person is supposed to be drawing to his end; and as this was the case, in the present instance, the prince was early in the morning, accompanied by the chief officers of his Government, his relations, and domestics, who as is customary on such occasions, walked with his palanken, bare headed and bare footed, to the temple. A little after he ceased to be a prince; and the event was communicated to the Resident, who, as a mark of condolence, and in compliment to the court, proceeded with his suite, in mourning and on foot, to the spot, where much more awful scenes than had yet occurred were in a state of forwardness, I mean the preparations for the human sacrifices, that the

death of a Hindu prince, in these mountainous regions, invariably demands. On reaching the temple, we were received by the venerable Raj Guru, or high priest, whose hoary locks bespoke his lengthened years. He was in tears; he mentioned that one of the Ranis, one of the concubines of the Raja, with five of their female attendants, were to burn with the remains of their master; and after lamenting, on the passing events, pointed out to us a spot, at a little distance, from whence we could better witness the scene; and retired to continue the obsequies of his departed prince.

"The funeral pile was erected in the bed of the Banyatti river, which in its course through the valley is very shallow, and here so narrow, that its sacred waters wash the foundation of the temple of Pusputnah, on the one side, and moisten the trees of its gloomy grove, that overhangs it, from the other; and as we were beholding the funeral rites, in a most anxious state of suspense, the sonorous sounds of the Sankha*, while they tended, by taking off the attention of the devoted females from the surrounding crowd, to fit them for their approaching end, added solemnity to such scenery. Our situation

* The conch, or shell, used at this day by pilgrims of the Catholic persuasion in Europe. See Chateaubriand's *Génie du Christianisme*, tom. 2. P. 324.

did not admit of distinctly observing what might be called the niceties of the awful ceremony; but we were near enough to distinguish the innocent victim of superstition, who was about sixteen years old, and said to be of an interesting figure, take off her ornaments, and throw loosely over her loins and breasts a cloth. As she ascended the pile with her companions, she distributed to the brahmins, her relations, and attendants that stood around, a couple of elephants, some buffaloes, bullocks, calves, horses, jewels and frankincense, with the cloths and ornaments she had just thrown off—meant, I believe, as marks of her regard, or as proofs, that she parted from this world in peace with all: and saying, as we were afterwards told, something to those who were supposed to be most endeared to her (for whatever a Sati utters, is looked on as prophetic) she placed the head of her departed husband on her lap, when heaps of sandal-wood, smeared with oil and ghee, were piled around her and her companions; on which a great number of torches, descending the steps of the temple, communicated their flames to the combustible pile, at the same time that the hallowed groves and temples re-echoed the shouts and groanings the multitude set up; and, in a moment the souls of the devoted girls fled in shrieks to the world of spirits.

MEMOIR OF THE MILITARY LIFE

OF THE LATE

GENERAL SIR JOHN FLOYD, BART.

Few have passed a more active and successful career of military life than Sir John Floyd; from the early patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, at the age of twelve years, to the period of his leaving India in 1799, his services were in constant requisition, and in no material instance did good fortune ever fail to accompany his course of bravery. He was not, however, the mere soldier of fortune, bred from his childhood in camps; he had the earliest opportunity of evincing the dawn of that distinguished merit which enabled him in future life to attain the highest ho-

nors of his profession. It does not belong to many to possess, or even to hope for the great advantages with which General Floyd started in the lists of fame; but still less is it likely that he who can boast the qualities which adorned the character of this gallant soldier should pass unnoticed or unrewarded in an active exertion of them.

General John Floyd was born of highly respectable parentage: his father was captain-lieutenant in the first dragoon guards; his mother was the daughter of a clergyman. He had the misfortune to lose

his father when he was only eleven years old; but he was patronized by his father's intimate friend, the late Earl of Pembroke, who procured him a cornetcy in Elliot's light dragoons.

In 1760, he went with that regiment to Germany, when he was only twelve years old, and was present at the battle of Emendorf, in which he had his horse shot close to the French line and made a very narrow and almost miraculous escape. In consequence of the rising merit of young Floyd, General Elliot took particular notice of him, and, during twenty years that he remained in his regiment, the General manifested the greatest friendship and regard towards him. In 1778, he was appointed major to the 21st dragoons; and, in the year following, lieutenant-colonel of the 23d dragoons (now the 19th). With this corps he soon after went to India, where, in a few years, he gained much credit for the high state of discipline to which he brought them, notwithstanding the difficulty of training the horses of that country.

Colonel Floyd greatly distinguished himself in the wars with Tippoo in 1790 and 1799. In the beginning of the former campaign, at the critical moment when the route of Gen. Medows after a defeat was wrapped in perfect mystery, Colonel Floyd was dispatched to join him, and actually passed three days without eating. In the course of the march he met two native horsemen of the General's body guard, from whom he ascertained the General's destination, and he soon enabled him to retrace his steps to Velladi. The meeting of these two officers may well be conceived after each had foreboded the worst fate for the other: General Medows flew into Floyd's arms, and exclaimed with his usual spirit, "my dear Colonel, yours is the feat, and mine the defeat."

In the same year, with very inferior numbers, he drove Syed Sahab, Tippoo's kinsman, up the Ghaut, to the extreme mortification of the Sultan; and in another instance, when Colonel Floyd's regiment was surrounded by Tippoo's cavalry, he steadily and gallantly withstood their combined force for a whole hour,

and finally drove off the assailants with great loss. In March 1791, the day succeeding the attempt to assassinate * Lord Cornwallis, as he was reconnoitring the movements of Tippoo before Bangalore, Colonel Floyd, at the head of his cavalry, attacked the rear of Tippoo's line of march, and took several guns, camels, elephants, &c. While thus gallantly engaged he was struck by a musket ball, which entered his cheek and passed through both his jaws. He immediately fell, and was left on the field supposed to be killed; but his orderly dragoons returning and discovering him still alive, they remounted him, and he immediately joined his retreating corps. The confusion, however, occasioned by this accident was considerable, till the cavalry rallied on the rear of Major Gour-dier's infantry, and the field was soon cleared of the enemy. On the same night, Tippoo retreated six miles west to Kingeri.

Notwithstanding his recent and painful wounds, Colonel Floyd courted the most active and dangerous services; and during the remaining eventful period of Lord Cornwallis's war in Mysore, he continually drew forth the public admiration of that illustrious commander. In the first victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, Colonel Floyd's cavalry were again engaged and fought with their usual gallantry. They followed him through every danger and difficulty; and on many occasions saved his life, by hazarding their own in its defence.

At the * battle of Santtimungul, a detachment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Floyd was attacked by the whole of Tippoo's horse, and notwithstanding the superiority of the latter,

* This occurrence was as follows:—On the 3th March, 1791, while Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by his staff, was viewing from a gentle eminence the movements of the Sultan, three horsemen were suddenly seen in dash up at full speed for the person of his lordship; two were immediately killed, and the third, after a desperate struggle, was secured and spared. He appeared stupefied and could give no intelligible account of the enterprise, and to this moment conjecture is divided between assigning to them the character of ferocious drunkards or hired assassins. An attempt of this sort cannot however be considered as below either the politics or morals of Tippoo.

they were repulsed with considerable loss. His detachment also behaved with much spirit and bravery in the action of the thirteenth and fourteenth of September, when, towards the close of the second day, the enemy was beaten from the field.

In 1795 this zealous officer attained the rank of major general. In the glorious war with Tippoo Sultan, he was second to General Harris in command of the army; and in that high station acquitted himself with great ability, and with his accustomed success. At the battle of Mahavilly, his cavalry destroyed a whole cushion of Tippoo's best infantry.

At the final conquest of Mysore, in 1799, General Floyd still maintained his high character; his unabated ardour, and the unsubdued energy of his mind, caused him to be selected for the most dangerous enterprises. On the 28th March, the famous stratagem of General Harris, who crossed the river Cavery at a point altogether unexpected by Tippoo, filled the discomfited Sultan with the utmost astonishment and dismay. In furtherance of this well concerted movement, Colonel Floyd was dispatched to form a junction with the Bombay army, which, after the most judicious movements, he effected on the 14th April, and joined the allied army before the walls of Seringapatam, to share in the dangers and glory of the storm of that place on the 4th May.

To the author of those counsels which had planned so glorious a war, General Floyd, in common with all ranks of the allied army, looked with an admiration bordering on enthusiasm. It is not our present task to eulogize Lord Wellesley, but we may be allowed to add, that such feelings must have been common to all who reflected on the wisdom and foresight which directed the operations of the campaign. As President of the Prize Committee, General Floyd proposed to present the Governor General with the badge and star of the order of St. Patrick composed of the jewels taken from the treasury of the fallen Sultan; this offer,

made through General Harris the Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the army, was declined by his lordship, in a manner truly characteristic of himself. In the minds of many, General Floyd, as well as his noble commander General Harris, committed an error in this proceeding; but it is scarcely to be wondered at, that in a moment of enthusiasm and triumph like that which followed the fall of Seringapatam, that the strict rule and letter of the service should be overlooked, in the ardent desire of the soldier to evince his gratitude to his chief. The Court of Directors afterwards presented Lord Wellesley with the star and badge of the order so composed.

In 1800 the General returned to England, to enjoy a retirement which his long and active services required. But even in the domestic circle, his military habits never forsook him, and to the latest period, the spirit of the old soldier seemed to revive with all the vigour and animation of youth, when he was induced to recur to the heroic exploits of his earlier years.

At the time of his death he possessed several substantial marks of the royal favor. Besides the colonelcy of the 8th Dragoons, he was Governor of Tilbury Fort, and of Gravesend, and in 1816 was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, which he enjoyed scarcely two years, having expired on the 16th Jan. last, full of years and of good fame. To his companions in arms and in glory, the intelligence of the death of Sir John Floyd will be received with emotions of sincere sorrow, but more especially his loss will be felt in the domestic circle in which he spent his last moments. It is in the retirement of private life where the milder virtues of a man are best known and best prized; it is there where they twine most forcibly round the affections, and where the stroke of death is most bitterly deplored.

He served in India nineteen years, and survived his return to England nearly the same period.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, — The following extract from a manuscript book of travels is at your service; the observations were made in 1627.

The island of Johanna may be about twenty-four leagues in circuit, with very high land, though the highest of its eminences are covered with verdure and overgrown with trees and thickets, clouds and mists continually hanging about them and supplying moisture; numerous springs rise in them, and little brooks descend to all quarters of the island. It may contain about forty towns, of which we saw two, the king's town and the queen's town, called Villani and Chamoodoo, built by Arab Muhammadans, about the time the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India. The walls still remain substantial, being built of stone; the streets are narrow. Since that generation died their descendants have fallen to poverty, so that no habitations of that magnificence are any longer reared, but the old walls are retained, and the new houses neatly constructed of palm leaves. The inhabitants are Muhammadans, generally poor, black, ill-looking and unhealthy, many eaten up with eruptive disorders. There are some Arabian merchants here, who trade to St. Lawrence for ambergris, slaves, &c. Here I saw a junk, not yet finished, of nearly a hundred tons burthen; no nail, spike, or other ironwork, could be perceived in her, the planks being sewed together; and with such vessels they traffic to Melinda and Arabia. We here found very good refreshments; pleasant water, beeves, goats, fowls, plantains, cocoa-nuts, oranges, limes, and very good toddy. We obtained every thing, beeves excepted, in truck for callico, knives, cotton-wool, &c.; rials of eight were our best barter; two rials for a bullock; one for a

goat or two small ones; five or six fowls for a rial. They have some wool on this island, and a few needy weavers. Among the bullocks I saw some whose horns hang downward and shake to and fro as they walk, being set by nature loose in their heads; they are not common, but are met with now and then. In the vicinity of the queen's town, or Chamoodoo, a pleasant stream flows from the adjacent hills; at about a quarter of a mile from the town it precipitates itself in two waterfalls, and forms a couple of agreeable pools, or baths, to which persons of all degrees resort. I, and two companions, went a considerable distance higher, keeping by the side and in the channel of the stream, until we were stopped by excessively steep cliffs, rising on all sides, over which the river flung itself a sheer perpendicular height which could not be less than twenty fathoms, the water in all that space not touching the rocks until it reached a nearly circular basin or pool. Part of the water in such a vast descent was separated and scattered, and took the form of a drizzling mist or small shower, which rendered the air around delicately cool. At the foot of the fall, when the sunbeams opportunely fall on it, they produce a rainbow, as perfect in variety of beautiful colours as that of the sky, although in size it does not much exceed fifteen or sixteen feet diameter. A rainbow is indeed sometimes seen before a ship's bow, in a head sea, on the spring or water the vessel has dashed and driven up in mist. This waterfall is in a place encompassed with very high banks, having at the side a spacious cave or grotto. It is an excellent spot for a day's solitude, both for the singularity and amenity of the prospect, and for its extraordinary coolness, so desirable in hot climates.

CONCISE NARRATIVE
OF THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE MAHRATTA POWER.

As the generality of readers may not have a distinct idea of the limits of the country which the Mahrattas can reasonably claim as their original habitation,

it will be proper, before commencing a sketch of their political history, to fix upon some data for ascertaining, at least, the outline of their geography, as accu-

rately as the nature of the case will admit. Taking therefore the limits of their peculiar dialect as the best criterion, we shall find that *Maharashtra-Desam*,* as it is called by the Hindus, extends from the banks of the Nerbuda or the vicinity of Oujein, to the district of Sedashagur, south of the Portuguese territory of Goa, and ranges eastward, including Visiapoor, considerably beyond Dowlatnabad.

Antiquarian research can never hope to solve any inquiries more important than those connected with the ascertainment of national consanguinities; the line of collateral descent will always be best determined by a comparison of languages. One of the most astonishing results, and most likely to facilitate further progress into the deep and remote shades of ancient history which the activity of European research has effected, is the very curious fact, that the Sanskrit language, although diffused with greater or less corruptness through all the native dialects of India, appears to be radically distinct from all of them; whilst the Greek and Latin are evidently proved by their grammatical inflections to have sprung from a kindred stock. Of whatever family, however, the aboriginal inhabitants may have been, or whoever the conqueror who afterwards introduced that singular language, which has become the engine of priestly domination and which may without much fear of contradiction be regarded as, at some unknown period, identical in its sources with those of Greece and Italy, of the north and consequently of a large portion of Europe, the present Mahratta nation is evidently of the same lineage as other Hindu tribes. With respect to civil order and advantages, the countries of the Mahrattas were represented by the Persian writers as inhabited by a people rude and scarcely emerged from the barbarism of the woods and wilds. This, even if conceded, does not militate against the supposition that they, at various more favoured periods, might not have been the seats of power and witnessed the splendors of civilization consequent on the presence of prospering

dynasties. Far different from the circumstances which with slow but certain pace bring prosperity to the chartered cities and societies of Europe, with the abundance of wealth and the peaceful labours of civilization, nothing can be more tumultuous than the uncertainty of the fleeting sceptres of oriental despotism. Here and there, a page or so of some patronised historian is occupied with describing the happiness of the subject and the graces of the monarch. One might imagine that all the land was loaded with plenty and that all the celestial virtues were come to court; under his kindly influence fair cities are speedily spread out, glittering with the fascinations of opulence and crowned with temples and other useful edifices; when, lo! in a moment as it were, he has fallen and all is gone, not a wreck is left but immense plains covered with ruins and desolation. For the effects of any valuable laws or remains of political wisdom we may search in vain; there are no moral relics, when the diamonds of the palace and the state of the audience hall were removed, all reverted, body and mind, to the usual condition of uncultivated, barbaric nakedness. Such, arguing by analogy, we may suppose has been the fate of the Mahrattas, so that their most ancient historians, could they be produced, would afford but one lesson for our attention, that well established truism, the instability of despotic rule and its utter incapacity to bring any permanent benefit to the governed; and indeed were such accounts extant, as they relate rather the history of the princes than of the people, they perhaps would suffice but little to describe to us the existing system of civil polity. Sivaji, who was destined to combine the rude tribes of his native hills and forests into one political mass, and give it, collected under one head, the co-assistance of a regular government, had, like many other ambitious princes, to search for a noble genealogy, and to claim for the village officer, his authentic ancestor, a princely descent from the Ranas of Oudipoor. Babaji Bhonsla was the patel or collector of a few villages in the Talook of Pates, which belongs to the district of Poona, at that time included in the Nizam Shahi territories.

Babaji had two sons, Maloji and Vittoji, who, induced either by ambition or

* Mr. Colebrook, in his invaluable paper on the Sanscrit and Prakrit languages, in 7th vol. of Asiatic Researches, says that *Mutu*, the name of the Mahratta language to the present day, may be inferred to have been at one time that of the country.

some offence, abandoned their birth place. After following for a short time the toils of agriculture at Verool (Floore), they left their families there and proceeded to Siddkeda, the residence of Janaki Jadoo Rao, desmukh or zemindar in the Sicar of Dowlatabad, under the Nizam. Here they sought and obtained service. Being very corpulent (a criterion of dignity in the mind of a Hindu), these personages were appointed sentinels at the doors of the desmukh; in this capacity, receiving among other marks of favor the privilege of eating at Jadoo's table, their families were soon brought from Verool. Maloji at this period had no son, his wife therefore applied for the boon at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint, and applied at the right place; twins were the produce of her devotion, Shaji the future father of Siraji, and Surfoji. Jadoo, as Shaji grew, was pleased with his appearance and manners, and introduced him to the domestic retirement of his own family as the playmate of his daughter Jesao; this did not pass unobserved by the brothers. An opportunity soon occurred which they took occasion to improve. At the Hindu festival, called Simga, the desmukh had invited his retainers, and was in familiar conversation with his guests, the dancing girls singing at the other end of the hall, when, taking his little daughter and Shaji on his two knees, he gave them red powder to throw upon the company. In the midst of his hilarity an exclamation escaped his lips that Shaji would be a worthy husband for Jesao. The two brothers immediately rose up from behind their master's seat and took the gods to witness that Shaji was son in law to Jadoo, who had that day betrothed his daughter to him; "and do you all," added they, addressing the assembly, "be witnesses, for Jesao shall be our son's wife." They sat down, and Jadoo, unhappily too much surprised to speak, withdrew, and the entertainment broke up. The desmukh, whose pride may be reckoned rather the effect of imbecility than nerve of character, stung at the thought of his weak indecision and the reproaches of his wife for not having instantly dismissed the arrogant troopers, receiving an answer from them, when invited to dinner on the following day, that they would be present at the marriage,

sent for them to the catchery, and ordering the clerk to pay off their wages, dismissed them with much contempt.

The Bhosalas, on this event, retired to Velloor, and engaged in the cultivation of their fields; their manner of life as farmers we shall describe in the characteristic words of their native historian. They cultivated their farm for three years; they were regular in prayer and the performance of ablutions before eating, and observed diligently the instituted fasts and ceremonies of Saivites (worshippers of Siva), always taking special care to pour water which had laved the feet of Brahman over their heads before partaking of food after the eleventh day, on Mondays and other appointed seasons.

A life so peaceful and wisely occupied in all its tenour, it might have been imagined, would have lulled ambition to a perpetual slumber, had not the gods themselves been the occasion of awakening that passion. The moon of Maghmasa (January) had now nearly reached the full, and the brothers, as customary in Indian agriculture, had repaired at nightfall to a stage* erected in the corn-fields, to watch their property from the intruders of the forest; when about midnight, a black cloud appeared resting on an adjacent hill top. Malaji was awake. A tremendous arm, flashing like lightning, stretched itself from the eminence; it waved him to the spot, and a more than human voice uttered his name. Malaji in terror, awoke his brother; whose derisions, however, rallied his astonished thoughts. He now slept, whilst the brother watched. In his sleep the vision was repeated; he saw a female in white garments, her brow painted red, her form adorned with every ornament. It was Bhavani—he knew her by the rings in her nose. Approaching his reclining person, the goddess bade him rise:—"On yonder hill," said she, "I animate a snake; go and worship it, and where it dwells, dig and find seven masses of enormous wealth. I have regarded you with favour, and have given a kingdom to you for twenty-seven generations."

Such are the tales which are considered requisite to give importance to Hindu families in power. Although the bene-

* Generally a platform a few feet square, raised on four posts, or stout poles.

fluence of Bhavani, and the affluence of her favourites, are never published until their elevation makes it no longer remarkable, it must not be forgotten that the insecure state of property in India has made the concealment of treasure a matter of daily policy, and that not even tortures have induced some to divulge their secret; so that there can be but little doubt that the clue to the hoard must be frequently lost, until accident bring it into the happy possession of perhaps a humble farmer. The brothers, indeed, had not prepared such a disjointed scheme, and supposing they did not much confide in Bhavani's promise, they in all proper time found one who did. At Chamargonda they completely entangled the credulity and avarice of Sheshara Naik; from him, with facility, they obtained the patronage requisite for the accomplishment

of their project; and in return, to him and to his heirs was secured by writing and an oath, the office of hereditary treasurer of the expected empire. We next find the destined rulers at the head of a thousand horse, and presently adding two thousand more on loan from a chief commanding twelve thousand, who himself was in a state of rebellion. With this force the brothers set out to prosecute their scheme of alliance with the family of Jadoo of Siddeda. He, silly man! still entertained a full heart of aversion from the honor of the imperial alliance. As the first irruption of a nation of marauders, whose capacities at pillaging have been afterwards so fully developed, it may not be uninteresting to remark, that they came down the Nimbadi Ghaut, and by Nevai arrived on the banks of the Godavary.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION
OF
AN ALMOST UNKNOWN GROUPE OF ISLANDS
SITUATED
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE MARIANNE ISLANDS.

[Compiled from Japanese Accounts by M. ABEL REMUSAT, M. D. Member of the French Institute and Professor of the Chinese and Mandchu Tartar Languages in the Royal College of France.]

THE immense progress the discoveries of navigators have made in geography, rendering evident the imperfection of the charts compiled by the inhabitants of even the most civilized countries in Asia, have inspired an indifference for them not always well merited. While the sea has not been ploughed in every direction, the coasts followed and examined in all their extent, the interior of the countries surveyed by intelligent observers, the unoccupied spaces in our charts, will present a void that is perhaps deceptive. The indentations of the coasts, the concatenation of the mountains, the sinuities of the rivers, the grouping of the islands, will remain merely ornaments too frequently arbitrary, and we may borrow the verbal or figured descriptions furnished by the natives without blushing, and appreciating their testimony by the knowledge acquired of their ability and exactitude, employ it for enriching the science in those parts our voyagers have

not yet sufficiently investigated. If it was not known that attention and patience can supply all deficiencies, it would be difficult to conceive the precision of the conclusions attained by Asiatics, destitute of the assistance geometry lends to geography. The large maps of China translated by Martini are two centuries anterior to the labors of the Jesuit mathematicians; it is, however, remarkable that the survey by the latter has not occasioned any material reform in the relative position of the cities of this great empire. It would certainly be very useful to possess the particular surveys of the coast preserved in the archives of every maritime province in China. It will be long before Europeans obtain permission to undertake a work that may be substituted for them, and if some parts of it were executed privately, the local knowledge which the natives alone are qualified for collecting could not be dispensed with.

The Japanese, a people who, though faithful disciples of the Chinese, shew less prejudice against opinions not produced in their own minds, by adopting the methods of graduation and projection from the European charts, appear to have acquired peculiar claims to our attention when they apply these valuable instruments to the representation of their own or of neighbouring countries. The large map of Japan, forty-nine inches and a half by thirty-one, compiled in this manner, and reprinted with corrections, in 1744, is a magnificent geographical monument. Mr. Titsingh, formerly ambassador to China, brought several copies of this chart from Nangasaki, and it is probably from this excellent model Mr. Arrowsmith has traced the coasts of Japan in his map of Asia. It is to be regretted that, by inability to read the Japanese or Chinese names in the original, this estimable geographer has been obliged to limit himself to repeating the divisions, and the few details marked by Kämpfer. I have a copy on which Mr. Titsingh has written references to a table of Japanese names he had without doubt compiled, and that should be found attached to some other copy of the same map. It would be vexatious for this important work, as well as the other historical and geographical works death obliged Mr. Titsingh to leave imperfect, to remain in oblivion, without benefiting the public or increasing the author's glory.

Another work also brought to Europe by Mr. Titsingh, and come into my possession since his death, is a description of the countries near Japan, published at Yedo in 1785. This description is in Japanese,* accompanied by five charts, less beautiful indeed than the large map I have mentioned, but yet designed with much care and submitted to graduation. It contains the following subjects.

1st. The general chart of the countries near Japan, representing Kamtschatka, the land of Yezo, the island Tchoka, the coast of Tartary, the peninsula of Corea, the coast of China to Formosa, the islands of Japan and Lieou Khieou, with another groupe of islands to which I shall return immediately.

2d. The particular map of Yezo with the neighbouring part of the continent and the northern point of Japan. This map furnishes curious details of all the southern part of Yezo often visited by and since dependent on the Japanese. The north is least charged with names, and there are visible traces of the attempts made by the Japanese geographers to reconcile their own knowledge with the notions borrowed from Europeans of the island Tchoka, the mouth of the Sakhalian-oula, &c.

3d. The chart of Korea. It is known that the map compiled by P. Régis, which D'Anville has included in his Atlas, is merely founded on the descriptions given by the Chinese and Mandchus to this missionary. Great differences may therefore be expected to be found between the two maps. That of the Japanese, is very detailed and apparently very exact; the distinction of capital and secondary cities, of towns, fortresses, encampments, &c. is carefully marked by appropriate signs, and the distance of the principal cities from the capitals, of provinces is expressed in day's journeys. Unfortunately the names are only written in Chinese, except the capitals, to which the Japanese name is added; so that we do not yet possess the vernacular name, as the Korean pronunciation would express them very differently from the others.

4. The chart of the Islands Lieou-Khieou, Madjikosima, and Thai-wan or Formosa, with those of the south west point of Japan. The number of islands composing these groupes is much more considerable than in our most recent charts, even in that compiled in 1809, from the Journal of the Frederic of Calcutta. The distance between the principal islands and the courses from Japan to the Chinese continent, are marked in Ri or Japanese miles.

5. The chart of a small archipelago not named in our charts, or rather which has not yet been inserted in them. The Japanese, who appear very well acquainted with these islands, call them Bo nin Sina, or Mo nin Sina, uninhabited islands; not that they are now actually destitute of inhabitants, but they were known to be so for a long time, and because those they contain now are colonists come at a known time from the south-

* A translation of this work in Dutch, should, I think, be found among the manuscripts left by Mr. Titsingh, and deserves to be published whole.

east point of Ni-fou. As most geographers do not place any islands in this part, and as those who place them there do it from vague and insufficient accounts, I have considered it useful to collect what the Japanese have communicated relative to them. They bear a character of exactness which renders them worthy of some attention. Some errors of detail may have glided in, but it is impossible that the substance should not be generally true. It is for voyagers who visit these seas to teach us how far the Japanese accounts may be depended on, and, if I dare say so, to verify the discovery made at Paris, of a new groupe of islands in the eastern ocean; not but that navigators and geographers have been long advertised of the existence of these islands, and have had some confused ideas on this subject, even from the time of the first navigations in these latitudes. If, as there is reason to believe, the volcano islands discovered by the ship *San Juan* in 1544, are the same as the Sulphur island of Cook's third voyage, the uninhabited island found by that vessel thirty leagues further north-east, called *Forfana* in Galvaon's account, should have made part of our groupe. The Spanish chart Admiral Anson took on board the *Acapulco* Galleon in 1743 placed here the islands of St. Alexander, Farallon, Todos los Santos, and an unnamed groupe which Mr. Brice has quite recently restored to his charts with a note dictated by a wise reserve, that they are islands whose existence is doubtful. That communicated to Mr. Peyrouse at Monterey added to the island St. Alexander, those of Fortuna, Volcano, St. Augustin, and a groupe entirely corresponding with ours, under the name of *Islas del Arzobispo*. These Archbishop's islands, supposed by Tuckey* to form the northern point of the Marianas, and by Zimmerman † to agree with the *Grampus* of Meares, have experienced various fortune in modern charts. Some French geographers have retained them with their name; Mr. Arrowsmith has suppressed them in his map of Asia, but figured them in his general map, under the form of a small pointed groupe without a name, and in his large map of the world in sheets

has added to them from the voyage of the *Nautilus* in 1801. Disappointment and Moore's islands, which correspond with the S. W. and N. E. extremities of the Bonin islands, and since G. Delisle nearly all geographers have retained the islands St. Roch, St. Thomas, and St. Matthew, which may have made part of the Bonin islands, and should have been seen by Pondrac in 1769, in his voyage from Macao to California in the French ship *Le St. Antoine de Padé* ‡.

These different accounts do not appear sufficiently exact to admit the existence of a groupe of islands in this place as being demonstrated. But I believe a different opinion will be formed when they are found to be completely confirmed by the Japanese. To shew that the description given by them is not at all opposed to what our most modern navigators communicate, I will briefly state the courses of the most celebrated in the Japanese seas. The *Castricom*, after sailing round the island of *Fatsisio*, did not descend southward below Blue island; the *Resolution*, returning from *Kamtshatka* in 1779, ascertained the position of Sulphur island and of another very elevated island about eight leagues north of it, which perhaps agrees with one of the most southern of our groupe. Captain Meares must have passed very near it in 1788; but from the 29th degree of latitude this navigator experienced continual fogs, which were sometimes so thick as to prevent seeing from one end of the ship to the other; yet towards the point corresponding with the Bonin islands he met with land birds, herbs, and other signs generally regarded by seamen as indications of the vicinity of land. Colnett passed to the north of *Fatsisio*. Broughton followed the same course in 1796, and stood close by the coast of Ni-fou, in returning the following year. Admiral Krusenstern sailed to the south, but only at a short distance from *Fatsisio*; his course in 1805 was as southerly as that of the *Resolution* in the longitude of our islands. All these navigators, therefore, have passed too far north or south, to fall in with the Bonin islands. The space left between their courses, in this part, includes seven degrees of latitude, that have not been

* Maritime Geography, Vol. 4. Page 15.

† *Australien in Hinsicht der Erd Menschen und produkt lands*, &c.

‡ Miguel Yencas *No ticia de la California*, P. 4. App. 2.

examined, which is more than sufficient for the Archipelago described by the Japanese.

Kämpfer is the only author who has collected any particulars relating to them, but his statements are so inexact, that it is impossible to derive any advantage from them. About the year 1675, he says, the Japanese accidentally discovered a very large island, one of their barks having been forced there in a storm, from the island Fatsiao, from which they computed it to be three hundred miles distant towards the east. They met with no inhabitants, but found it to be a very pleasant and fruitful country, well supplied with fresh water, and furnished with plenty of plants and trees, particularly the arrack tree, which, however, might give room to conjecture, that the island lay rather to the south of Japan than to the east, these trees growing only in hot countries; they called it Bune Sima, or the island Bune, and because they found no inhabitants upon it, they marked it with the character of an uninhabited island. On the shores they found an incredible number of fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long.*

There are many inaccuracies in this account, as we shall immediately shew;—besides the position of the discovered island being so vaguely indicated, that without additional information it would be impossible to make use of the discovery. This agrees with Capt. Burney's opinion expressed in his large and magnificent work on the history of the Pacific Ocean, where, after having cited the passage from Kämpfer, he adds:—"it would be useless to make any conjecture on the situation of this island, except that the miles are probably Dutch measure, fifteen to a degree. The crabs, from four to six feet long, no doubt were turtle†." What an author so able and so profoundly versed in these subjects considers impos-

sible, would certainly be so for any other person, and I should never have thought of examining this point in geography, if accident had not thrown the original chart I have mentioned into my hands, as well as the description accompanying it. I shall employ both in extending and rectifying Kämpfer's relation.

In the first place, this learned traveller speaks but of one large island, while the Japanese geographer counts eighty-nine, the largest of which does not exceed the size of the island Fatsiao. The relation of the German traveller places the island discovered by the Japanese three hundred miles east of Fatsiao, and appears to connect itself with the fables reported of the gold and silver islands, which common opinion places in this direction. The original description places the Bo nin islands exactly to the south of Fatsiao, at a distance of about eighty leagues, which confirms and justifies one of Kämpfer's conjectures. The name Bunesima is corrupted; it should be written Bonin Sima, or Mo nin Sima, that is uninhabited islands, literally islands destitute of men. To render the description I have extracted and translated from the Japanese more intelligible, I have annexed a sketch of part of the general chart, comprehending, in addition to the new archipelago, the southern coast of Japan and Lieou Khieou to shew the relative situation of these islands. I have not deemed it necessary to correct or add any thing to the original by using our knowledge, but have preferred enabling others to judge of the knowledge of the Japanese. The only change made, is extending the graduation over all the chart which is only marked on the edges in the original. It is seen from this, that the space occupied by all the islands extends from the 25th to the 29th parallel, which appears very unlikely at the first glance, and is opposed to the general calculation of distances, and to the particular chart where the latitudes are marked on the two principal islands. This last chart also presents differences in the configuration and position of the islands. I have deemed it proper to preserve these also, and have placed an extract from the particular chart, which appears to merit most confidence, at the side of the general chart as an illustration.*

* History of Japan, b. i. ch. iv. p. 69.

† A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea and Pacific Ocean, Vol. iii. page 165. This work still scarce in France, as well as several others previously cited and many valuable charts, were communicated to me by M. Walckenaer. The useful information which this learned geographer obligingly furnished has enabled me to determine the degree of knowledge possessed by Europeans of the latitudes where the Bonin islands are situated, with greater precision than would have been possible without his assistance.

* The following approximate calculation fully

It is probable that the first distance, that taken from Fatsisio, is nearly correct, and that the errors of the general chart arose from the geographer not knowing how to reduce and retain his design within the prescribed limits. This circumstance also explains the reason why Capt. Gore and Admiral Krusenstern did not perceive and fall in with the Bonin groupe after leaving Sulphur Island—it is that they did not reach the 25th parallel of south latitude—as I have been obliged to represent it for the sake of conformity with my original. According to Kämpfer, Fatsisio, where state criminals are confined, is the most southern Japanese island on the eastern side. The green colour, which is appropriated to the Japanese possessions, is extended on my chart to some islets situated south-east of Fatsisio, of which Ardo Sima, or the Blue Island, is the chief. From Fatsisio to the first islet marked red, that is belonging to the groupe of uninhabited islands, the distance to the south is estimated at one hundred and eighty Ri, making about eighty leagues. Eight Ri from thence to the second islet, then seven to the third, then three to an island without any particular name, although five Ri in circumference. This island is mountainous, and overgrown with wood. To the south is another woody island, seven Ri in circumference, on whose western side is a stream of fresh water. From thence is a passage into the principal island, called the Northern Island, whose very irregular contour is estimated at fifteen Ri, or seven and a half leagues. In the eastern part is a temple dedicated to the Spirits. On the northern side the coast advances, following a chain of mountains, with a large

reconciles the accounts furnished by the Japanese geographer. Fatsisio, according to Broughton and the Japanese, is in 35° north latitude—distance to the first Bonin island one hundred and eighty Ri, or eighty leagues;—undecided distance to the northern island, and the size of the intermediate islands about twenty-five leagues;—latitude of the northern island according to the Japanese chart, 37° 30'—distance to the southern island twenty Ri, or near ten leagues;—latitude of the southern island according to the same chart 37°. Some islets situated further south are at too small a distance from this for the whole groupe to be supposed to extend 250.30°. The distance between the principal islands is marked on the chart in Ri, of about fifty to a degree, with Arabic figures, and their circumference in Roman numerals. These estimates are taken from the particular Japanese chart.

village on the west side: this habitation has no other name. Towards the middle of the isle, on the northern part, is a village named O-moula. The rest of the country is covered with trees and valuable plants, except a square and level tract, four tiag in extent, on the western point. O-moula is situated in latitude twenty-seven and a half.

From the northern to the southern isle, twenty Ri is reckoned; this is ten Ri in circuit, and is exactly under the twenty-seventh parallel. It is mountainous in almost every part, and covered with very large trees, except toward the south, where there is an open plain. To the south and south-east are two other islands, one two, the other three Ri in circumference, both covered with trees. Besides these, there are a multitude of islands, whose magnitude and relative distance are not noticed; most of them are covered with wood, and many are merely summits of very high rocks. The number of islands called uninhabited, is eighty-nine, large and small. The Japanese description reckons two large, four of a moderate size, and four small. The rest are not particularly designated, merely consisting of shelves and very high rocks, such as our navigators have remarked in all these seas.

According to the same description, in the ten islands of some extent already mentioned, there are a great number of trees and plants, and wherever the country is level, there are houses and inhabitants. In the seventy others (seventy-nine should be stated), the earth is too uneven and rugged, the mountains too steep, and valleys too confined for inhabitation; but there are small arms of the sea well supplied with fish, and the inhabitants of the adjacent islands visit them for collecting their productions; that is, to fish there.

These islands, situated in the twenty-seventh degree, enjoy a mild temperature, which occasions the mountains and valleys to produce all kinds of legumes and grain, wheat, rice, small rice, &c. The wood, called black mortar wood by the Chinese, and Nasaki faze by the Japanese, is found there. Wax is also collected, and the fisheries and hunting are very abundant, and make large returns.

The author of the description details

the different kinds of trees and animals found on these islands. Among the first is the *Klan-nou* or hard tree, which he says is the most precious; another very high tree, whose Japanese name I do not know; the *Areka*, *Boucouyer*, *White Louan*, *Katsiyasi*, *Sandal*, *Camphor*, a large tree with leaves shining, as if varnished, and a number of others. He afterwards describes the principal plants, birds and fishes, which are very abundant there, but which I deem it unnecessary to notice.

The Japanese pretend to have known these islands a long time, under the name of *Siao li youan*,* which was the name of a man who formerly discovered them; but it appears that they have sometimes confounded them with the *Marianne*s, particularly when they state that two hundred years ago *Megaraniyons* (*Mageflan*), an Italian, discovered them at the same time he discovered the new world. They add, that on the Dutch charts they are named *Oul sou to Yei-rand*, that is the great or sterile land, for the Chinese name has both these meanings. Perhaps *Woest Eyland*, that is the desert island, in Dutch. But it is to the third year, *Yun phao*, that is, 1675, as *Kaempfer* states, we must resort for the discovery of these islands, at least for founding the establishments that have peopled them. We may suppose that at this epoch they began to be well acquainted with, and to distinguish them from the other countries situated southward of Japan. It was then that

* I write this name in the Chinese manner, not knowing how the inhabitants pronounce it for want of a Japanese vocabulary.

the names they bear still were given, though that of uninhabited islands has long ceased to be appropriate. The author I have followed relates, that a merchant of the province of *Fitsen*, sailing from the point of *Idsou*, accidentally touched at these islands, and thinking that their products would repay the expense of establishment, returned afterwards with thirty men, and furnished with a patent or seal which guaranteed the possession to him. The only difficulty he experienced in going there from *Idsou* was a very rapid current setting from east to west, which sometimes changes its direction. This current, situated to the north of *Fatsisio*, between that island and the island *Mikouri*, is called *Kourosigawa*, or the black current.

It appears that the colonists who are established in the *Bonin* islands, devote themselves to fishing, the cultivation of the earth, and collection of the medicinal substances and valuable woods that grow there. The Japanese government has not taken possession of them formally, and the limits of the empire are still at *Fatsisio*; yet it is very probable that they would not see the establishment of Europeans there without displeasure. Better informed persons may decide, if the situation of these isles in the vicinity of a nation closed against commerce, may attach some importance to them. I thought that the preceding notice might at least be interesting to geographers. The peopling these islands at so recent a period is in itself an unimportant fact, yet calculated to assist in elucidating the peopling of the *Oceanic* islands, and of the new world.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DÉS.

(Continued from p. 134.)

July 5th.—THERMOMETER at sun-rise 48°; the town of *Dadd* is situated partly upon irregular eminences forming the side of a flat ravine descending rapidly to the river *Tiltit*, and in the bed of the ravine itself. Its situation, construction, and appearance, are altogether unlike any thing which I have ever seen before. The ravine or *tay*, is surrounded by heights con-

sisting of strata of indurated clay and thick beds of gravel. Some of these heights are above three hundred feet in elevation, others are less. They are broken into masses of various shape by the torrents of snow-water which fall down their sides. Some are like large buttresses with pointed tops; and others, though of greater height, are surmounted

by flat spaces. Their sides are full of excavations, to some of which are wooden doors, and others are merely caverns; of these, some serve as houses, but the greater part as granaries or rooms in which the inhabitants deposit their property, when they leave their houses in the town for a warmer situation during the most severe season of the year, when the ravine is nearly choked up with snow, so that *Dabâ* is only to be considered as a summer residence. The houses are of stone, two stories high, white washed on the outside below, surrounded with a band of red and French grey above, and having terraced roofs surrounded with parapet. The tops of the walls are decorated with lines of pieces of different coloured rags tied to strings. The inside is very filthy; the floors of little yards, which lead to them, being covered with bones of sheep and goats, fragments of bones, and locks of wool. From the ground floor, which is raised, a wooden ladder leads to the terrace, which in the *Wazir's* house is divided into an enclosed verandah that serves as a chamber of audience, and into an open space used as a promenade by all the family. The town is divided into three parts, viz. a college, the residence of the *Lama* and his *Gelums*, or monks; a nunnery; and the houses of the *Wazir*, *Dêba*, and the laity in general. Immediately in the centre of a semi-circular sweep, formed by the houses, are temples or mausolea of *Lamas*, with smaller ones attached to them. These are circular at their base, diminish by smaller circles, and terminate in a point covered by plates of copper, like umbrellas, and gilt; in the centre above these, surrounded by horns, and painted of a red colour, stands an irregular building with one door, and surmounted by a square smaller building tiled with brass gilt and decorated with grotesque figures; it is the temple of *Nêrdyan*, or the great spirit. The parapet of this building was adorned with masses of black hair, formed, I believe, of the tails of the *Chouri* cow reversed, plaited and intermixed with pieces of some shining substance, and having on their tops iron tridents.

This morning was dedicated to a visit to the temple, and afterwards to the *Lamas*. A priest, by order of the *Lama*, opened a locked door, on which was a

ring attached to the centre of an iron embossed shield-like plate inlaid with different metals. This led to the porch of the temple, lighted by an opening in the roof to the East. The side walls were painted *al fresco* on a white ground, with a bold sketch of some deity, with large staring eyes, and enveloped in a kind of glory. The doors being thrown open, we entered an apartment of about thirty feet square, lighted only from the door, and from two large silver lamps on attached pedestals of the same metal, about eighteen inches high, placed upon a low japanned stool in the middle of the floor. At the upper end of the temple and immediately fronting the door, was a figure of *Nêrdyan* of copper gilt, in the European sitting position, and about twenty feet high. The hands were lifted up, with the palms gently inclined forwards, as if in the act of benediction.—These, with the feet, were the only parts exposed; the rest of the figure was draped with narrow robes of silk. On his right hand was a smaller figure of *LACHMI*; and on his left, that of a *Lama* crowned with a conical cap and dressed in pontifical robes. These figures, also well executed, were likewise of gilt copper; a flight of small benches descended from the feet of each of the last figures, on each side of the room, as low as the foot of the throne, having a space clear before. On these was arranged, in rows, the greatest assemblage of *Hindu* deities I have yet seen. They were of brass, exhibited great variety of countenance, and much better proportion of parts than I have before witnessed. The whole of the group just mentioned were placed in a recess, bounded by pillars reaching from the roof to the floor, and separated from the body of the temple by a wooden screen about four feet high, furnished with shelves descending in gradation to the floor.—On the upper range were the effigies of deceased *Lamas* carved in wood, with their mothers, and the principal persons of their household; a large gilt pyramid was on one side of this screen, half concealed by a silk veil, and another elevated figure, something like a sceptre, on the other; each on a large gilt stand. Lower down was a gilt chest; and on the floor, in the space fronting the door, was a low table, on which were ranged several rows of

brass, silver, and gilt or golden bowls, containing water for the use of the deity. A small quantity was poured into my hands, part of which I drank, the rest washed with and threw over my head, as I was directed by the officiating priest: we had a carpet spread on the floor in front of the deity, and immediately under a large expanded umbrella. I had given a present on my first entrance, and afterwards added another trifle for the particular use of the priest in attendance, who desired us to come forward, and examine more minutely the figure of the deity, and receive a portion of his sacred vestments, consisting of a stripe of a white silk gauze, which was put round our necks. In returning, we saw masks of leather in imitation of the heads of stags, tigers, bears, and demons, worn at the celebration of some great festival, ranged on shelves; and on wooden frames, piles of sheets of writing within small planks of wood, like the boards of books without backs, lying on open lattice-work tables.

On leaving the temple, we were desired to turn some wooden cylinders supported on iron cylinders, in recesses in a wall, and to go round the building seven times, a ceremony which it seems is prescribed to those who wish to have an audience of the *Lama* after a visit to the temple. Whether this was mentioned merely to enhance the sanctity of the place or the personage, or was really the custom, I know not, but the ceremony was interrupted after one round, and setting the whirling, by a message from a priest, that Amer Singh was wanted elsewhere. He understood the signal, and went to a small door, which when knocked at, was opened by a laughing ugly fellow, who pointed to four coils of shawl wool, for which a bargain was immediately struck.

We were desired to make another turn round the temple, and were afterwards led up two very steep flights of stairs towards the *Lama's* apartments. Over the first door hung a string to which were attached some leaden pipes, in imitation of the iron ones used for smoking. In an open apartment, up a third flight of stairs, surrounded by a veranda, on a small and thin cushion placed upon an old mat, the bishop of the diocese was seated. We each made a present of a rupee, and three for the *Gelums*; the latter he

would not touch, but sent for the steward to take charge of, and ordered that they should say prayers for us three times, after which the money should be divided amongst them. His manners were mild and conciliating. To our interpreter he signified that he did not approve of our design of building a hospice at *Mânasari-var*. We stated, that we should attend to his opinions, even if our money had been in greater plenty than it now was.

At the suggestion of Mr. H. I laid the string of beads which I usually wore round my neck, at his feet. He was struck with the circumstance, rose, beckoned to two *Gelums* to accompany him, and after a short absence, returned with a pot of sour milk, some butter in a bladder, a kind of cheese, and a cake of sweetmeats, which it was signified, was considered so good as to be thought worthy of being presented to the deity. He also brought a string of wooden beads, which he desired me to accept, as a mark of friendship in return for mine, and which I accordingly put on; we departed highly pleased with the manners of the prelate. In the evening we paid a friendly visit to the *Wazir's* son.

July 6th.—Thermometer at sun-rise, 46°; I had caused the Pandit and Amer Singh to enquire for wool, in order to purchase a quantity and forward it to *Niti*, and have this day the mortification to find, that the people dare not sell any until we shall have received permission to buy from *Ghertope*. This is caused by strict injunctions to all the owners of flocks, not to sell any shawl-wool except to the *Cashmirians* or their agents, in consequence of a representation having been made to the government that the *Juadree* merchants had bought some last year, and that the *Cashmirians* would suffer if any of this kind of wool were to pass into other hands.

During the period that the *Undés* was governed by *Rajás* of the *Rajéput* cast of *Sárjehans*, and subsequently that it passed under the dominion of the *Chánete*, the independent *Tatars* of *Laddá* were extremely troublesome to the inhabitants by their frequent inroads, and only ceased their depredations in consequence of this country being given in *Jagir* to the *Deia Lama*. The sacredness of this personage, who is the head of the religion of

the *Tatars*, caused them to desist from their incursions, and probably would have the same influence in the event of any alteration in the current of trade: but to this it is likely that they would make great resistance.

July 7th. — Thermometer 42° ; the *Wazir* made us a visit and staid nearly an hour. I observe, that the priesthood and the immediate officers of government are in easy circumstances, as also are the goatherds, but the rest of the population are plunged in the most abject poverty, and literally clothed in rags.

July 8th. — Thermometer 46° , at noon in a tent 73° . We have heard that an answer is arrived from *Ghertope*. In the evening I went to enquire the determination of the government upon our affairs, and was informed that in the following morning the letter should be read to us.

July 9th. — Rained. — Thermometer at sun-rise, 50° . It being past eleven, and not hearing any intimation of our presence being desired, I proceeded to the Government House, and found the council sitting, assisted by a number of people whom I had not seen before. I addressed myself to the council; and as we had been informed that a letter had arrived from *Ghertope*, I begged to learn the sentiments of the Governor in respect to us, and their final determination upon them. The *Wazir* said, in reply, that the Governor of *Ghertope* had signified to him, that intelligence had been conveyed to him, about three years ago, that some *Europeans* were about to come into the country; and whether we were the persons alluded to or not, he wished to see us, and the goods we had brought, of which he requested an exact inventory to be forwarded to him, and prohibited any sale till he should have inspected them. I told them, that although we had suffered much from delays, yet that, out of respect for the authority of government, we were ready to go to *Ghertope*, or even to *Lassa*, should it be required of us, as we had no other than honest intentions; but as we were ordered to go by the government, it was but reasonable that we should be furnished with carriages. After much altercation, it was agreed that cattle were to be ready in three days; and that as many as could be procured should be purchased, we taking the responsibility of the mea-

sure upon ourselves. In an hour the interpreter came to say that we should have the requisite bullocks, and we are to start in three days from this date.

In the evening we went to see the temple of *Nidrgan* again, and to pay our parting visit to the *Lama*. We found the old man in a small cell just large enough to allow of three people sitting down; with a raised bench of brick, fronted by a railing of wood, with a little door in the centre. Although early, he was retiring to rest or meditation; and considering the wealth of the college, which is reported to be very great, was a real and edifying picture of humility. He wished to know very particularly if we should return by *Dobd*. We answered certainly. He was much pleased with our attention, and putting out his hand to take hold of my friend's white gown, he being a little nearer than me, said, "I pray you let me live in your recollection as white as this cloth." There was something particularly affecting in his manner and utterance, and I could not help bending over his outstretched hand with emotion, as I took leave of him.

I mentioned that there are a college and a nunnery. The *Gelums*, or monks, seem happy, good-humoured set of people, dirty, gray, and in good ease. They carry on a considerable trade in sheep's wool and salt, in exchange for wheat and barley. Of the nature of the institution I could learn little. Of the paraphernalia of the temple, the resemblance with those of the *Romish* church was very striking. The *Gelums* observe celibacy. There is a nunnery, the rules of which are said to be severe. Commerce with man is punished by solitary imprisonment and a heavy fine.

July 10th. — Thermometer 48° ; this evening we purposed to mount a hill, on which formerly was a house belonging to the *Raja*; and there still remains a temple. In our way, passing close to the house of the *Wazir*, we found him, the *Doba*, and several servants, shooting at a mark with bows and arrows. There was novelty in the contrivance of the target. The bull's eye was composed of two parts, the inner one about four inches in diameter, was of wood, convex, and painted black in the middle, with a circle of red on the outside. This was placed in a roll

or cushion of cloth, which it fitted tightly. The arrows were tipped with wooden balls, some of which were solid, and others hollow, with four holes in the end, which caused a whistling sound as the arrow flew through the air. When the arrow missed the target, and struck against the butt, it fell to the ground; if it hit the soft shell of the target, it did not disengage the bull's eye; and no arrow was accounted a shot, but that which dialogued the eye from the target. When struck out, the eye did not fall, but dropped a few inches lower than the circle, where it was held by a string from an upper projecting rod. This is altogether not a bad contrivance, as it prevents disputes. These people pull the bow more in the English manner than in that of the Chinese, their neighbours and masters; but their instruments are very indifferent and they are not formidable archers. They use also the sling, but I had not an opportunity of seeing them exercise with it. Leaving the archers, we ascended to the top of a hill about three hundred feet above the level of the lower town, along a zig-zag road, and through some winding passages excavated with little art in the strata of gravel and indurated clay. The inside of this temple was by no means so rich as that on the other side, and the priest complained of poverty. He said he felt an interest in our welfare, and recommended our departing without delay, as the governing people were not good, and we might, if we stayed long, be caught by severe weather and perish. We thanked the old man for his good advice, and left him more substantial proof of our regard, for which he was very grateful, and placed round our necks small stripes of gauze. During our stay, the *Gelums* began an evening hymn, which was not unmusical; but, in a very small cell sacred to Bhavani, three persons were making a noise not unlike the quick chirping of grasshoppers. There were small statues of the last *Sureshwara Rajá*, his son, daughter, priest, treasurer, and other persons of his court. As it is the custom here for a considerable portion of the property of every person who dies in affluent circumstances to go to the church, and as likenesses are sent to the priests, who pray for the repose of their souls, as in the *Roman Catholic* faith, I apprehend

the series of figures represented the whole of the court; and in this idea my belief was strengthened by observing some females of different age and character on a bench, immediately behind that on which the *Rajá* was seated. The head dress of two of these was very similar to that of abbesses. The *Rajá*, whose resemblance was here preserved, in consequence of the frequent inroads of the *Loddhis*, and of his father being killed by the *Tatars*, was sent by the principal people to request the protection of the *Chinese*, who accorded it, and assisted him against the invaders. But in an earthquake his house was precipitated along with himself and his household into the plain, and the *Chinese* afterwards availed themselves of his death to take this country for their own use, and after a certain period to give it to the *Dela Lama*.

At this last temple there were few musical instruments; but at the great one, we saw some prodigiously large brass and copper trumpets, made of tubes, which shut in and drew out like telescopes, and had small mouth-pieces or pipes which were distinct. There were also drums of great size, set in frames, and beat upon their sides.

There are granaries in the rock on which the small temple is situated, in which they say that there are many thousand maunds of rice for the use of the people generally, in the event of any great exigency; and this is certainly a very prudent precaution, as scarcely any grain is raised in this country, and the inhabitants are dependent for their annual supply of rice and barley on the marches of *Niti* and *Joudr*. Shortly after the period that the *Gorkhas* made an irruption into the territories of the great *Lama*, the *Chinese* government ordered thirty thousand maunds of rice to be taken out of the magazine, which is in fact the property of the public; but how the funds are provided I did not learn.

July 12th.—Thermometer 51°. The *Chouar* bullocks arrived at day-break; and having paid for their hire, as well as for the food of two horsemen, who were to accompany us, into the hands of the interpreter, we struck our tents and took leave of *Dabá*. At four thousand nine hundred and six paces arrive at the summit of hills, said to contain gold. To

the right are clay hills broken down by melting snow into strange looking projections and hollows. Scarcely the slightest appearance of vegetation, and yet a hare was seen upon these heights. At five thousand one hundred and sixteen paces reach a narrow pass, through which we go and descend to a stony plain, then enter a very deep watercourse now dry, of which the banks are perpendicular, of vast height, and formed of beds of gravel. I examined their structure with great attention, in hopes of finding some traces of marine productions, but was disappointed. At seven thousand two hundred and thirty paces came to a plain sloping to the *Satádri* or *Setlej*. It came from the S. W. by W. and ran N. E., receiving here the *Tillil*: breadth eighty yards, depth three feet and a half. The current was so rapid that I could scarcely keep my footing. On the plain were two very beautiful poplar trees, in which were many goldfinches, which regaled me with a song while I sat under the shade of the trees waiting for the party, having reached the river half an hour before they arrived.

The broken ground in the neighbourhood of *Ddód*, and which we did not lose sight of until we quitted the bed of the *Tillil*, was very extraordinary in appearance. The right bank was of great height, and the melting snow had cut the clay, of which it was formed, into channels, leaving intermediate ridges, which from difference of hardness, or being acted upon by the water in different directions, was fashioned into great diversity of figure; in some places representing castles, fortifications, houses, and masses which baffle description.

We have passed three villages to-day, all painted, and of different colours. These are winter residences of the inhabitants of *Ddód* and *Dang*.

Just at the point when we began ascending, the valley narrows suddenly to a channel only just sufficient to give passage to the water. The hills, which are stated to be rich in gold, are granite of mixed colours, the red predominating, with horizontal strata of quartz and small fibrous veins of a white material like agate, descending perpendicularly: where the rock has been exposed to the weather, its surface is broken into small pieces, having

little more cohesion than clay burnt in the sun. This decomposition is effected, I suppose, in consequence of the different materials of which the mass is composed not being intimately united, and water entering the fissures, where it coagulates, and bursts the structure.

The gold here is separated by washing, there being no fuel in the neighbourhood, or rather no wood; for, from the appearance of some of the hills, I apprehend that they hold coal. In the bed of the *Setlej* were many large flowering shrubs, which I take to be a species of the tamarisk. I have found it from three inches high to eight feet, in situations more or less favorable. The yaks and goats were very fond of the foliage. I observed, that the bite of the yak is quicker and nearer the ground than any other species of neat cattle I am acquainted with, a peculiarity which fits them for the short and scanty herbage of an *Alpine* country.

We have descended much to the *Setlej*, notwithstanding the mountains are high, which intervene between this river and *Ddód*, and the heat is great. In the tents the thermometer stood at 96°. Distance come this day seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five paces.

July 13/A.—Thermometer at sunrise 56°, march at 6° 30'. This plain is stony, about half a mile in breadth and length, bounded partly by heights and partly by the *Setlej*. It is full of shallow pits, made by persons who have dug for gold dust, and left heaps of stones by the sides of the excavations. At three hundred paces ascend to another flat, which has likewise been dug. At one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five paces reach a small flat, where there has been cultivation; caves of gold mines in the rock to the left, now deserted. At five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five paces reach a house, near which are two gold mines, with tunnels under the surface.—Heretofore the excavations were perpendicular. The earth is dug out and carried to the brook to be washed.—At six thousand one hundred and eighty-two paces arrive at the ground for encampment near the village of *Damoo*, situate half way up a rock on the right bank of a watercourse, in the direction of which we travelled most part of this day, con-

sisting of a few red houses, and many caves, with two or three temples.

In the evening killed seven hares. There are great numbers of these animals. They are shorter in their bodies, longer in the hind legs, and somewhat smaller than those in England. Their fur is much finer and longer; altogether they are much paler generally. The under part of the neck is fawn colour, sides greyish, belly white, and the thighs are furnished with thicker and longer furs than the rest of the body, and of an ash or lead colour mixed with grey. When disturbed they fly to the mountains, but frequently stop and rise on their hind legs to look at their pursuers. Their flesh is well tasted; and they are very prolific, as in two there were eight young ones. Some cultivated land under the grain called *ad'hi jow*, well irrigated.

July 14th.—Thermometer 52°; leave our ground at 5h 25'. At five thousand seven hundred and eighty paces much saline efflorescence on the ground, sup-

posed to be soda, cracked under the foot like slightly frozen earth. The skeletons of two wild horses were lying in the valley. In various parts of the road we have found many skulls of the male *Haral*, with enormous horns; some have at least been from fifty to sixty pounds weight. We meet again with rhubarb, which he had long lost sight of. At noon thermometer in the tent 75°; on a high hill to the right three wild horses suddenly made their appearance, probably for the purpose of coming to water; after looking at us for some time, they went off at a smart trot. They were too far off to afford a very clear view, but seem to be about thirteen hands high, a bay colour ran along the upper part of the neck, and the back and sides were of a fawn or azure colour. Their heads appeared thick and short, but well carried; their bodies round, short; general shape compact, clean, and tail thinly furnished with hair.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF NOOR JEHAN.

[From Stewart's History of Bengal.]

ABOUT twenty years before this period, [A.D. 1606] Chaja Alass, a native of the western Tartary, left that country to push his fortune in Hindoostan. He was descended of an ancient and noble family, fallen into decay by various revolutions of fortune. He, however, had received a good education, which was all his parents could bestow. Falling in love with a young woman as poor as himself, he married her; but he found it difficult to provide for her the very necessities of life. Reduced to the last extremity, he turned his thoughts upon India, the usual resource of the needy Tartars of the north. He left privately, friends who either would not, or could not assist him, and turned his face to a foreign country. His all consisted of one sorry horse, and a very small sum of money, which had proceeded from the sale of his other effects. Placing his wife upon the horse, he walked by her side. She happened to be with child, and could ill endure the fatigue of so great a journey.

Their scanty pittance of money was soon expended: they had even subsisted for some days upon charity, when they arrived on the skirts of the Great Solitudes which separate Tartary from the dominions of the family of Timour, in India. No house was there to cover them from the inclemency of the weather; no hand to relieve their wants. To return, was certain misery; to proceed, apparent destruction.

They had fasted three days: to complete their misfortunes, the wife of Alass was taken in labour. She began to reproach her husband for leaving his native country at an unfortunate hour; for exchanging a quiet, though poor life, for the ideal prospect of wealth in a distant country. In this distressed situation she brought forth a daughter. They remained in the place for some hours, with a vain hope that travellers might pass that way. They were disappointed: human feet seldom tread these deserts. The sun declined space: they feared the

approach of night; the place was the haunt of wild beasts; and should they escape their hunger, they must fall by their own. Chaja Alass, in this extremity, having placed his wife on the horse, found himself so much exhausted that he could scarcely move. To carry the child was impossible; the mother could not even hold herself fast on the horse. A long contest began between humanity and necessity: the latter prevailed, and they agreed to expose the child on the highway. The infant, covered with leaves, was placed under a tree; and the disconsolate parents proceeded in tears.

When they had advanced about a mile from the place, and the eyes of the mother could no longer distinguish the solitary tree under which she had left her daughter, she gave way to grief; and throwing herself from the horse on the ground, exclaimed, "My child! my child!" She endeavoured to raise herself; but she had no strength to return. Alass was pierced to the heart. He prevailed upon his wife to sit down: he promised to bring her the infant. He arrived at the place. No sooner had his eyes reached the child, than he was almost struck dead with horror. A black snake, it is said, was coiled around it; and Alass believed he beheld him extending his fatal jaws to devour the infant. The father rushed forward; the serpent, alarmed at his vociferation, retired into the hollow tree. He took up his daughter unhurt, and returned to the mother. He gave her child into her arms; and, as he was informing her of the wonderful escape of the infant, some travellers appeared, and soon relieved them of all their wants. They proceeded gradually, and came to Lahore.

The emperor Akbar, at the arrival of Alass,* kept his court at Lahore. Asuf Khan, one of that monarch's principal omrahs, attended then the presence. He was a distant relation to Alass, and he received him with attention and friendship. To employ him, he made him his own secretary. Alass soon recommended himself to Asuf in that station; and, by some accident, his diligence and ability

attracted the notice of the Emperor, who raised him to the command of a thousand horse. He became, in process of time, master of the household; and his genius being still greater than even his good fortune, he raised himself to the office and title of *Actimád-ul-Dowla*, or high-treasurer of the empire. Thus he, who had almost perished through mere want in the desert, became, in the space of a few years, the first subject in India.

The daughter, who had been born to Alass in the desert, received, soon after his arrival at Lahore, the name of *Mher-ul-Nissa*, or the sun of women. She had some right to the appellation; for in beauty she excelled all the ladies of the East. She was educated with the utmost care and attention. In music, in dancing, in poetry, in painting, she had no equal among her sex. Her disposition was volatile, her wit lively and satirical, her spirit lofty and uncontrolled. Selim, the prince-royal, visited one day her father. When the public entertainment was over, when all, except the principal guests, were withdrawn, and wine was brought on the table, the ladies, according to custom, were introduced in their veils. The ambition of *Mher-ul-Nissa* aspired to a conquest of the prince. She sung—he was in raptures; she danced—he could hardly be restrained, by the rules of decency, to his place. Her stature, her shape, her gait, had raised his ideas of her beauty to the highest pitch. When his eyes seemed to devour her, she, as by accident, dropt her veil; and shone upon him, at once, with all her charms. The confusion, which she could well feign, on the occasion, heightened the beauty of her face. Her timid eye by stealth fell upon the prince, and kindled all his soul into love. He was silent for the remaining part of the evening. She endeavoured to confirm, by her wit, the conquest which the charms of her person had made.

Selim, distracted with his passion, knew not what course to take. *Mher-ul-Nissa* had been betrothed, by her father, to *Aly Cooly Shere Afgun*, a Turkomanian nobleman of great renown. Selim applied to his father Akbar, who sternly refused to commit a piece of injustice,

* In the *Tarikh Khafy Khan*, he is called *Ghyas Beg*.

though in favour of the heir of his throne. The prince retired abashed; and Mher-ul-Nissa became the wife of Shere Afgan. The latter, however, suffered in his prospects of life, for not having made a voluntary resignation of the lady to the enamoured prince. Though Selim durst make no open attack upon his fortunate rival during the life of Akbar, men in office worshipped the rising sun, and threw accumulated disgrace on Shere Afgan. He became disgusted, and left the court of Agra. He retired into the province of Bengal, and obtained, from the Subahdar of that country, the superintendency of the district of Burdwan.

The passion for Mher-ul-Nissa, which Selim had repressed from a respect and fear of his father, returned with redoubled violence when he himself mounted the throne of India. He was now absolute; no subject could thwart his will and pleasure. He recalled Shere Afgan from his retreat. He was afraid, however, to go so much against the current of the public opinion, as to deprive that amyr of his wife. Shere was inflexible: no man of honor in India can part with his spouse, and retain his life. His incredible strength and bravery had rendered Shere extremely popular. He was naturally high-spirited and proud; and it was not to be expected that he would yield to indignity and public shame. His family, and his former reputation, were high. Born of noble parents in Turkomania, he had spent his youth in Persia; and had served, with uncommon renown, Shaw Ismael the third of the Safviye line. His original name was Asta Jillo, but having killed a lion, he was dignified with the title of Shere Afgan, or the Overthrower of the Lion. Under the latter name he became famous in India. In the wars of Akbar, he had served with great reputation. He had distinguished himself in a particular manner under Khan Khanan, at the taking of Sind, by exhibiting prodigies of personal strength and valour. Preferments had been heaped upon him; and he was highly esteemed at court during the life of Akbar, who loved in others that daring intrepidity for which he himself was renowned.

Jehangire kept his court at Delhi, when he called Shere Afgan to the presence. He received him graciously, and confer-

red new honors upon him. Shere Afgan, naturally open and generous, suspected not the Emperor's intentions. Time, he thought, had erased the memory of Mher-ul-Nissa from Jehangire's mind. He was deceived: the monarch was resolved to remove his rival; but the means he used were at once ungenerous and disgraceful. He appointed a day for hunting; and ordered the haunt of an enormous tiger to be explored. News was soon brought, that a tiger of an extraordinary size was discovered in the forest of Nidarbari. This savage, it was said, had carried off many of the largest oxen from the neighbouring villages. The Emperor directed thither his march, attended by Shere Afgan, and all his principal officers, with their train of dependants. Having, according to the custom of the Moghul Tartars, surrounded the ground for many miles; they began to move toward the centre, on all sides. The tiger was roused: his roaring was heard in all quarters; and the Emperor hastened to the place.

The nobility being assembled, Jehangire called aloud, "Who among you will advance singly, and attack this tiger?" They looked on one another in silence. then all turned their eyes on Shere Afgan. He seemed not to understand their meaning. At length three omrahs started forth from the circle, and, sacrificing fear to shame, fell at the Emperor's feet, and begged permission to try singly their strength against the formidable animal. The pride of Shere Afgan arose. He had imagined that none durst attempt a deed so dangerous. He hoped that after the refusal of the nobles, the honor of the enterprise would devolve in course on his hands. But three had offered themselves for the combat; and they were bound in honor to insist on their prior right. Afraid of losing his former renown, Shere Afgan began thus in the presence: "To attack an animal with weapons is both unmanly and unfair. God has given to man limbs and claws, as well as to tigers: he has added reason to the former, to conduct his strength." The other omrahs objected in vain, "That all men were inferior to the tiger in strength, and that he could be overcome only with steel." "I will convince you of your mistake," Shere Afgan

replied ; and, throwing down his sword and shield, prepared to advance unarmed.

Though the Emperor was, in secret, pleased with a proposal full of danger to Shere, he made a shew of dissuading him from the enterprise. Shere was determined. The monarch, with feigned reluctance, yielded. Men knew not whether they ought most to admire the courage of the man, or to exclaim against the folly of the deed. Astonishment was painted in every face: every tongue was silent. Writers give a particular but incredible detail of the battle between Shere Afgan and the tiger. This much is certain, that, after a long and obstinate struggle, the astonishing warrior prevailed, and, though mangled with wounds himself, laid at last the savage dead at his feet. The thousands who were eye-witnesses of the action were even almost afraid to vouch for the truth of the exploit, with their concurring testimony. The fame of Shere was increased, and the designs of the Emperor failed. But the determined cruelty of the latter stopt not here ; other means of death were contrived against the unfortunate Shere.

He had scarcely recovered from his wounds, when he came to pay his respects at court. He was caressed by the Emperor ; and he suspected no guile. A snare however was prepared for him. Jehangire had meanly condescended to give private orders to the rider of one of his largest elephants, to way-lay his rival, in one of the narrow streets, when he next should return to court, and there to tread him to death. As accidents of that kind sometimes happen, from the rage of those animals in the rutting season, the thing might have passed without suspicion. Shere was carried in his palanky. He saw the elephant in his way. He gave orders to the bearers to return back: the elephant came forward: they threw the palanky, with their master, in the street, and fled to save their lives. Shere saw his danger. He had just time to rise. He drew a short sword, which always hung by his side: with this weapon he struck the elephant across the root of the trunk, which he cut off with one blow. The animal roared, turned from him, fell down and expired. The Emperor was looking out at a window: he retired with amazement and shame.

Shere continued his way to the palace. Without any suspicion of treachery, he related the particulars to Jehangire. The latter disguised his sentiments, but relinquished not his designs. He praised the strength and valour of Shere, who retired satisfied, and unsuspecting, from the presence.

Whether the Emperor endeavoured to conquer his passion for Mher-ul-Nissa, or felt remorse from his own behaviour, is uncertain ; but, for the space of six months, no further attempts were made against the life of Shere, who now retired to Bengal. The former designs of Jehangire were no secret: they were the subject of common conversation. Little to the advantage of the character of a great prince. Absolute monarchs, however, are never without men who flatter their worst passions, and administer to their most pernicious pleasures. Cuttab, subahdar of Bengal, was one of these convenient sycophants. To ingratiate himself with the Emperor, though perhaps not by his express commands, he hired forty ruffians to attack and murder Shere, when an opportunity should offer. Shere was apprized of the intentions of Cuttab. He continued within doors ; but such was his confidence in his own strength and valour, that at night he would not permit his servants to remain in his house. They, according to custom, retired each to his own home. An old porter only remained, of the men-servants, under the same roof with Shere. The assassins were no strangers to a circumstance common in India. They made their observations upon the house: they found that there was a room on the right hand within the principal door, which Shere used as a writing chamber. This room communicated, by a narrow passage, with the sleeping apartments. When it was dark, they took advantage of the old porter's absence, and conveyed themselves, without discovery, into the house.

The principal door being bolted at the usual hour, Shere and his family went to bed. Some of the assassins, when they thought he was fallen asleep, stole silently into his apartment. They prepared to plunge their daggers into his body, when one of them, who was an old man,

being touched with remorse, cried out with a loud voice, "Hold! have we not the Emperor's orders? Let us behave like men. Shall forty fall upon one; and that one asleep?" "Boldly spoken!" said Shere, starting that instant from his bed. Seizing his sword, he placed himself in a corner of the room; there he was attacked by the assassins. In a few minutes, many of the villains lay, weltering in their blood, at his feet. Scarce one half escaped without a wound. The old man, who had given warning, did not attempt to fly. Shere took him by the hand, praised and thanked him for his behaviour, and, having inquired about those who hired the assassins, dismissed him, with handsome presents, to relate the particulars abroad.

The fame of this gallant exploit resounded through the whole empire. Shere could not stir abroad for the mob, who pressed around him. He, however, thought proper to retire from the capital of Bengal, to his old residence at Burdwan. He hoped to live there in obscurity and safety, with his beloved Mher-ul-Nissa. He was deceived: the Subahdar of Bengal had received his government for the purpose of removing the unfortunate Shere; and he was not ungrateful. After deliberating with himself about the means, he at last fell upon an effectual expedient. Settling the affairs of his government at Rajmahal, which was at that time the capital of Bengal, he resolved, with a great retinue, to make the tour of the dependent provinces. In this route, he came to Burdwan. He made no secret to his principal officers, that he had the Emperor's orders for dispatching Shere. That devoted amyr, hearing that the Subahdar was entering the town in which he resided, mounted his horse, and, with two servants only, went to pay his respects. The Subahdar received Shere with affected politeness. They rode, for some time, side by side; and their conversation turned upon indifferent affairs. The Subahdar suddenly stopped: he ordered his elephant of state to be brought; which he mounted, under a pretence of appearing with becoming pomp in the city of Burdwan. Shere stood still, when the Subahdar was ascending; and one of the pikemen, pretending that Shere was in the way, struck his horse, and began

to drive him before him. Shere was enraged at the affront: he knew that the pikeman durst not have used the freedom without his master's orders: he saw plainly that there was a design laid against his life. Turning therefore round upon the pikeman, he threatened him with instant death. The man fell on the ground, and begged for mercy. Swords were drawn, Shere had no time to lose: he spurred his horse up to the elephant, on which the Subahdar was mounted, and having broken down the ambulatory or castle, cut him in two; and thus the unfortunate Cottub became the victim of his own zeal to please the Emperor. Shere did not rest here: he turned his sword on the other officers. The first that fell by his hands was Abu Khan, a native of Cashmere, who was an amyr of five thousand horse. Four other nobles shared the same fate: a death attended every blow from the hand of Shere. The remaining chiefs were at once astonished and frightened: they fled to a distance, and formed a circle around him. Some began to gail him with arrows; others to fire with their musquers. His horse, at length, being shot with a ball in the forehead, fell under him. The unfortunate Shere, reduced to the last extremity, began to upbraid them with cowardice. He invited them severally to single combat; but he begged in vain. He had already received some wounds: he plainly saw his approaching fate. Turning his face toward Mecca, he took up some dust with his hand; and, for want of water, threw it, by way of ablution, upon his head. He then stood up, seemingly unconcerned. Six balls entered his body, in different places, before he fell. His enemies had scarcely courage to come near, till they saw him in the last agonies of death. They praised his valour to the skies; but, in adding to his reputation, they took away from their own.

The officer, who succeeded the deceased Subahdar in the command of the troops, hastened to the house of Shere. He was afraid that Mher-ul-Nissa, in the first paroxysms of grief, might make away with herself. That lady, however, bore her misfortune with more fortitude and resignation. She was unwilling to adopt the manners of her country, upon such

tragical occasions; she even pretended, in vindication of her apparent insensibility, to follow the injunctions of her deceased lord. She alleged that Shere, foreseeing his own fall by Jehangire, had conjured her to yield to the desires of that monarch without hesitation. The reasons which she said he gave were as feeble as the fact itself was improbable—he was afraid that his own exploits would sink into oblivion, without they were connected with the remarkable event of giving an empress to India.

When intelligence of the death of Cat-tub Addeen Khan reached the Emperor, he was much afflicted, as he had ever found him a faithful and devoted servant; and it is said, that, on this occasion, Jehangire made a vow he would never

see the lady who had been, though unconsciously, the cause of his favourite's death: but the beauty and attractions of that accomplished female made him change his resolution, and, for many years, she, conjointly with him, ruled the empire of India. A circumstance so uncommon in an Asiatic government is thus recorded on the coin of that period:

بحکم شاد جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
بنام نور جهان بادشہ بیگم زر

By order of the Emperor Jehangire, gold acquired a hundred times additional value by the name of the Empress Noor Jehan (*Light of the World*).

Khauf Khan's History.

OF THE WORSHIP IN THE TEMPLES.

(From Ward's View of the Hindus.)

THE daily ceremonies in the temples erected in honor of Siva are as follow:—In the morning the officiating brahman, after bathing, enters the temple* and bows to Siva. He then anoints the image with clarified butter or boiled oil;† after which he bathes the image with water which has not been defiled by the touch of a soodra, nor of a brahman who has not performed his ablutions, by pouring water on it, and afterwards wipes it with a napkin. He next grinds some white powder in water, and, dipping the ends of his three fore-fingers in it, draws them across the linga, marking it as the worshippers of Siva mark their foreheads. He next sits down before the image, and, shutting his eyes, meditates on the work he is commencing; then places rice and doorva grass on the linga; next a flower on his own head, and then on the top of the linga; then another flower on the linga; then others, one by one, repeating incantations. He then places white powder, flowers, vilwa leaves, incense, meat-offerings, and a lamp before the image; also

some rice and a plantain: he next repeats the name of Siva, with some forms of praise; and at last prostrates himself before the image. These ceremonies, in the hands of a secular person, are concluded in a few minutes; a person who has sufficient leisure spends an hour in them. In the evening the officiating brahman goes again to the temple, and after washing his feet, &c. prostrates himself before the door; then opening the door,‡ he places in the temple a lamp, and, as an evening oblation, presents to the image a little milk, some sweetmeats, fruits, &c. when, falling at the feet of the image, he locks the door, and comes away.

At the temple of Siva, on the 14th of the increase of the moon in Phalgun, in the night, a festival in honor of Siva is kept: the image is bathed four times, and four separate services are performed during the night. Before the temple, the worshippers dance, sing, and reel all night, amidst the horrid din of their music. The occasion of this festival is thus

* Putting off his shoes at the bottom of the steps.

† The Greeks used to smear the statues of their gods with ointments, and adorn them with garlands.

‡ It is reported of some Hindu saints, that when they went to the temple to awake the god, while repeating the words of the sastra used on these occasions, the doors always flew open of themselves; reminding us of the European superstition, that the temple of Cybele was opened not by hands, but by prayers.

related in the Bhavishwa-poorana:—A bird-catcher, detained in a forest in a dark night, climbed a vilwa tree under which was an image of the linga. By shaking the boughs of the tree, the leaves and drops of dew fell upon the image; with which Siva was so much pleased, that he declared, the worship of the linga on that night should be received as an act of unbounded merit.

The worship at the temples in honor of the different forms of Vishnu, is nearly the same as that at the temples of the linga. Very early in the morning the officiating brahman, after putting on clean apparel, and touching the purifying water of the Ganges, comes to the temple to awake the god. He first blows a shell and rings a bell; then presents water and a towel, and mutters certain prayers, inviting the god to awake, &c. The offerings made to the forms of Vishnu are much greater in quantity than those presented to Siva. About noon, fruits, roots, soaked peas, sweetmeats, &c. are presented to the image; and after this, that which answers to the English idea of dinner, consisting of boiled rice, fried herbs, spices, &c. Vishnu neither eats

flesh, fish, nor fowl. After dinner, betel nut, &c. in leaves of the betle vine, are given to be chewed. The god is then left to sleep, and the temple is shut up. While he sleeps the brahmans eat the offerings. In the evening, curds, butter, sweetmeats, fruits, &c. are presented, and at this hour people come to the temple to look at the god and make their obeisance. After the setting of the sun, a lamp is brought into the temple, and a small quantity of milk, sweetmeats, &c. are offered. The priests wave a lamp of five lights before the image, ring a small bell, present water to wash the mouth, face, and feet, and a towel. § After the offerings have continued before the god about ten minutes, they are withdrawn, as well as the lamp, and the god is shut up in the dark all night.

§ When I inquired into the meaning of these ceremonies, I was informed, that they were in imitation of the service paid to Krishna when he used to return from tending the cattle—water to wash himself, a towel, lights to examine where the thorns had entered his feet or any other parts of the body, a bell to testify their joy that he was arrived in safety, and some food to refresh him after the fatigues of the day in following the herds.

LETTER

FROM THE LATE

BISHOP OF LANDAFF TO DR. BUCHANAN.

"We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from the works of the late Bishop of Landaff; it is a letter addressed by the right rev. prelate to Dr. Buchanan, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the Dr's. memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India.

The enlightened spirit which the letter breathes is truly worthy the character of a Christian Bishop, and cannot we think be too widely disseminated among all classes connected with our Eastern Empire.

"In March 1806, the following advertisement appeared in the newspapers:—

"*Pembroke Lodge.*—The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-president of the College

of Fort William, in Bengal, having proposed a prize of £500 to all graduates, who on the first day of March, 1807, shall be Bachelors of Law or Physic, Inceptors, or Masters of Arts, or persons of superior degrees in the University of Cambridge, for the best work in English Prose, embracing the following subjects:—

"1. The probable design of the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominions.

"2. The duty, the means, and the consequences of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

"3. A brief historic view of the progress of the Gospel in different nations since its first publication, illustrated by maps, showing its luminous tract through-

out the world, with chronological notice of its duration in particular places; the regions of Mahomedanism to be marked with red, and those of Paganism with a dark colour. The candidates are requested to send their compositions to the Vice-Chancellor under a sealed cover, on or before the 1st day of March 1807, and to distinguish them by any motto they please, sending, at the same time, their names sealed up, under another cover, with the same motto inscribed upon it.

"Mr. Buchanan had sent me, in 1805, his interesting memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India; and on reading the above advertisement I transmitted to him the following letter:—

"Colgarth-park, 15th May, 1806.—
Rev. Sir,—Some weeks ago, I received from the author your Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India, for which obliging attention I now return you my best thanks. I hesitated for some time, whether I ought to interrupt your speculations with my acknowledgments for so valuable a present; but on being informed of the noble premium by which you propose to exercise the talents of graduates in the University of Cambridge, I determined to express to you my admiration of your disinterestedness and zeal in the cause of Christianity.

"Twenty years and more have now elapsed, since, in my sermon before the House of Lords, I hinted to the then government the propriety of paying regard to the propagation of Christianity in India; and I have since then, as fit occasions offered, privately, but unsuccessfully, pressed the matter on the consideration of those in power. If my voice or opinion can in future be of any weight with the King's ministers, I shall be most ready to exert myself in forwarding any prudent measure for promoting a liberal ecclesiastical establishment in British India. It is not without consideration that I say a *liberal* establishment, because I heartily wish that every Christian should be at liberty to worship God according to his conscience, and be assisted therein by a teacher of his own persuasion, at the public expense.

"God, in his Providence, hath so or-

dered things, that America, which three hundred years ago was wholly peopled by Pagans, has now many millions of Christians in it; and will not probably, three hundred years hence, have a single Pagan in it, but be inhabited by more Christians, and by more enlightened Christians, than now exist in Europe.

"Africa is not worse fitted for the reception of Christianity than America was when it was first visited by Europeans; and Asia is much better fitted for it, inasmuch as Asia enjoys a considerable degree of civilization, and some degree of it is necessary to the successful introduction of Christianity. The commerce and colonization of Christian States have civilized America, and they will in time civilize and Christianize the whole earth.

"Whether it be a Christian duty to attempt, by *lenient* methods, to propagate the Christian religion among Pagans and Mahometans can be doubted I think by few; but whether any attempt will be attended with much success till Christianity is purified from its corruptions, and the lives of Christians are rendered correspondent to their Christian profession, may be doubted by many; but there certainly never was a more promising opportunity for trying the experiment of subverting Paganism in British India than what has for some years been offered to the Government of Great Britain.

"The morality of our holy religion is so salutary to civil society; its promise of a future state so consolatory to individuals; its precepts are so suited to the deductions of the most enlightened reason, that it must finally prevail throughout the world. Some have thought that Christianity is losing ground in Christendom; I am of a different opinion. Some ascetic doctrines of Christianity derived from Rome and Geneva are losing ground; some unchristian practices springing from bigotry, intolerance, self-sufficiency of opinion, and uncharitableness of judgment, are losing ground; but a belief in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world, as the author of eternal life to all who obey his gospel, is more and more confirmed every day in the minds of men of eminence and condition, not only in this but in every other Christian country. From this praise, I am not disposed to exclude even

France itself, notwithstanding the temporary apostasy of its philosophers from every degree of religious faith. I cannot but hope well of that country, when I see its national institute proposing for public discussion the following subject:—"What has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther on the political situation of the different states of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?" especially when I see the subject treated by Mr. Villers in a manner which would have conferred honour on the most liberal Protestant in the freest state of Europe. It cannot be denied that the morals of Christians in general fall far short of the standard of Christian perfection, and that they have always done so, scarcely excepting the latter half of the first century; but notwithstanding this concession, it is a certain fact, that the Christian religion has ever operated to the production of piety, benevolence, self-government, and a love of virtue amongst individuals in every place where it has been established, and it will every where operate more powerfully as it is received with a more firm assurance of its truth, as it is better understood; for when it is properly understood, it will be freed from the pollutions of superstition and fanaticism amongst the hearers, and from ambition, domination, and secularity amongst the teachers.

"Your publication has given us in England a great insight into the state of Christianity in India, as well as into the general state of learning amongst you; and it has excited in me the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the College of Fort William. It is an institution which would have done honour to the wisdom of Solon and Lycurgus. I have no personal knowledge of the Marquis Wellesley, but I shall think of him and his coadjutors in this undertaking with the highest respect and admiration as long as I live.

"Our empire in India, said Mr. Hastings, has been acquired by the sword, and must be maintained by the sword. I cannot agree with him in this sentiment. Most empires have been acquired by violence, but they are best established by moderation and justice. There was a

time when we showed ourselves to the inhabitants of India in the character of tyrants and robbers; that time, I trust, is gone for ever. The wisdom of British policy, the equity of its jurisprudence, the impartiality of its laws, the humanity of its penal code, and, above all, the incorrupt administration of public justice, will, when they are well understood, make the Indians our willing subjects, and induce them to adopt a religion attended with such consequences to the dearest interests of human kind. They will rejoice in having exchanged the tyranny of Pagan superstition, and the despotism of their native princes, for the mild mandates of Christianity and the stable authority of equitable laws. The difference between such different states of civil society, as to the production of human happiness, is infinite; and the attainment of happiness is the ultimate aim of all individuals in all nations. I am, &c.

"B. LANDAFF."

*Letter to the Duke of Grafton, Dec.
10, 1807.*

"MY DEAR LORD DUKE,—I have no personal knowledge of Dr. Buchanan, but I cannot help admiring his zeal in the promotion of learning in India. For two or three years successively I had an opportunity of perusing the account of the Collegium Bengalese, established at Fort William, under the auspices of the Marquis Wellesley; and I rejoiced very much at the prospect of the Christian religion, and of general science, being diffused throughout India, by the instrumentality of the youths who should in future be educated in that seminary. The Pagans of India, I thought, would in future story speak of Great Britain as the Egyptians spoke of Chaldaea, as Greece spoke of Egypt, as Rome spoke of Greece—as the parent of science and civilization.

"I know nothing of the reasons which have induced either the government of the country, or the directors of the East-India Company, to ruin this college in its infancy: I suspect, indeed, that they are founded either on commercial avarice, which would not afford the expense of its establishment, or in religious indifference,

which esteems Paganism as useful in the world as Christianity; or in irrational apprehension, lest science and Christianity should render the natives less loyal subjects than they are found to be under the influence of ignorance and superstition.

If these, or reasons such as these, have occasioned the extinction of so noble an establishment, I may say that I do not admire the capacity of those who have been influenced by them. I am, &c.

“ R. LANDAFF.”

CUSTOMS

OF THE

INHABITANTS OF CELEBES.

THEIR great feasts were their harvest feasts; they bring a large tree full of branches with the leaves stripped off into the middle of the town, and there stick it into the ground with the end of the branches cut off; they then procure limbs from the cocoa-nut, or sago tree, and splitting them, tie one end of a limb on one bough, and the other end on another, so that the leaves of the cocoa-nut may hang down. In this manner they garnish the whole tree; they then boil rice, which they put into leaflets of the cocoa-nut tree, and tie one of these baskets to each leaf. In the afternoon, when the tree is thus decorated, every person in the town provides a good dish of rice and fish, or fowls, &c. for the feast. About sunset the Malays begin to assemble and dance round the tree. The old people form the first or outer circle, while the men of war and their wives are in an inner circle, and again inclosed by them all the young men and girls. In this manner they dance till about twelve o'clock, when they take their suppers on the ground where they had danced, the place being illuminated by a large fire, and if it is not windy, also by copper or brass lamps. After supper they return to dancing for a short time, and soon after all hands fall

to stripping the tree of the rice, and when the scramble is over, which is the principal part of the diversion, the feast is finished.

When the Rajah is ill, or going a journey, he sends to the priest for a bill of health. This is drawn on a paper about eight inches square, for which he (the conjuror!) receives a handsome present. It is not granted for a longer time than six months, and when presented to the Rajah is closed up, and not opened until the time is expired.

It is a general rule with these islanders, after a chief has been dead one month, and his widow is about to leave the house erected near the grave, to assassinate a young woman or girl, that is to kill her in a most barbarous manner. Two young chiefs begin the business by plunging their spears into the victim; and their example is immediately followed up by a number of other chiefs, who, accompanying their vehemence with the war shout, cover the body with wounds. They at length cut off her head in honor of the Rajah, and present it to his successor. The victim meets her fate with firmness, it being accounted an honor to die on account of the Rajah.

LIBRARY OF THE MYSORE RAJAS.

(From Wilks' *South of India*.)

RAJA CHIK DEO RAJ (of Mysore) who died in 1704, had directed an extensive collection to be made of historical materials, including all inscriptions then extant within his dominions, which were added to a library already reported to be voluminous.

The Sultaan (Tippoo), in removing the Raja's family from the palace, had intended to destroy the building altogether, and gave orders for that purpose which were afterwards changed. It was reported to him that several large apartments were full of books, chiefly of palm leaf and

Coduttum, and he was asked how they were to be disposed of? "Transfer them," said he, to the royal stables as fuel to boil the cooltee (grain on which horses are fed)," and this was accordingly done. A small miscellaneous collection was preserved from this destruction, by the pious artifice of a brahman, who begged the apartment might be respected as containing the *penates* of the family. This room was opened in the confusion of 4th May 1799, and a large portion of the contents fell into the hands of a British officer.

A Cudduttum, or Corrutum, or currut, is a long slip of cotton cloth, from eight inches to a foot wide, and from twelve to eighteen feet long, skilfully covered on each side with a compost of paste and powdered charcoal. When perfectly dry it is neatly folded up, without cutting, in leaves of equal dimensions; to the two end folds are affixed ornamented plates of wood, painted and varnished, resembling the sides of a book, and the whole is put into a case of silk or cotton, or tied with a tape or ribbon. Those in use with the lower classes are destitute of these orna-

ments, and are tied up by a common string: the book of course opens at either side, and if unfolded and drawn out, is still a long slip of the original length of the cloth. The writing is similar to that on a slate and may be in like manner rubbed out and renewed. It is performed by a pencil of the balapum or lapis ollaris; and this mode of writing was not only in ancient use for records and public documents, but is still invariably employed in Mysore by merchants and shopkeepers. I have even seen a bond, regularly witnessed, entered on the cudduttum of a merchant, produced and received in evidence. The word has been erroneously translated palm leaves. The Sultans prohibited its use in recording the public accounts: but although liable to be expunged and affording facility to fraudulent entries, it is a much more durable material and record than the best writing on the best paper, or any other substances used in India, copper and stone alone excepted. It is probable that this is the linen or cotton cloth described by Arrian from Nearcus on which the Indians wrote.

ACCOUNT OF THE PHYSICIAN BITHAR.

(From the Arabic.)

THE celebrated philosopher and physician Abdalla Ibn Ahmad Dhya ud Din, surnamed Ibn Al Bithar, was born at Malaga in Spain. His knowledge of medicine was such that this noble art appeared as it were embodied in him. Such indeed was the perfection of his skill, that he not only was ready with the true names of every vegetable, and their places of growth, and had made a thorough examination of their qualities and powers, but even, according to the testimony of Abi Saïba his disciple, could promptly answer with the text of Dioscorides and Galen, the names of the plants required, and even instantly mention the page of the manuscript. His judgment was always considered so worthy of confidence that all who consulted him followed his advice, as the saying of an oracle. After the example of Pliny and other philosophers, he rambled through all Greece, the Eastern and the Western countries, to perfect himself in the knowledge of plants, consulting at every op-

portunity the most celebrated men for their skill. He was, without doubt, a man of incomparable strength and penetration of mind. In Egypt he was unanimously elected the head physician: he was afterwards received by Malik Alkamel the King of Damascus with the highest marks of respect, and promoted to the dignity of the Vizirat. At Damascus he died in the year of the Hejira 646, of Christ 1246, having given to the world many illustrious specimens of his talents; among them a work on the wonderful virtues of created things, and the use of medical remedies, and also on simple medicines, than which a more useful work never appeared.

The oath by which the ancient Greek physicians bound themselves to integrity, is very well known. The resolutions of Bithar as expressed in the prologue to his work dedicated to Malek Alsaleb, bears an air of honesty which controversial and other writers would do very well to put into practice.

THE PUBLIC CRIER AND THE HUMORIST.

ABOOS SHINUQUAQ was a humorist, but falling poor his wife was compelled to pass a whole night without any thing to eat. He went out, therefore, with the hope of procuring for her a little sustenance; but not succeeding, he continued traversing the streets till he arrived at the great Mosque, which he entered, and concealing himself in one of its angles, continued standing there till the whole congregation had retired, with the exception of the public crier. When night came on, "I am here, my servant," cried Aboos Shinuquaq. "ask of me what thou requirest!" The astonished crier, believing he had been honored with the holy conference, replied:—"O indeed! thou certainly knowest that thy servant hath always been obedient to thy will, and hath

never ceased to confide to thee his wishes: he hath passed the day in such extreme hunger that his very bowels yearn again for food, bestow upon him then, from thy great bounty, one thousand Dirhums, which will supply his wants and provide sustenance for his family."—"Oh, my servant!" cried Aboos Shinuquaq, "petition for something else, for I swear by my mighty power and dignity that my wife hath passed the whole night fasting; and although I searched every where to find a little bit of supper for her, I have not succeeded in procuring a mouthful, nor have I in my possession sufficient to keep her soul and body together!"—The poor crier, ashamed of the trick played upon him, left the Mosque to Aboos Shinuquaq, and went off.

THE RICH AND POOR.

A certain chieftain, of the tribe of Bance Ajil, had two sons, one of whom was rich, the other poor. To the rich one he was kind and partial, to the other indifferent. He was asked, "why do you slight and neglect your son, a son on whom the Almighty has placed a crown of excellence and accomplishments?"—Wealth you know is transitory, it comes to-day and leaves us to-morrow." The old man replied, "He can be of no service

to me,—if he possess accomplishments they will be of service to him: as far my other son, I am partial to him from necessity, and he has no occasion for any thing of mine: as the poet has justly said,

I have observed that men *incline* towards those who are rich,

But *decline* all connection with those who have nothing.

PRAYER FOR THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

THE following prayer for the East-India Company was composed and received the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in the year 1698. We believe it is still in use at all the presidencies.

A Prayer for the Honourable and United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

[To be used in their Factories abroad.]

O Almighty and most merciful Lord God, thou art the sovereign preserver of all that trust in thee, and the author of all spiritual and temporal blessings; let thy

grace, we most humbly beseech thee, be always present with thy servants THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND trading to the East-Indies. Compass them with thy power as with a shield; prosper them in all their public undertakings, and make them successful in all their affairs both by sea and land. Grant that they may prove a common blessing, by the increase of honor, wealth, and power, to our native country. Give to us, and all thy servants whom thy Providence has placed in the remote parts of the world, grace to discharge our several duties with piety towards thee our God,

loyalty to our King, fidelity and diligence towards those by whom we are employed, kindness and love towards one another, and sincere charity towards all men; that ye, adorning the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour in all things, these INDIAN NATIONS among whom we dwell, beholding our good works, may be won over thereby to love our most holy religion, and glorify thee our Father which art in Heaven.

All this we beg for the sake of our Sa-

viour Jesus Christ, to whom with thee and the blessed spirit be ascribed all honor, praise, and dominion, both now and for evermore. Amen.

We do conceive this prayer may be very proper to be used for the purpose expressed in the title of it, and do approve of it accordingly.

THO. CANTUAR,
H. LONDON.

Dec. 2, 1698.

THE GÂYATRI.

THE GÂYATRI, OR MOTHER OF THE VEDA,
Greater than yon Sun,
The light of God let us adore,
Who can well direct our minds!

By another construction.

The supreme light of that Sun,
The God of all, let us adore, &c.

THE GÂYATRI OF VISHNU.

That supreme* seat of the Godhead,

* Meaning the Sun.

The wise ever consider as an eye extended over heaven.

Both Gâyatris are in modulated prose, each consisting of three measures: to hear them repeated by the profane would give extreme pain to a Brahman.

The writings of Ram Mohun Roy are accused of a tendency to overthrow the existing belief of the Hindus; they inculcate the unity of God. The Gâyatri is the most sacred mystic verse, the essence of the Vedas.

POETRY.

SCACCHIA-MACHIA;

OR, A GAME AT CHESS.*

A mock Heroic Poem, in six Cantos.

CANTO I.

*Ludimus effigiem belli simulataque veris
Prælia.* VIDA.

WAR, and what arms two rival nations wield,

When host meets host, what slaughter marks the field;

What tiny heroes, ludicrously gay,
Profuse of life, conflict in war's array,
When patriot kings lead forth to blameless fight

Battalions clad in armour black and white;
No theme I choose, in youthful ardor bold,

Yet unattempted by the hands of old,

Nor ventures dare without a guide to stray,

Far in the mazes of an unknown way.

'Twas at Old Ocean's nuptial feast,
that Jove

A guest descended from his realms above,
And all th' immortal powers convened to pay

Due honor to his Deity, the Sea.

Wide as the world their echoing plaudits rung,

And rapture flowed awhile from every tongue;

But there are thoughts that e'en in heaven impart

Gloom to the eye, despondence to the heart;

When loathed the honied kiss from Hebe's lip,

And pall the sweets ambrosial as they sip,
'Tis cheerless then the nectar'd bowl to quaff,

Not all the wit of Mornus yields a laugh.

* This Poem is said to be the composition of Cornet Medwin, of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons.

At such an hour, to end as wont the day,
By that delight of gods and mortals, play,
Their host produced, of workmanship divine,
A massy tablet of a new design;
Traced on its surface, spots twice thirty-two,
At equal distances, attract the view,
In shape the same, but not in colour so,
Ebon and ivory intermingled glow,
Eight equal ranks drawn out with nicest care,
Compose (of equal numbers formed) a square.

Soon at his bidding, wrought with wondrous art,
And finished to the life in every part,
Forth from their lines two hostile armies came,
Their forces equal, and their strength the same;
Twice eight move on in panoply of white,
Sixteen advance to meet them, black as night;
Not more distinct in form and vestment shone,
Than various names, and different titles own,
No equal prowess in the field they claim,
Tho' dear the combatants alike to fame.
With wedded heroines o'er the band confest,
Two scepter'd monarchs shine above the rest;
Some love on foot to join the din of fight,
Some in their horses, some in darts delight;
How warrior armed these massy towers appear,
Some—elephants in miniature are here.
Behold, in mimic pageantry, the throng,
Each man a host, to battle march along.
The regents first, with heads sublime in air,
Take the fourth station in the open rear,
There, front to front, the giant leaders stand,
High in the midst, reviewing either band;
In stature next and majesty of mien,
Close at their side, a vestal bride is seen,
Complete in mail she takes her destin'd place,
Where her own color marks the vacant space;

Two martial youths the royal pair attend,
From right and left two deadly bows extend,
Dear to the god of battle, gleam afar
In radiant arms, twin thunderbolts of war;
In contrast mark each well-account'ed knight
Wheel into line, their falchions dazzling bright,
Four fiery coursers seem to tear the plain,
And neigh impatient of the curb or rein.
Last of both wings the lordly bastions rise,
Two pond'rous elephants of equal size,
Two castles they in state unwieldy bear,
Defend the flanks, and closely wedge the rear.
This adverse squadron thus disposed to view,
Now come the infantry, in order due
Eight guardian youths on either side combine,
Supply the blanks, and fill the foremost line;
'Tis theirs in combat first to shew their might,
They brave all dangers, and provoke the fight.
But let me not, with hand presumptuous, dare
Attempt the woes of this eventful war,
(A king dethron'd, and feats of champions done,
Or how the doubtful day was lost or won,
What different modes of fight the patriots chuse,
Or what the weapons that those patriots use.)
Thee uninvoked, dear mock-heroic muse.
Oh! did I vie with him who sung, inspir'd,
Of feathered warriors who, to frenzy fir'd,
Rush'd on their foes aroused by new alarms,
When fell the mannikins, renown'd in arms,
Haply one feeling heart a tear would pay
To those who fell in my disastrous lay;
That tear, to patriot virtue just, might gain
A transient fame to this recording strain.

CANTO II.

*Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ordinis
gentis
Mors, et studia, et populos, et prælia
dicam. VIRG.*
Not more terrific, thro' the lowering
skies,
Dash'd down the cranes on chiefs of little
size,

Or "eighteen-inch militia" brav'd the power
 Of savage long-necks, in a luckless hour ;
 Not more courageous flounder'd thro' the bogs,
 To meet the nibbling tribes, embattled frogs ;
 Not in more splendour troops brigaded stand,
 Host match'd with host, and hand oppos-
 ed to hand,
 Than stood these pigmy legions, and dis-
 played
 Their marshall'd ranks in mimic pomp
 arrayed.
 Yet e'er these armaments in conflict join,
 Hear Ocean first their laws and rights
 assign ;
 My bolder task—to sing of wars alarms,
 To sing those laws—those rights applied
 in arms ;
 No more my humble province now can
 reach,
 But to record, what thus 'twas his to
 teach.
 " Ye gods and demigods, and chief, ye
 fair
 Ethereal forms, bright goddesses of air,
 And ye, as lovely deities of mine,
 Nymphs, naiads, nereids, to my words
 incline :
 Oft hence, when calm, my depths will you
 resort
 To ply this game, become your favourite
 sport.
 Oft re-assembling from Cerulean fields,
 Glow with fresh raptures this amusement
 yields ;
 For you invented, you these laws are given,
 Stamp in your minds, observe them as
 from heaven.

First, if a sable warrior rush to fight,
 He stands confronted by a hostile white ;
 Each foe darts singl yon his adverse foe,
 Each army gives and takes alternate blow
 for blow.

One hope, one object every bosom owns,
 To prison fast the monarchs to their
 thrones ;
 Bound with such fetters, that no safe re-
 treat,
 No place of refuge, ward the stroke of
 fate ;
 To this united, all their wishes tend,
 And all their cares, this aim accomplish'd,
 end.

Yet e'er complete, this one, this grand
 design,
 Their mutual thoughts to crush the foe
 incline ;
 Where throngs the host they fiercer battle
 wage,
 And thin the crowd with unremitting rage,
 Till either king, deprived of subject aid,
 A helpless victim on the altar's laid ;
 For this the bravest of the warrior train
 With lifeless corpses strew the chequered
 plain,
 Dragged thence, deserted still, and still
 more bare,
 They leave the painted theatre of war,
 Whilst at its close the battle fiercer burns,
 And heroes deal out death, and fall by
 turns.

If by the chance of war a patriot die,
 His vacant space the victor must supply,
 There—on his guard, expect impending
 fate,
 Aimed by the rancor of some foeman's
 hate ;
 Should no such vengeance conq'ring chief-
 tain meet,
 Their's is the choice of battle or retreat.

Such is their power, and yet no chief-
 tain boasts
 The dauntless spirit of plebeian hosts,
 Whom laws of honor and of war deny,
 The field once taken, from their post to fly ;
 In one straight line they creep along the
 plain,
 But one division at a time they gain,
 Save at their onset, privileged, they dare
 Advance two steps, and over-march a
 square.

When face to face the infantry engage
 Harmless alike their weapons and their
 rage,
 But when obliquely dealt th' insidious
 blow,
 Sure as the bolt of heaven, it lays the
 mightiest low.

Far different arms the lordly castles
 wield,
 Who roll like thunder thro' th' embattled
 field ;
 The files direct in weight resistless crush,
 And like a desolating torrent rush.

Nor let them, confident of bulk, disdain
 Your mode of warfare, martial archer train.

Now hand to hand you fight, and now you sweep
The sidelong area, but your colors keep.

Lo! where the impetuous horses paw
the ground,
And wheel, of rein repugnant, round and
round ;
Aloft their necks, in mane luxuriant, bear,
They champ—they snort—curvet from
front to rear,
From black to white, inconstant ever,
swerve,
And pass one square transverse with lunar
curve.

The imperial bride, the better half of
war,
Retreats—advances—near—at hand—
afar ;
In glory rivalless—and first in might,
Where'er she moves, attend dismay and
flight ;
Whether she choose your arms, ye batter-
ing train,
To strew the parti-colored field with slain,
Or darts obliquely glanced delight her
most,
Not less destructive stands the bulwark
of her host ;
And yet not boundless is her warlike force,
Denied the tactics of the flying horse,
To whom alone the wond'rous power
belongs,
With desperate leap to clear—opposing
throngs.

Blest in their people's confidence and
love,
Cautious, and slow to wrath, the monarchs
move ;
In each, their subjects trust in war repose ;
For him they fight, with him their perils
close ;
A king by laws of conquest captive made,
Allegiance due the victor prince is paid ;
Hence dear their freedom, dear their pa-
triot name,
Their virtues hence our admiration claim ;
Led by this spirit, life as dross they prize,
And fall for him a willing sacrifice.
His no desire of fame—no thirst for blood,
Content to stem the ravings of its flood :
And yet his eye on all indignant lights
Who dare to brave his person's sacred
rights,

And in his eye and arm of wrath reside
The might to awe, the strength to quell
their pride ;
Tho' from the throne his stately step is
bound
To one small space—that circle guards
him round ;
Nor weak, nor circumscribed, the powers
that lie
In one thus gifted—who can never die.

“ Such are the laws—let Jove himself
“ ordain,
“ What Gods shall lead these squadrons
“ o'er the plain.”

With smile that shed insufferable rays
Heaven's Sovereign Lord its countless host
surveys,
And soon arose, obedient to his nod,
The son of May—arose the Cynthian God ;
Both felt an equal rivalry for fame,
Of equal beauty, and their age the same :
Not yet the Arcadian youth could boast
the pride
Of winged honors to his feet supplied,
Nor to Apollo then consigned the care
Of Titan chariot flaming thro' the air ;
A quiver o'er his graceful shoulder's
thrown,
And locks of gold distinguished him alone.

Such were the generals in whose hands
that day
The sacred trust—a country's father lay ;
Vast was the stake—no power, no wealth
can raise
One trophy equal to a people's praise,
Nor can ambition's proudest hopes aspire
To greater deeds than crown the patriot's
fire.

And now the gods in order take their
place,
The lesser deities fill every space ;
One caution is enjoined—one promise
made,
That no spectator, as the game was
played,
By words or looks significant, should
dare
Suggest one move—or ward one stroke of
war.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an Attempt to trace the History of Mysoor, from the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State, to the Extinction of the Mahomedan Dynasty in 1799. Founded chiefly on Indian Authorities collected by the Author while officiating for several Years as Political Resident at the Court of Mysoor. By Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wilks. In three volumes 4to. London. Longman and Co. Price £6. 6s.

The first volume of this valuable history appeared in 1810; and we have hitherto delayed to notice it in this department of our monthly journal, entirely from the expectation that its sequel would speedily follow. Our hopes being at last accomplished by the publication of two additional volumes, we cheerfully undertake the gratifying office of introducing to the attention of our readers, a work that at once does honor to the writer, and enriches the literature of his country.

The conquest of Seringapatam in 1799 enabled us to gain access to various manuscripts, that were calculated both to improve our knowledge in the general literature of India, and to encourage a hope that a door had at last been opened to the archives of its ancient history. Colonel Wilks, who, from his situation of political resident at the court of Mysoor, was abundantly furnished with these advantages, has certainly not failed to improve them. In attempting, however, to trace the history of Mysoor from its earliest ages, the first discovery that he makes is, that no information can be positively relied upon, previously to the year of our lord 1507. And the succeeding period of a century and a half, though commencing from so late an epoch, is found to present so little of incident that is calculated either to instruct or

entertain, that he despatches it as speedily as possible, in order to make room for a more interesting subject, the origin of the Mahratta empire. This was indeed a most important era to the whole of the Indian continent, and has given a very peculiar character to all its subsequent history. On reverting to the political transactions in the kingdom of Mysoor, we perceive that they had become, from the energy of its native princes, considerably more important, and that they continued to preserve their interest with little variation, until the small, but efficient armies of England and of France raised their respective standards in the plains of the Carnatic. The relation which is given of the contests in which we successively engaged with our European rivals in this quarter of the world, might be regarded as an abridgement of Mr. Orme's history, were it not that the statements of that judicious writer are occasionally corrected, on the authority of information to which he had no access. The armies of Mysoor engaged in these campaigns chiefly as auxiliaries; but under the enterprising Hyder Ali they were shortly to present themselves before the walls of Madras, and to threaten the existence of the British power in India. Our various contests with this determined enemy of the English name, and with his equally hostile, though less formidable successor, are detailed at considerable length; and the history concludes with a powerful description of the storming of Seringapatam, and the consequent subversion of the Mahomedan dynasty.

The historical series, of which we have given the outline, is interrupted in the first volume by a long chapter on the landed property of

India. We know not why Colonel Wilks has not followed the example of Hume and other historians, in giving the form of an appendix to matters of this description, unless it were from the reflection, that the perusal of an appendix is frequently omitted by the generality of readers. However this may be, the chapter is highly valuable, and deserves a more extensive consideration than the limits of a review will enable us to afford it. But certain subjects connected with the history demand our first attention.

But few years have elapsed since very erroneous opinions prevailed on the subject of our eastern policy. The various parliamentary impeachments of the servants of the East India Company had instilled into the public mind the extravagant notion, that all our advantages in that quarter had been obtained by violence and peculation; and the acquisition of British India was branded with the same infamy as that which has been justly cast upon another European nation, for the crimes which indelibly stain its history, in the conquest and desolation of the new world. The violent discussions of those periods are at length dispassionately read, and we believe that any unfavourable impression which may still continue, is rather to be attributed to ignorance than malignity. Nothing therefore can be better calculated for the removal of this feeling, than the publication of impartial histories. Mr. Orme's account of the military transactions of the British in Hindostan, has certainly produced in a measure the effect that was to be desired: but there are numbers of well-informed individuals who seem to be of opinion, that even the most cursory perusal of works that have a reference to India, is by no means requisite to a liberal education; his history therefore has not been generally read. We believe, however, that, from various causes, the

curiosity of the public is at length excited, and we expect that the question so triumphantly sounded in our ears, "what right have we to a foot of ground in India?" will shortly be exchanged for more candid investigation, and the attainment of more extensive knowledge.

If the impartiality of the history which is now before us, can in any way be impeached, the circumstance is probably owing to a laudable anxiety on the part of the author, to avoid even the appearance of casting a veil over the more questionable proceedings of the Company and its servants, in the transactions which he relates. It certainly appears to us that he has scarcely done justice to the cause which, as an Englishman, he was interested in supporting, by making sufficient allowances on certain occasions for peculiarities of circumstance. But we anticipate, upon the whole, the most favourable impression upon the public mind from the perusal of this admirable history.

The space of nearly seventy years has now elapsed since, strictly speaking, we first assumed in India our political character; and it would be utterly absurd to require that our conduct, on every occasion, should be proved immaculate. Never, however, shall we shrink from comparing the history of our transactions in the East with that of our own or any other nation, during a period of equal duration, which teemed with political events of only half the consequence.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to enter into a brief investigation of our conduct, in regard to the acquisition of our Indian Empire; confining ourselves, however, after a few general observations, to those occurrences which are related in the history we are now perusing.

We commenced our career in India as a commercial company; and on various occasions obtained

from the Great Mogul, the possession of maritime settlements with subsequent permission to fortify them. To the Mogul, therefore, we owed allegiance, but not to his Nabobs. And when, in the course of events, the former became too feeble to resist the encroachments of his more powerful subjects, we were undoubtedly placed on an equal footing with the latter, and had a right to maintain the privileges which had been originally granted. If these privileges could only be supported by offensive operations, we were justified in resorting to them; and whenever success might crown our efforts, had certainly a just, as well as fit occasion, to demand such general conditions of peace, and even such cessions of territory, as were requisite to the future security of these our legitimate rights. Such measures, in this point of view, were purely defensive, and constituted our line of conduct whenever an imperious necessity demanded the exertion of our strength.

It appears, indeed, that the revenues which many of the Indian princes derived from the encouragement of our trade, induced them generally to extend our privileges rather than invade our rights; but the true foundation of our Indian Empire was the military reputation we acquired wherever we possessed a station. Our celebrity, in this particular, was not obtained, as might be supposed, by a spirit of restless ambition, but by the services we were constantly required to render to the governors of the respective provinces in which we were situated. It must not be concealed, however, that Europeans have, on various occasions, been too liberal in volunteering their services to the different native powers, without sufficiently regarding the merits of the contests in which they engaged as mercenaries, or their right to interfere. But after all reasonable concessions it may justly be affirmed, that the *English East-*

India Company has generally conducted itself, from the commencement of its political career, with a disinterestedness and integrity that may challenge a fair comparison with the history of the colonial politics of any other nation.

Our endeavours to reinstate the deposed Rajah of Tanjore in 1749, constitute perhaps the greatest of our delinquencies in regard to military encroachment. We had certainly no concern in a quarrel which involved in no degree our rights and privileges. Nevertheless we attempted to force upon the nation a prince whom they detested, and were actuated solely by the mercenary motive of obtaining for ourselves the maritime fort of Devi-Cotah. From auxiliaries, as a natural consequence, we shortly became principals; forgetting therefore the interests of our ally, we ultimately contended for no other object, than the possession of that fortress, with the district which properly belonged to it.

Until the occurrence of this event, we had possessed, for upwards of a century, several of our principal colonies on the continent of India, apparently without a single thought of territorial aggrandizement by means of military strength. But the period had now arrived when empire was to be forced upon us by events that were uncontrollable, and which conducted us in a rapid course to all our present greatness.

Anwar u Deen Khan, the indisputable Nabob of the Carnatic, was killed in battle, in the act of contending for his government against the pretensions of an ambitious chieftain. This pretender was supported in his claims by a force from the French settlement of Pondicherry, and by the army of Muzaffer Jung, who was himself asserting in the field a more than doubtful title to the Soubahship of the Deckan. The elder of the two sons of the late nabob was taken prisoner in the engagement in which

his father fell. The younger, Mohammed Ali, escaped to Trichinopoly, and earnestly solicited the assistance of the English. While this was the state of parties in the southern provinces, the Mogul himself was reduced to such a state of imbecility, that he scarcely noticed the anarchy to which they had become a prey. No certainty, therefore, in regard to legal right to the possession of the contested districts could henceforth be expected. Under such circumstances, called upon as we were, by an obvious policy, to interfere in a contest which threatened the immediate annihilation of our rightful possessions on the coast, we were certainly justified, on every principle of moral rectitude, in complying with the requisitions of Mohammed Ali, and consequently supporting his pretensions to succeed to his father's government. It is true that the principle of hereditary succession had never been acknowledged by the court of Delhi, in regard to any office of civil jurisdiction or of military sway. Numerous, however, had been the instances, where a son of a deputed governor had received, during the life-time of his father, a reversionary grant of his office, and in most other cases he was allowed to succeed to it in the event of his disease. And moreover it may not be irrelevant to notice, that the previous history of the Carnatic province, in particular, abounded in precedents in favour of hereditary descent. In default, therefore, of a title that was strictly legal, as it respected either of the contending claimants, the system of hereditary succession was not only sanctioned by political expediency, but was undoubtedly most accordant to the principles of justice. Equally prudential motives, and the uncertainty which involved the law of primogeniture and even legitimacy of offspring throughout the nations of the East, justified us likewise in preferring the claims of the younger to those of the elder and more legiti-

mate son, who, at a crisis that was pregnant with every danger, was unfortunately in a state of captivity.

Holding, as we do, the opinions we have just expressed, we cannot altogether admit the justness of our author's reasoning in the following paragraph. The passage, however, affords a luminous description of the claims of the respective chieftains, who agitated at this momentous period the provinces of the peninsula.

The authority of the Mogul, although nominally resorted to when convenient, had positively no existence in the south. Nizam ul Moolk had been avowedly independent of the court of Delhi; neither tribute, nor obedience, were rendered by him, nor by any of the officers really or nominally dependant on him; and it was puerile to claim the exercise of power under an authority with which none of the parties had any other relation but that of rebellion. With regard to hereditary right, or a modification of that right, by the dispositions of the former possessor; where the whole was usurpation, and the line of hereditary descent had not yet begun, the pretensions on this head seem to have as weak a foundation as the mock mandates of the Mogul. On grounds however such as these, Nasir Jung claimed to succeed to the general government of the Deccan, on the false pretence that his elder brother had resigned his right. Muzaffer Jung claimed the same authority on the pretended will of his grandfather. Mohammed Ali claimed to the prejudice of his elder brother Maphuz Khan (the only legitimate son of Anwar u Deen) a patrimony which had been in his family *just five years*, because Nizam ul Moolk had promised, and Nasir Jung would confirm to him the succession. Chanda Sahib did not put hereditary right into the front of his pretensions, but rested his claims and fortunes on the authority of Muzaffer Jung. On pretensions futile and absurd as these, two enlightened European nations wasted their ingenuity in volumes of political controversy; rendering homage to virtue and justice, in respectively claiming the reputation of supporting the rightful cause; but adding to the numerous examples of failure in attempting to reconcile the discordant elements of politics and morals; without daring to avow the plain and barbarous truth, that the whole was a trial of strength among bands of foreign usurpers, in which the English and French had as much right to be principals as any one of

the pageants whom they supported: but these nations were at peace, and they could only appear in the contest, as the mercenary troops of these polished barbarians.

We have already declared our sentiments on the subjects of hereditary right and the mandates of the Mogul, with reference to the particular contest which now summoned us to the field. These, however, may be considered as fair grounds for difference of opinion. But Colonel Wilks has certainly surprised us, by appearing to disregard the question of right altogether, and to refer the point entirely to the arbitration of the sword. Such a doctrine is, we are persuaded, equally repugnant to the principles of justice, and opposed to the policy which has uniformly regulated our conduct in India. Indeed, instead of charging our governments in general with usurpation or ambitious projects of aggrandizement, we are inclined, with our author, to censure their supineness in danger, and to blame that timid policy, which led them frequently to abandon their undoubted rights, rather than assert them with the sword. In the instance immediately before us we are fully persuaded, and we are confident that none can peruse these volumes without a similar conviction, that at the beginning of the contest the idea of becoming principals was never entertained, but that the hostile machinations of the French, and the prospect of certain and immediate ruin, alone compelled us, when in the last extremity, to exchange our commercial pursuits for the dangers of war, and the anxieties of empire.

We have already acknowledged, that our attack upon the kingdom of Tanjore afforded a legitimate subject for censure. But this was an affair of trifling consideration compared with the approaching contest, and appears to have been without the scope of our author's history.

The immediate benefit which the

English derived on account of the assistance they afforded to the Nabob, Mahommed Ali, independently of their successful opposition to French encroachment, was the grant of various portions of territory contiguous to their possessions on the coast. The right of conquest is a principle which is perfectly correct, whenever it has reference to a system that is purely self-defensive; and since the period we are now considering, extensive tracts of country have successively fallen into our hands, of which we retain possession by this and no other title. But it is sufficiently apparent from the foregoing statements, that it is not to the sword exclusively that we owe our Indian empire. We first obtained from the Mogul, on condition of certain tributary payments (which the destruction of his political existence ultimately left no one to receive) various commercial privileges, with trifling portions of land immediately surrounding our factories. The number and extent of our original possessions were increased in the course of time, by peaceable contracts with the different powers of India, for the purchase of mutual advantages: And, lastly, after a considerable lapse of years, we assumed the rank of sovereigns over a more extensive territory, by virtue of a defensive alliance, which, as we have argued in the preceding pages, necessity obliged us to conclude with one of the native chieftains. These observations may surely suffice for the facts which have been hitherto related.

However we might be justified, in a moral point of view, in supporting the claims of Mahommed Ali, we had shortly the mortification of discovering that our interests were associated with those of an individual altogether unworthy of our protection. Crafty beyond the ordinary character of Indian princes, he overreached both friends and foes; effecting every thing, in short, that fraud could compass or treach-

ery was capable of achieving. The dangers of the field were constantly presented to us, but the cabinet remained with him. Connected as we were with such a wretch, our situation was by no means enviable; for if on one side we avoided the rocks which threatened us with immediate destruction, on the other there was the dangerous vortex of Indian principles, the guilt of violated treaties, and the infamy of national disgrace. In evidence of the difficulties with which we were surrounded, the following extracts will probably suffice. The merits of the particular case in question, we leave to the superior casuistry of our readers.

The English, in discovering for the first time the state of the discussion between Nunjeraj and Mohammed Ali regarding the possession of Trichinopoly, had the mortification to learn that the splendour of their military achievements was associated with the cause of fraud and dishonour. The treaty, attested with all the accustomed formalities, precluded a recourse to the usual arts of prevarication; and Mohammed Ali, when pressed by Major Lawrence, plainly avowed, that he executed that solemn instrument, and confirmed it with the sanction of a religious oath, without any intention of observing its engagements. The stale pretext of the authority of the Mogul being necessary, was too ludicrous for serious discussion; but the assertion, certainly most true, that the Mysorean *ought to have known* that Mohammed Ali could not, or would not, perform the stipulations, was the lowest point of moral degradation, and a formal avowal that he had been enabled to defraud his friend, because that friend was so weak and absurd as to trust to his honour. Such was the cause in support of which the British arms were now to be engaged; and such the disgraceful consequence of the alternative imposed by the necessity of their affairs, when they followed the example of their European opponents, and engaged as mercenaries in the service of barbarians, rather than acquiesce at once in the ruin of the national interests committed to their charge. The spirit of the negotiations which ensued may be described in a few words. Mohammed Ali endeavoured to deceive Nunjeraj with new promises: and this personage, who, in addition to his other follies, had at different periods lent to his dear ally a sum now amounting to ten lacs of pagodas, was completely undeceived; and sought,

with his inferior powers of simulation, to retort the deception of a master in the art. Morari Row, as an impartial umpire, meditated to seize the object of discussion for himself. Mohammed Ali engaged anew to cede the fort and dependencies of Trichinopoly at the expiration of two months, when he should have acquired another place of safe deposit for his family; and in the mean time relinquished to Nunjeraj the revenues of the island of Seringham and of the adjacent districts, and admitted into the fort, as an acknowledgement of his right of possession, a body of seven hundred Mysoreans under Gopaul* Ranze. Each party was now perfectly aware of the insincerity of the other; and although Nunjeraj, in consequence of these concessions, engaged to march with his ally to the northward, it was perfectly understood that he had no such intention. An English garrison of two hundred Europeans, and one thousand five hundred sepoys under Captain Dalton, with a numerous rabble in the pay of Mohammed Ali, was left to guard against surprise; and the whole force which really marched to the northward was an English corps of five hundred Europeans and two thousand five hundred native infantry, and a nominal two thousand horse with Mohammed Ali.

The Mysoreans and Mahrattas remained with great composure under the walls of Trichinopoly, and Nunjeraj was not slow in unfolding his clumsy designs. He expended large sums in gaining over one of Mohammed Ali's corps; which Captain Dalton in consequence detached to join its master to the northward. He also employed assassins to shoot Captain Dalton, and Kheir u Deen, the brother in law of Mohammed Ali, who was left to represent him at Trichinopoly: they were discovered, and condemned to be blown away from a gun, but very unaccountably pardoned at the intercession of Morari Row. His next exploit was to send secret emissaries to corrupt the troops, openly furnished with written engagements: they addressed themselves to a faithful Jemadar, were seized, and publicly executed; and Nunjeraj could procure no more *secret emissaries*. He had been so impatient for the possession of Trichinopoly, that all these attempts followed each other with the intermission of only a few days. The next pause was not of much longer duration. A Neapolitan named Poviero, an ensign in the service of Mohammed Ali, who occasionally traded in the Mysorean camp, was next addressed, with promises of immense reward. He listened with com-

* The father of Letchmè Ammah, the sunera-his dowager still alive of the then nominal Raja of Mysoor.

placemen to the proposals, and the whole plan was soon fixed, by which the French prisoners were to be liberated and armed, the western gate seized, and the Mysorean army admitted into the city. Poverio, however, had arranged all these projects in secret communication with Captain Dalton; and the garrison was perfectly prepared to inflict an easy and memorable punishment on this military pretender, when the unmanly apprehensions of Mohammed Ali's vicegerent foiled the well concerted plan. He feared the consequences of so close a struggle; and sent to reproach Nunjeraj with his treachery, and to inform him that the garrison was ready to receive him. Nunjeraj did not think proper, after this disclosure, to remain under the guns of the garrison, but moved three miles to the westward, with the intention of seizing a weak post established at Warriore: this post, however, he found reinforced, and moved from thence to Seringham. During all this time, he was Captain Dalton's very sincere friend; he sent daily messages of compliment, with the view of discovering some opportunity of surprising him; and at the stipulated expiration of two months, sent a deputation in form to demand the surrender of the city. The English, in their character of mere subsidiary allies, referred him to Mohammed Ali's representative Khair u Deen, who haughtily produced the treacherous agreement of Nunjeraj with Poverio as a forfeiture of all claims which he might otherwise advance.

The advantages we obtained in the course of these campaigns, gradually invested us with a degree of power and importance, which the general integrity of our character considerably enhanced. In a country, therefore, where power is the only law, it may naturally be supposed, that our alliance would be eagerly sought for, and our mediation constantly implored. Such, however, was the perplexity which involved the political relations of all the neighbouring princes, and such were the artifices incessantly employed for our seduction, that surely we may look for pardon, if at times we have unwittingly sanctioned by our aid the cause of injustice and oppression. We proceed however with the business that is before us.

The fort of Masulipatam was conquered from the French in 1759,

and we were afterwards confirmed in the possession of it, with a district considerably extended, by treaties concluded respectively with the Mogul himself and the Soubahdar of the Deckan. Our transactions in this quarter of the peninsula have never been censured as unjust, but we cannot withhold our assent from the observations of our author, in regard to the negotiations into which we entered for the final possession of these territories.

Lord Clive on receiving from the Mogul the Dewannee of Bengal in 1765, had solicited and procured at the same time royal grants, conferring on the English East India Company the possession of the northern sircars, and in dispatching them to Madras, had enjoined the necessity of immediate occupation, which had accordingly been in a great degree effected in 1766. But after thus seizing, under the direct authority of the Mogul, this extensive territory as an independent possession, it was deemed wise by the government of Madras, to send an embassy to Nizam Ali, which negotiated a treaty, submitting to hold it as a *free gift*, and tributary dependency from this avowed inferior and equivocal deputy, to whose exclusion it had been conferred, and in despite of whom it had been seized. It is not here intended to discuss the suggestions which have been mixed with our earlier investigations[†], regarding the moral or political force of either the authority or the act which has now been described; but to mark in all these transactions, the vicious preference for ostensible dependence, and the unprofitable and degrading tendency of political simulation.

The kingdom of Mysoor had never been actually at peace with us since the affair of Trichinopoly; its arms however had been chiefly directed to the attainment of objects in which we had no immediate concern. A revolution it underwent in 1761, had in effect deposed the Rajah, and placed upon the musnud the celebrated Hyder Ali. The designs of this formidable enemy in regard to the Carnatic Province, became in the course of several years sufficiently apparent. He ostensibly supported the claims of

* The exceptions were Caccin and Guntoor.

† Vol. i. the first half of p. 225, and the whole of p. 221.

Maphuz Khan, the brother of the Nabob, but, as it afterwards appeared, had entered into secret negotiations with Nizam Ali, the Soubahdar of the Deccan, for an alliance that might enable him to conquer, and assume in his own right, the territory in question. A most expensive and disastrous contest had reduced us to great distress, when the apprehension of a Maharratta invasion of his own dominions, induced our opponent to sue for peace. The treaty that was concluded on this occasion, we are sorry to observe, demands our notice, as the breach of one of its articles was afterwards urged against us, as affording just occasion for another war. The circumstance is thus explained by Colonel Wilks.

The only article of the treaty with Madras, which demands observation, is the second; which stipulates, "that in case either of the contracting parties shall be attacked, they shall, from their respective countries, mutually assist each other, to drive the enemy out;" the pay of the auxiliaries to be defrayed at fixed rates, by the party demanding assistance. Hyder's first demand, was for an alliance offensive and defensive, which, after much discussion, Mr. Du Prè distinctly refused; and declared, that if persisted in, the negotiation must there cease. Now as it was notorious to all India, and openly avowed by Hyder himself, that his country was periodically invaded by the Maharrattas, it is obvious, and the sequel will abundantly unfold it, that by the article ultimately adjusted, the Company subjected themselves to all the embarrassments of an offensive alliance without any of its advantages: and that Mr. Du Prè had acquiesced in the spirit of an article, to the letter of which he had objected, as fundamentally inadmissible. Historical justice demands this reluctant notice of an error committed by Mr. Du Prè, to whose profound wisdom and distinguished talents, the subsequent narrative will bear a willing testimony.

In a subsequent page, the difficulties we experienced, in consequence of this unfortunate stipulation, are related as follows:—We must premise, however, that the plenipotentiary alluded to is Sir John Lindsay, who had been sent out a short time previously, as ambassador from

the king of England to the Nabob of Arcot.

When Hyder, on the invasion of Mysoor by Madoo Row in 1770, demanded from the Government of Madras the execution of the treaty of 1769, the erroneous conceptions of Mr. Du Prè in negotiating the 2d article of that treaty began to be distinctly unfolded. Mahommed Ali, whose views required the extinction of Hyder as the very first step in his march of general conquest, reminded the government, that being no party to that treaty, he was not bound to furnish funds for its execution. (It will be recollected that he had fraudulently refused to execute according to compact the instrument of his participation.) And the King's plenipotentiary, ever acting in unison with Mahommed Ali, upbraided the Government with the circumstances under which it was concluded, as an argument to impeach its validity; "the time when, the place where, the peace was made," are the insinuations of the minister; "a peace (as the Directors afterwards remark,) to which the want of aid from his idol compelled us;" "such (as they emphatically observe,) are the honours, &c. (of the royal mission) the honour of humbling the East India Company before the throne of Mahommed Ali Khan." The Nabob and royal plenipotentiary urged not merely a passive infraction of the treaty, but its active violation, without one assignable pretext, by uniting with Madoo Row for the destruction of Hyder; and the Government finding itself pledged to all the practical evils of an offensive alliance with Hyder, which they had so carefully professed to avoid; feeling the impossibility of executing the treaty in opposition to the Nabob and the representative of Majesty, and resolved not to destroy the power which they were bound by treaty to defend, evaded the whole question, by representing both to Hyder and the Maharrattas the necessity of waiting for the result of a reference which they had made on the subject to their superiors in England.

The interval between the war which terminated in 1769, and the succeeding one of 1780, presents us with several instances of delinquency, which we are reluctantly obliged to notice. We allude first, to the conquest of Tanjore in the asserted right of Mahommed Ali;—secondly, to our refusal to restore to Bassalut Jung, (the only remaining brother of Nizam Ali,) the Circar of Guntoor;—and

lastly, to our breach of the treaty of Worgaum, in not causing the army of Colonel Goddard to retire upon Bengal. We cannot admit, that the argument which was urged in justification of our conduct in the last mentioned instance, viz. that the officer who agreed to these conditions had no authority thus to stipulate,—amounts even to a reasonable palliation, since we did not hesitate to reap the benefits of the treaty, although we positively refused compliance with the requisitions which had an opposite tendency. The two former offences, however, were, under existing circumstances, by no means flagrant crimes; and the restitution which immediately followed, sufficiently exempts us from the necessity of entering into further explanation.

As it was Mahommed Ali who, by false representations, instigated us to the conquest of Tanjore, so it was likewise the ambitious schemes of the same disinterested ally, that occasioned our rupture with Hyder in 1780. His constant endeavours to engage us in hostilities with that chieftain, and his incessant intrigues in other quarters, could scarcely have failed, with a less dangerous and determined enemy, of exciting the most active preparations for measures of retaliation:—and Hyder was no common foe.

We had unquestionably abundant grounds, on various occasions, for making a common cause with Hyder, against the encroachments of the Mahratta power, and of thus complying with the letter of the requisitions of the treaty of 1769. But we were invariably thwarted in all our plans for the furtherance of this object, sometimes by the secret machinations, and at others by the open resistance of Mahommed Ali. Colonel Wilks is exceedingly strong in censuring the unmanliness of our conduct, in allowing ourselves to be thus duped and trifled with on all occasions, by a despicable knave under the title of Nabob, and for not assuming in our own right a

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more commanding rank amongst the potentates of the peninsula. We had rescued Mahommed Ali from the brink of ruin, and invested him with the Nabobship of the Carnatic; we were also the sovereigns of considerable districts in different part of India. Whenever, therefore, our interests were endangered by the selfish policy of this faithless prince, we had an indubitable right, not only to dictate terms, but also to enforce compliance. Such, at a subsequent period, was the enlightened policy of Lord Cornwallis: but we were first to be instructed in the lessons of wisdom by the most cruel and exterminating contest that ever engaged our arms.

However imbecile were our civil arrangements for the conduct of the ensuing war, and however dishonorable to the government of Madras were the negotiations with Tippoo Suldaun, which brought it to its close; we have at least the consolation of reflecting, that we terminated a disastrous conflict with an approving conscience, though our dignity was degraded to the utmost, by the insults that were tamely permitted to be offered to our name.

These insults,—the detention of many of the European prisoners, and a variety of suspicious circumstances which occurred during a peace of several years continuance, from the treaty of 1784, were manifest indications of a hostile disposition. No sooner, therefore, was Lord Cornwallis invested with the office of governor general of India, than he deemed it requisite to commence a system of active preparation, and to strengthen the British interest by foreign alliances. The negotiations into which he entered on this occasion are thus related and commented upon by Colonel Wilks.

The act of parliament prohibiting the Governor-General from declaring war, or entering into any treaty for making war, against any native state, except

when hostilities had commenced or impended, and the express orders of his sovereign and the India Company to the same effect, were so many arguments in bar to the execution or renewal of the offensive engagements proposed. But in a letter to Nizam Ali, dated the 1st July, 1769, which may be deemed the final result of Abd-ul-Kasim's mission, and which is expressly declared to be *equally binding as a treaty*,* after reciting these prohibitions, and explaining the grounds of the demands regarding Gunttoor, his lordship proceeds, not to announce the annulment of the treaty of 1766, but to declare his "intentions that it should be carried into full effect;" to explain one of its articles, which regulates the demand of a subsidiary force to be furnished by the Company to Nizam Ali, and to enumerate the powers against whom that force *shall not be employed*, which enumeration recites by name every power of Decan and the South, *with the single exception of Tippoo Sultan*. The letter further goes on to state that "circumstances have totally prevented the execution of those articles of the treaty of 1766, which relate to the Dewanny of the Carnatic Balagaut; but should it hereafter happen that the Company, with his Highness's assistance, should obtain possession of the countries mentioned in those articles, they will strictly perform the stipulations in favour of his Highness and the Mahrattas." It is highly instructive to observe a statesman, justly extolled for moderate and pacific dispositions, thus indirectly violating a law enacted for the enforcement of these virtues, by entering into a very intelligible offensive alliance, which, although the effective revival of the abrogated conditions of an old treaty, was certainly neither a declaration of war, nor that technical instrument named a treaty for making war, executed subsequently to the prohibitory act of parliament; and his lordship's observations on the same restrictions, written eight months afterwards, in his dispatches to the resident at Poona, not only furnish the best comment on their inconvenience, but seem to intimate an unconsciousness of the evasion which has been noticed. "Some considerable advantages," his lordship observes, "have no doubt been experienced by the system of neutrality which the legislature required of the governments of this country; but it has at the same time been attended with the unavoidable inconvenience of our being constantly exposed to the necessity of commencing a war, without having previously secured the assistance of efficient allies:" "for some years past we have been almost daily obliged

to declare to the Mahrattas and the Nizam, that we were precluded, &c. &c. &c." It may not perhaps be necessary to examine, whether the direct violation of that article of the treaty of Mangalore, which most sensibly affected national honour and individual feeling by the brutal detention of native British subjects, as well as the population of Coromandel, were not at all times, since March 1764, not only a legitimate, but an imperious ground of war, of which the time was fairly and honourably in the hands of the British government; nor is it necessary to recite the innumerable minor insults to which our frontiers had been incessantly exposed, in consequence of experienced impunity; but adverting to the course of transactions which have been described, it was not to be expected that Tippoo Sultan should view, as a slip of the pen, the exception of his name from the enumeration of friendly powers not to be attacked; or misapprehend the eventual arrangements dependent on the conquest of his dominions. The early occupation of Travancore, which he contemplated as an easy achievement, was certainly the most efficient preparation he could make for such a contest, and he commenced his march from Coimbatore with a* force abundantly sufficiently for the service.

It is necessary that we should observe, that the Rajah of Travancore was an ally of the English, and had already been acknowledged as such by the prince who now attacked him.

The war that was thus commenced was conducted in person by the distinguished nobleman already mentioned, and was terminated in 1792, in a manner that was equally creditable to the energy of his mind and the integrity of his character.

The utter detestation of the English name, which Tippoo inherited from his father, was always inconsistent with the faintest prospect of a solid and permanent peace. No sooner, therefore, was he delivered from the immediate terror of an invading army, than he commenced with various powers a course of political intrigue, for the absolute expulsion of the English from every station they possessed upon the

* It was afterwards so pronounced by a resolution of the House of Commons.

* Regular infantry, 20,000; efficient spearmen and matchlock-men, 10,000; horse, 5,000; field guns, 20.

continent of India. The negotiations he was carrying on with the French republic in particular, for the attainment of this object, were brought to light by the most indubitable evidence, about the period of the arrival of Lord Mornington in India. Frequent expostulations were made, but every attempt at explanation was utterly unavailing; he seemed doomed by an unaccountable fatality to pursue that line of conduct which must inevitably end in his destruction. Our repeated endeavours to preserve tranquillity, and extensive military resources; the magnitude of our preparations, and the rapidity of our success, were lost alike on this infatuated prince; he fell in the defence of his capital, and the Mahomedan dynasty was at once extinguished.

The arrangements that were made in regard to the disposal of the conquered territory, present to the observation of future statesmen a bright example of political wisdom, strictly consistent with the principles of justice.

The importance of the following extract must apologize for its length.

The East-India Company and Nizam Ali derived an undoubted right to the disposal of the dominions conquered by their united arms; the cession of any portion of it to any other party might be a consideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of justice or right. The Mahrattas had obviously forfeited every pretension to participate; the progeny of Tippoo Sultan could claim no title which had not been superseded by the right of conquest; and in estimating their claims it was impossible to forget the usurpation of Hyder, and the sufferings of the family expelled by his crimes. A descendant of that family existed at Seringapatam, but although he might have much to hope from the humanity of the conquerors, he could assert no right to any share of the conquered territory.

To the free and uncontrolled exercise of the right of conquest no obstacle existed in the internal state of the country: the people had manifested the most anxious desire for a new settlement; all the Mahomedan officers of the late go-

vernment were in Seringapatam, at the discretion of the allies, and from the uniform policy of the late dynasty, never possessed any influence in the country capable of disturbing such a plan of internal government as should be deemed just and expedient.

In regulating therefore the right of conquest, no principle could be more justly assumed than that indemnification and security, the original objects of the war, should constitute the basis of the peace.

To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and Nizam Ali, would have afforded strong grounds of jealousy to the Mahrattas; and by injudiciously enlarging the dominions of Nizam Ali, who was incompetent to manage what he already possessed, and thus placing many of the strong fortresses on the northern frontier of Mysoor in his possession, that important barrier would be in a situation to endanger, not to strengthen, the British possessions.

The establishment of a central government in Mysoor, under the protection of the English state, would obviate many of these objections; and the admission of the Mahrattas, however destitute of every claim of right, to a limited participation in the division of the conquered territory, (on the express condition, however, of a new treaty calculated to preserve the general tranquillity of India,) was, after a full consideration of various plans, that which appeared best calculated to reconcile the interests of all parties, and to secure to the English government a less invidious and more efficient share of financial, commercial, and military strength. The future distribution of territory on these principles having been calculated, on a fair consideration of the convenience of the parties, to whom it should be allotted, the delicate and important question remained, of determining in what hands the new government of Mysoor should be placed; and although no positive right existed, the choice would naturally fall on either the family of Tippoo Sultan, or the ancient house of the rajas of Mysoor.

The claims of humanity on both sides rendered the decision a painful and ungracious task. The usurpation, although comparatively modern, had yet subsisted a sufficient time to have extinguished the hopes of the ancient family, and accustomed them to the humility of their fortune; while the sons of Tippoo Sultan, educated with the proudest expectations, would be deeply sensible to the disappointment of their hopes.

The heir of Tippoo Sultan, if placed on the throne, must be subjected to the same diminution of power and territory, which had formed a leading object of the war against his father, and, educated in

the same principles and prejudices, would have felt such a condition to be little short of the most abject and humiliating degradation. In the most narrow view of the subject, the son of Tippon Sultan must have felt a perpetual interest in the subversion of a settlement, founded on the partition of his father's dominions. The foundation of such a settlement would have been bid in the principle of its own dissolution. The interests, the habits, the prejudices and passions, the vices, and even the virtues of such a prince, must have concurred to cherish an aversion to the English name and power, and an eager desire to abet the cause of their enemies. A hostile power would have been weakened, not destroyed: and a point of union for every hostile machination would have remained in the centre of the English possessions.

The restoration of the descendant of the ancient rajas of Mysoor, was recommended by the same course of reasoning which excluded the heir of the usurpation. The kingdom of Mysoor, so long the source of calamity and alarm, would become a barrier of defence and an accession of strength; and, in addition to these motives of policy, every moral consideration, and every sentiment of generosity, favoured the restoration of the Hindoo family of Mysoor. Such is the brief statement, imperfectly abstracted from the public records, of the principles which guided Lord Mornington in determining to re-establish that ancient family in the government of Mysoor; and, to soften the decision to the heirs and adherents of the usurpation, he granted to the families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, a more magnificent maintenance than they had enjoyed during the late reign; and to the Mahomedan officers, and chiefs of the state, who had survived the Sultan, pensions founded on the same truly economical views of wise liberality.

The delicacy was observed of removing from Seringapatam to their future residence at Vellore, the families of the late dynasty, before the commissioners should hold any intercourse with the family of the raja of Mysoor: but on the departure of the principal branches, they paid a visit to the future Raja, whom they found with others of his persecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation which excited the strongest sensations of compassion. The future Raja himself was a child of five years of age, but the widow of that raja from whom Hyder usurped the government still remained, to confer with the commissioners, and to regulate with distinguished propriety the renewed honors of her house.

The adjustment of the treaty of partition, and of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor, followed as the necessary conse-

quences of those principles which have been stated. The portion of territory conditionally reserved for the Maharrattas was ultimately divided between the other allies, because no inducements were sufficient to procure from that people an assent to conditions which involved some relaxation of their pretensions to universal plunder. The subsidiary treaty of Mysoor was founded on principles which established the most perfect community of interests between the English government and the new state: the English government was charged with the duties of external defence, the new state with those of internal administration, including the extent of military police required in a country composed of the re-union of a multitude of petty principalities. The raja was installed at the seat of his ancestors, in the presence of an immense multitude of Hindoos, who testified the most unfeigned delight at a spectacle which revived the long extinguished hope of perpetual emancipation from Mahomedan tyranny. The practical efficiency of the government was secured by the uncommon talents of Poornea in the office of minister to the new Raja, and that efficiency was directed to proper objects, by the control reserved to the English government in the provisions of the treaty; and by the happy selection of Lieut-Colonel Close to be political resident at the new court, a man whose eminent talents, extensive experience, and conciliatory manners, enabled him to guide the new minister, without permitting him to feel the existence of control. A large portion of the wreck of the infantry was employed under the new government; and by a supplemental treaty, concluded after the experience of a few years, a respectable part of the excellent cavalry of Mysoor, who in the intermediate time had been employed with distinguished credit under Colonel Wellesley, in Decan, were reserved for the service of the state, and prevented from swelling the numbers of that confederation of disbanded armies which, under the designation of Pindarees, in the year 1817, opposing to the English prosperity in India, a more embarrassing necessity for incessant and extensive preparation, than they have hitherto experienced from long established governments; the Mahomedans of the nineteenth century retracing the steps of Sevajee in the seventeenth.

Among the inconveniences of that singular and generally beneficial government, established by the British nation in India, is the practice of committing the higher offices of the army and the state, and almost all situations of trust and emolument to Europeans; and thereby excluding the natives of the country from every object of honorable ambition. The settlement of

Mysoor was distinguished from all preceding measures of British policy, was quoted with applause in the remotest parts of India, and was acknowledged with unlimited gratitude by the people to be governed, by leaving every office civil and military to be filled by the natives themselves, with the single guard of those powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the government which were reserved by a special provision of the treaty. It is obvious that any ostensible exercise of such a power by the British political resident, would have a direct tendency to weaken and subvert the authority of the native government, and that such an interposition to be efficient to its true purposes, must be delicate, silent, and unobserved; the experiment was new, and with relation to its remote consequences of momentous importance; the eminent talents of the minister and resident were supported by the cordial co-operation, in the military command of the honorable Colonel Wellesley, a name which no epithet can exalt; and Lord Wellesley had the satisfaction of being enabled to declare at the close of his memorable administration in India, that the actual success of the arrangement of Mysoor had fulfilled his most sanguine expectations.

We must here terminate our inquiry into the justice of our East-Indian policy, which we have purposely limited to the scene and period of our author's history. We fear that our transactions in another presidency will scarcely admit of so easy a vindication; yet, even with respect to these, we feel a confident persuasion, that as misrepresentations have been gross and wilful, time will at length promulgate truth, and history will plead our cause.

Our observations have been hitherto chiefly confined to the questions of national faith and justice. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject of our political aggrandizement, without noticing a circumstance we have never been able to contemplate but with sentiments of shame and indignation. Most of our readers are aware that there are various pagodas in different parts of India, which are invested with peculiar sanctity by the religious veneration of the Hindoos; the crowds of pilgrims who resort to them at stated periods, for the

purpose of idolatrous worship, can scarcely be imagined in a Christian country. It was natural that the Mahomedan rulers of the provinces in which were respectively situated these temples of religious resort, should not fail to improve the opportunities they presented, of satiating a remorseless avarice, by the imposition of pecuniary fines, for the privilege of uninterrupted toleration. But is it not a grievous consideration, that citizens of an enlightened country, and professors of a Christian faith, should likewise have exacted, with equal industry, the tributary offerings of idolatrous pollution? We have often been astonished at the coolness with which Mr. Orme relates the various measures we adopted, for the purpose of securing the revenues of the pagodas, and applying them to the public use. In the history which is now before us, we have looked in vain for expressions of disapprobation; but the almost total silence that is observed, in regard to a subject so disgraceful to our character, may possibly be interpreted as indicative of a disinclination on the part of the author, to wander for a single instant from the course in which he was proceeding, for the collection of unsavory fruits, or the sight of disagreeable objects.

There were circumstances, however, more immediately within his province, the most cursory allusion to which excited his indignant feelings. It is truly a painful consideration, that the honorable example of the government of Madras should have failed in several instances to instil into the breasts of its officers the principles of integrity and justice. We refer our readers, without further comment, to the following significant observations:—

The sovereignty of the treaty of Paris in 1763, discovered and communicated to Mahommed Ali by an European adviser, suggested to him the mission of an agent to England in the year 1767, for the pur-

pose of establishing a separate interest in the administration and legislature of that country. To open a direct intercourse with the sovereign of England; to throw off the control of the local English government, and render it subordinate to himself; to hold the balance between the French and English nations in India; to render them severally his instruments of imperial conquest, afterwards of their own mutual destruction, and ultimately to expel them both*, were the views which at intervals undesignedly unfolded themselves in a long and laboured course of intrigue; in which English gentlemen could make open and undisguised offers of their services to become directors † of the East-India Company, and members of a more august assembly, to a Nabob of Arcot, a pagant, if possible, more deceived than deceiving, who is stated to have returned ‡ eight members in one British Parliament.

Services§ performed and to be performed in this unhallowed cause, assumed the portentous shape of an overwhelming private debt, chargeable by the legislative authority of Great Britain on the revenues of Arcot, to the direct prejudice of national claims.

Again, in a subsequent page :

Among the Danish missionaries patronized by the English society for promoting Christian knowledge, was a German clergyman, named Swartz, who had his principal residence at Tanjour, but frequently travelled, in the exercise of his religious functions, to various parts of the peninsula. He was a man of considerable in-

formation, of amiable demeanour, and of a purity of manners and simplicity of deportment which emulated the apostolic character. To this respectable person the Governor intrusted the secret mission of proceeding to the court of Hyder, to "sound" his disposition; to assure him of the amicable designs of the English government; and if he should appear to be peaceably disposed, to inform him that a deputation of some principal members of the council would be sent to him, to adjust the terms of a lasting alliance. By the most unhappy coincidence of events, Mr. Swartz arrived at Seringapatam a few days after Hyder had received the intelligence of Colonel Harper's hostile attempt (as it was there considered) to pass without permission through the province of Kurpa, towards Adwance: this event was not calculated to compose Hyder's resentment on other accounts; but he assured Mr. Swartz, that "if the English offered the hand of peace and concord, he would not withdraw his," *providen* * * * * but of these mysterious provisos, nothing can now be ascertained.*

On the return of Mr. Swartz, the Governor communicated for the first time to his council the result of a mission which had been undertaken without their knowledge: the only documents recorded on the occasion are the Governor's letter to Hyder, which merely stated the amicable objects of the mission, and Hyder's answers, already adverted to, which add, that "Mr. Swartz would inform him (the Governor) with several matters he had charged him with;" but no entry was made on the records of the information from Mr. Swartz, thus directly and officially referred to; nor a single line of report, or journal, or communication, in any form, from a person who had been charged with a political mission of the greatest importance. In a period abounding with themes of wonder, it is impossible to repress our astonishment that no individual charged with public authority in India or in England ever suggested the examination of Mr. Swartz on these points, or called for a journal or report of his proceedings. A committee of the House of Commons, subsequently charged with the investigation of these transactions, simply reports the fact of no such entry having been made, but adds no suggestion regarding the obvious means of supplying the defect. Although I had the pleasure of Mr. Swartz's acquaintance many years afterwards, and have heard

* I have stated, no inference that does not appear to me to be proved by written documents and indisputable facts, known to persons now living.

† Documents adverted to in p. 35 of this volume.

‡ Burke's speech on the Carnatic debts, the only performance of that great man on India affairs, which abounds in solid truth, as well as splendid eloquence. Mr. Burke himself was, however, not a mere spectator in the Indian transactions of that period. A complete history of the internal policy of these times would be highly curious and instructive to the reader; but as yet too obnoxious, "recitibus oris," for a compiler of this day. The materials are perfectly accessible.

§ Besides the speculative property in bonds, for the repayment of money not lent, there were more solid remunerations. Three members of the Council of Government of Madras obtained a large assignment of territorial revenue in 1767, which gradually emerged to light in the two succeeding years. The Court of Directors comment on the transaction in the following terms: "the servants of the Company, &c. &c. have in this instance unfaithfully betrayed their trust, abandoned the Company's interest, and prostituted its influence to accomplish the purpose of individuals, whilst the interest of the Company is almost totally neglected, and payments to us rendered extremely precarious."

These transactions afford some partial explanation of two facts relative to the war in 1767: 1st, the want of funds for conducting it, and 2d, the unhappy prevalence of Mohammed Ali's councils in its management. It is not intended to class all the debts of Mahommed Ali in one and the same unprincipled mass. A few had an honorable origin.

* The arrival of a private traveller was so little calculated to excite attention, that few persons of Hyder's court could recollect any thing of him, excepting that Hyder, who conversed with the teachers of all religions, had about this period some conversations with a Christian priest, who came to instruct some of his European soldiers.

him narrate many facts connected with the subject of this mission, he died long before my attention was directed to historical pursuits; but I had hoped that a journal might be found among his papers, and his worthy successors kindly complied with my request to examine them for that purpose: no such document was found; but extracts were made from his correspondence, which unfortunately interposes a mysterious blank at the very point on which our information is defective.

It cannot be expected that we should follow our author into all the particulars of the history of Mysoor, the complicated details of which he appears to have successfully investigated. We shall notice, however, in a cursory manner, several of the most remarkable occurrences, and particularly those singular revolutions which ultimately transferred both the sovereign and the state to the usurping power of Hyder Ali.

The kingdom of Mysoor, which originally formed a province of the Hindoo empire of Vijayanaggar, (an empire which embraced, until the middle of the sixteenth century, the greater portion of the peninsula to the south of the river Kistna,) gradually increased in political importance, in proportion to the declining vigour of the parent state. Having ultimately divested itself of all dependence, except that which was implied in the acknowledgment of an annual tribute due to the Soubabdar of the Deccan, it commenced a career of aggressive operations on the neighbouring countries, and became in the course of time, under the masterly discipline of Chick Deo Raj, the most absolute and powerful Hindoo government in the South of India. One of the expedients by which this able but remorseless tyrant contrived to enhance his power is too diabolical to be passed unnoticed. The following is our author's account of the infamous transaction to which we allude,

Before proceeding to measures of open violence, he adopted a plan of perfidy

and horror, yielding in infamy to nothing which we find recorded in the annals of the most sanguinary people. An invitation was sent to all the priests of the Jungum to meet the Raja at the great temple of Nunjerudgode, about fourteen miles south of Mysoor, ostensibly to converse with him on the subject of the refractory conduct of their followers. Treachery was apprehended and the number which assembled was estimated at about four hundred only. A large pit had been previously prepared in a walled inclosure, connected by a series of squares composed of tent walls, with the canopy of audience, at which they were successively received one at a time, and after making their obeisance were desired to retire to a place, where, according to custom, they expected to find refreshments prepared at the expence of the Raja. Expert executioners were in waiting in the square, and every individual in succession was so skillfully beheaded, and tumbled into the pit, as to give no alarm to those who followed, and the business of the public audience went on without interruption or suspicion. Circular orders had been sent for the destruction, on the same day, of all the Jungum *mutts* (places of residence and worship) in his dominions; and the number reported to have been in consequence destroyed was upwards of seven hundred. The disappearance of the four hundred Jungum priests was the only intimation of their fate received by their mournful disciples; but the traditional account which I have above delivered has been traced through several channels to sources of the most respectable information, and I profess my entire belief in the reality of the fact.

The degenerate successors of this Rajah were shortly divested of their power by the usurpations of their ministers, who, notwithstanding the distresses that were occasioned by the hostile confederacies of Mahommedan chiefs, and the inroads of Mahratta armies, continued to uphold the power of the state, and even to extend its conquests. Conspiracies and counter-conspiracies alternately transferred the government into the hands of rival statesmen, until Nunjeraj, the Mysoorean general, already noticed as successively our friend and enemy, contrived to centre in himself the management of public affairs. It was to Nun-

jeraj that Hyder was first indebted for his advancement to political power; and the same usurping minister, in common with all Indian patrons, was doomed to experience, in the decline of life, the return of Indian gratitude.

While the troops of Mysoor were employed before Trichinopoly, Salabut Jung, the Soubahdar of the Deekan, advanced with a powerful army to the siege of Seringapatam. The rapidity of his successes rendered it necessary to purchase his retreat at an enormous price, previously to the arrival of the Mysorean army, which was hastily returning to the succour of the capital, under the command of Nunjeraj.

The state being now released from foreign wars, there was found abundant leisure for the intrigues of ambitious chieftains, and the fermentation of civil discord; and Hyder, who, in his military capacity, had acted a conspicuous part in the late events, was about to advance with rapid strides to the attainment of sovereign authority. But before we proceed to the consideration of these events, we shall present our readers with a paragraph from the history before us, as one that materially unfolds the character of this extraordinary man.

In the course of the operations before Trichinopoly, the Beder peons, in the service of Hyder, were gradually augmented, and exercised their usual industry; and a body of select Pindaries, or Beid, was also gradually raised for similar purposes. This description of horse receive no pay in the service of many of the states of India, but live on the devastation of the enemy's country. Hyder, on his first nomination to a command, had engaged in his service a bramin mutseddy named Kunde Row, who will occupy a prominent place in our future narrative. To the cool and calculating mind of a bramin accountant, this man added great sagacity and original thinking; a boldness which did not hesitate regarding means; and a combination of ideas which enabled him to convert the unprofitable business of war into a regular system of finance. Hyder, who could neither read nor write, remedied this

defect of education by trusting to a most extraordinary memory; and valued himself, at this early period of his political life, on going through arithmetical calculations of some length, with equal accuracy, and more quickness, than the most expert accountant. The consultations of these two persons produced a system, regularly organized, by which the plunderers received, besides their direct pay, one half of the booty which was realized: the other half was appropriated by Hyder, under a combination of checks which rendered it nearly impossible to secrete any portion of the plunder. Movable property of every description was their object; and, as already noticed, they did not hesitate to acquire it by simple theft from friends, when that could be done without suspicion, and with more convenience than from enemies. Nothing was unseasonable or unacceptable; from convoys of grain, down to the clothes, turbans, and earrings of travellers, or villagers, whether men, women, or children. Cattle and sheep were among the most profitable heads of plunder: muskets and horses were sometimes obtained in booty, sometimes by purchase. The numbers under his command increased with his resources; and before he left Trichinopoly, besides the usual appendages of a chief of rank, in elephants, camels, tents, and magnificent appointments, he was rated on the returns and received pay for one thousand five hundred horse, three thousand regular infantry, two thousand peons, and four guns, with their equipments. Of the horses, five hundred were his own property; and the difference between the sum allowed by government, and that disbursed in the pay of the man, and the provender of the horse, was Hyder's profit. In consideration of his furnishing the cannon and their draught, the muskets and accoutrements of regular infantry, he was allowed a certain sum for each gun with its equipments, and for every hundred men, and was permitted to make his own agreements with the individuals at inferior rates; they also, as well as the rest of his troops, regularly accounting for one half of the plunder they acquired. Some portion of this description belongs to the system of most native armies, and would enter into the history of most successful Indian chiefs; but none ever combined with so much skill the perfect attachment of his men, with the conversion to his own use of so large a portion of what was issued for their payment: and Savagi alone could be brought into competition with Hyder for the regular organization of a system of plunder.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, July 9, 1817.

A general court was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, on the subject of the

BY-LAWS.

The proceedings of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors that the court was met for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the last court, respecting the altering and amending various By-Laws. He moved, therefore, that chap. III. sect. 4. be read; which having been done, he moved the confirmation of the repeal of the said law.

Mr. R. Jackson rose to observe, that, in consequence of the opinion of the learned counsel, it was held that no by-law, as was formerly the case, could render any director who had offended against the law, *ipso facto*, incapable of holding his situation. The expression "incapable of holding the office of director," was changed into "liable to removal" from that office; but no persons were appointed to bring that liability under the cognizance of the court. There were various offences which rendered the culpable party liable to removal: and, unless some person undertook the invidious task of pointing out those who had subjected themselves to this liability, their laws would, in many instances, be mere nullities. He had thought, therefore, of adding the following line to this law—"That in all cases of a breach of the by-law, which was followed by a liability of removal from the office of director, it would be proper for the chairman and deputy-chairman to state the circumstances at the next general court. This course would bring such obnoxious acts into a train of proper animadversion. He stated this in the hearing of the members of the by-law committee, to whom they were so deeply indebted. There were no less than ten by-laws, the efficacy of which depended on those directors who infringed them being immediately removed. There should, therefore, be a duty imposed somewhere, to bring forward to public view those circumstances which contravened the provisions of the law.

Mr. Hume said, that he had made an observation at the last general court, which he was sorry to be obliged to repeat on this occasion. In the course of the proceedings of every public body with which he was acquainted he never knew the chairman to move a question—and he conceived that it would be only consistent with the dignity which the committee

of by-laws possessed, and the respect which the court owed to them, if one of that body, to whom they were so much indebted, were allowed to move the question for the repeal of the old and the adoption of the new laws. He therefore submitted the propriety of his friend near him Mr. D. Kinnaird, in the absence of Mr. Howorth, taking that gentleman's place, and proceeding regularly to move the question.

The *Chairman*—"I apprehend I have committed no irregularity whatever. These are the resolutions of the last general court; they are now brought forward for confirmation—and, I believe, it is my duty, *pro forma*, to introduce them."

Mr. Impey—"The proceeding of a general court is not like a proceeding in the House of Commons. The hon. chairman merely states the proposition, and calls on the proprietors to express their assent or dissent."

Mr. Hume—"I did not mention the House of Commons—but I know that, in the proceedings of all public bodies, the question never originated with the chairman."

Mr. Impey explained.

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone—"The chairman must, *de virtute officii*, bring forward all resolutions from the court of directors to the general court."

Mr. Hume—"I knew such had been the practice, but I thought it a very objectionable one."

The repeal of the old by-laws—chap. III. sec. 4, chap. VI. sec. 5, chap. VII. sec. 6, chap. VI. sec. 7, chap. VI. sec. 16, chap. VI. sec. 21, chap. VII. sec. 1, chap. VII. sec. 7, chap. IX. sec. 1, and chap. VI. sec. 9, was then confirmed, and the amended laws were agreed to, without observation.

PURCHASE OF CLARET.

On the question being put for the confirmation of the *new law*, chap. II. sec. 1, ordaining, that all purchases for exportation by the court of directors, or any committee thereof, be made by open contract, excepting in cases where the court shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company, and that upon such deviations the reasons for the same be entered on the minutes of the court or committee, and that in all such cases no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence of the court of directors.

Mr. Hume rose and said, that he felt it necessary to address the court on a question which had been discussed at their Vol. V. 2 N

last meeting, but he did not mean to detain the proprietors for many minutes. Every person who knew him must admit, that he always founded his statements on dates and facts. He was now called on, either to substantiate what he advanced at the last court, or candidly to acknowledge that he was wrong. An hon. director, not now present, had decisively contradicted the statement. He, however, having again examined the subject, must re-assert the correctness and propriety of what he had said on that occasion. He stated to the court, that the committee of buying ordered, on the 17th of May 1814, two thousand half-chests of claret, without at the time having any documents in their possession by which they could judge of the price at which the wine was to be furnished. He stated farther, that a second order for an additional two thousand half-chests, for the second season, was given on the 2d of December 1814; and he also informed the court, that the quantity was not only ordered, but the wine was shipped, before the price was officially notified and agreed to by the committee. To prove that he was correct, he begged the hon. directors to refer to their own book, produced by themselves at the last court, and they would find that both the first and second order were given, before the price of the article was specified. On the 7th of December 1814 the price of the first order was known, and the price of the second was not notified until December 1815. He felt particularly unwilling to press the subject, because for one of the gentlemen who defended this objectionable proceeding he entertained a very high degree of respect, and he could not help thinking that what he was called on by circumstances to offer to the court applied peculiarly to him. The thing was, however, past; and, in whatever way it might be interpreted, it must remain. He asserted confidently, that the amount of the orders, and their dates, were correctly stated by him; and, if the court doubted this, he hoped they would think fit to agree to a motion which he would propose, for the production of those dates, &c. by the court of directors, in order to clear up the circumstance. He could not avoid noticing the manner in which the observations directed against his statement were made; and, if he were to be designated as "*the gentleman in the corner*," to distinguish him from others, as had been done by one individual, it was a species of personality which he would not bear. The gentleman to whom he alluded (Mr. Pattison), had declared that he would receive no advice from any one. Now he thought it most extraordinary, that any man, holding the situation he did, should

boldly avow his determination not to receive advice from the proprietors.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Pattison), "I ask to whom the hon. proprietor alludes?"

Mr. *Hume*—"I allude to you, sir."

The *Deputy Chairman*—"I thank you, sir."

Mr. *P. Moore* begged leave to say one word to order. He considered his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) to have great knowledge in the state of the Company's affairs; and he believed he rose, on this occasion, to offer some explanation on what had occurred at a former court, with respect to a particular transaction. By the rules of the court, he thought he was allowed to enter into such an explanation, but it was irregular to proceed farther. He (Mr. Moore) decidedly objected to the long prefatory preamble by which the new by-law was introduced, in which mention was made of the purchase of two thousand chests of claret a few seasons before. All the court had to consider was, whether the principle of the proposed by-law were good or bad; and, for that purpose, they might enter into such elucidatory arguments, as might be deemed proper to enforce or to reject the by-law. He conceived it was the duty of the court to reject this preface, and look merely to the principle. Was it then a principle, the justice of which they all acknowledged? He believed it was laid down, on a much larger scale, for the purpose of effecting other objects; and, he conceived, they ought to be obliged to the committee for applying it to matters of minor importance. The question now merely was, whether the principle of the new law was good? He thought it was, and should therefore support it. But, as to entering into elucidatory matter, unnecessarily—where all appeared to be agreed—he thought it expedient that the time of the court should not be taken up with it.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, every other extraneous matter was sunk in this one consideration, whether this be a good or a bad by-law. But his hon. friend had taken the present opportunity to repel certain statements of figures (pure matters of fact), which were opposed to what he had formerly advanced, for the purpose of enabling the court to judge which party was correct; and he certainly conceived that his hon. friend had a strict right so to do. When, however, he adverted to expressions made use of on a former day, he went beyond the rules of order—one of which was, not to refer to particular words used in a former debate. He was convinced that no man, who knew anything of his hon. friend's conduct and principles, could think, for a moment, that he would as-

assert any thing which he did not conscientiously believe to be the fact, and which he had not laboured, in the first instance, to investigate.

Mr. Hume said, he was glad the hon. proprietor had called him to order, for he wished to say nothing more than what tended to his justification. All he advanced on a former occasion was forced from him, in consequence of an opposition having been raised against what he knew to be true. Not a word, in the way of comment, would have been said by him, if observations had not been made, that went to impugn his veracity. Under these circumstances, it was imperatively necessary for him to enter into a statement, to prove the truth of what he had asserted. All he should now recommend was, that when, on future occasions, gentlemen, with official books in their hands, rose to contradict others, who had not that advantage (it being well known, that persons exhibiting documents, supposed to be official, would be believed before the man who had nothing of the kind, although his statement might be most veritable)—they would give themselves the trouble to weigh the circumstances nicely, before they stated their opinion.

Mr. Cumming said, that the committee, in noticing the purchase of claret, which had caused so much discussion, never had the slightest intention to attribute any thing improper to those who were concerned in it.

The Deputy Chairman begged leave to state the plain and simple truth, with respect to this transaction. What he had found out came to nothing, after all; because the price of the claret was known at the India House, so long before the second purchase as the 27th of July. On that day a communication was received from Messrs. Barnes and Majoribanks, in which they stated, that the charge for the first hundred half chests would be only sixty shillings per dozen—and they declared, beyond this, that if they found the expense less than they had calculated on, they would be happy to make a farther reduction. Consequently, the committee of buying could not have been ignorant, in the month of December, of the price of the wine they were about to purchase. By referring to the official document, he found, that, on the 2d of December, the committee intimated to Messrs. Barnes and Majoribanks, that they were desirous of receiving another thousand chests, and the price was concluded for, at fifty-eight shillings per dozen. This was the true state of the matter. The hon. proprietor had taken up dates with extreme attention to minutiae, but, unfortunately, he had missed the main fact. He (the Deputy Chair-

man) had been charged by the hon. proprietor with stating, that "he would not receive advice from any one." This accusation it was his duty to repel. He never said, or insinuated, that he was above receiving advice from the members of the court; but he told the hon. proprietor, "that such advice as he had thought proper to give, on that occasion, he would not receive." What had the hon. proprietor said? He advised the directors to pay the same attention to the business of the East-India Company as they did to their own private affairs. This he looked upon as an undisguised insult to the court of directors, and he used the language which he had just repeated. He had certainly become in some degree heated, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor; and if any thing he had said could fairly be construed as giving offence to the members of that court, he was extremely sorry for it.—(Hear! Hear!)

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone requested liberty to make a very few observations with respect to this purchase of claret. He happened to be in the chair when the order was given, and was, therefore, very competent to speak to the facts. If the hon. proprietor would bring forward his question on any specific day, he (Mr. Elphinstone) pledged himself to meet it fully and fairly. Let him select any day he pleased for his motion, and he and many other gentlemen would be found ready to answer him, and to justify the transaction before a court of proprietors. After this statement, he wished to proceed regularly with the business of the day. But let the claret transaction be brought formally under consideration, and he would be the last to flinch from an investigation of it. He desired, he courted inquiry.—(Hear! Hear!) Let the hon. proprietor act fairly and openly. He liked an open attack, but was not friendly to sudden and covert approaches.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, the interpretation that was generally put on what fell from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) at the last court, was very different from that which the hon. Deputy Chairman had stated. He (Mr. K.) believed, the general impression was, that no insult was intended to be offered to the court of directors; and, if the interpretation of the hon. Deputy Chairman went forth without comment, it would cast an imputation on his hon. friend, which, he was quite sure, he did not deserve. All his hon. friend meant to state was, that the business of the East-India Company was not carried on in the same way that the transactions of private merchants were conducted. He really did not think that the proprietors understood any attack to

have been made on the court of directors—and he begged to state, that no man, paying due attention to what passed, could, in his opinion, suppose that an attack was meditated.

Mr. *Inglis* hoped he might be indulged in making a few observations on this matter. When he last addressed the court on the subject, he neglected to explain a circumstance which ought to be noticed. His wish was, that the whole proceedings of the committee should be read to the general court. If that had been done, they would not have had another word offered on the subject. The point which he wished to state was this, and it was a very important one; namely, that it was impossible, at the moment of giving the order, to fix the price. It was a matter of honour between the wine-merchants and the directors. The former had to import the claret from France—they had not in their possession a single cask of the wine which the directors wanted; and they were, therefore, to import it, as cheap in price and as good in quality as they possibly could. The wine merchants could not tell at what price they would be able to buy the claret; and, of course, they could not form a judgment of the rate at which they would be obliged to sell it. He had nothing farther to observe on the transaction. He hoped this was the last time he should ever address them on it; and he was very sorry that it had taken up so much of their attention.

Mr. *R. Jackson* regretted that the whole proceedings of the committee were not read, for, inside of the bar, some misunderstanding seemed to prevail on the subject. One thing was evident, that a transaction of so indiscreet a nature had taken place, as to call for this by-law. What had the chairs admitted on this and the former day? It stood broadly admitted by the directors themselves, that two thousand half-chests of claret were ordered in May, and, even on the improved statement of the present day, the price was not settled till the month of July following. These two thousand chests of claret, it seemed, were ordered only on the honour and credit of certain persons. After this declaration, he trusted, when his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) said, that the directors acted on principles entirely different from those adopted by other merchants, his remark would not be received with warmth and reprobation; for no intelligent merchant would think of giving such an order as that which had been arowed. It was an indiscreet and questionable business; and those who wished to clear it up, would, he hoped, lose no time in so doing.

The Hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* said,

the learned gentleman could not have made a more insidious speech than he had delivered on that day. No man was more capable of bringing forward a motion than the learned gentleman, and, after what he had uttered, he (Mr. Elphinstone) desired that he would submit a proposition to the court on this subject, instead of taking it up in the way he had done. The learned gentleman appeared as a mediator on this occasion, at least he wished to be thought one; but, for his own part, he hoped he should never witness such a mediation again. The learned gentleman might be a very good lawyer, but, judging from what he had said this day, he was evidently a very bad merchant.—(Hear! hear!) These were true words. They might make use of what expressions they pleased from *that corner* (the place where Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Kinnaird, and other gentlemen sat)—for he must call it *that corner*; but the directors were not placed in that court to be deterred from, or shamed out of, a plain statement of their opinion. He again repeated his challenge. Let gentlemen fix their day, and he would meet them manfully on this subject.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that the court had strayed very much from the question which was really before them, namely, to confirm the introduction of a new by-law; but, after what had passed—after what had been said by gentlemen *near the wall*, he would not say in *the corner*, for fear of giving offence; he conceived that he was justified in thinking that they ought to bring the question forward in the face of day, instead of shooting arrows from behind the bush.

Mr. *R. Jackson* expressed his surprise at the course of proceeding recommended by the directors. They said, "Let the gentlemen before the bar bring forward this question; we are anxious they should: when the papers are read they will immediately acquit us." If such really were their feelings, let such also be their practice, and let them order the papers to be read. It was for one of the gentlemen behind the bar to make the motion. If it were made, and the papers were produced, he would peruse them attentively; and if he found that he had been mistaken, no man could come down to the court with more joy and pleasure than he would, to state his conviction. But it was too much to expect, that those who took statements from the documents possessed by the directors, and quoted by them, should, after arguing on those very statements, be obliged to move for the originals.

Mr. *Impey* contended, that the line adopted by gentlemen before the bar on this occasion, was most unjust and ir-

regular. In a court called for a specific purpose, certain facts were stated, and were positively denied. A second court was now held for the transaction of the same business, and the facts were again stated, and again denied. The gentlemen making the charge were called on to submit a motion on the subject; and what did the learned gentleman say to this? He told the parties concerned to come forward with their evidence and exculpation; but, before that was done, he thought those who made the charge ought to call for the documents which it was insinuated would support it. The learned gentleman seemed to mistake the characters of the two parties. His argument did not support the position of his friends; but taken on the other side, it was irresistible.

Mr. R. Jackson, "We are the persons accused, and are on our defence."

Mr. Inglis had no objection to the production of the documents. When laid before the proprietors, it would be found that he had truly stated the grounds of the transaction.

The Deputy-Chairman said, he, for one, should consider the grounds stated by his hon. friend as very strong ones. If the hon. gentlemen before the bar thought proper to move for those papers, they might have them. It would turn out that their contents would be favourable to this transaction, which the learned gentleman, before he knew the circumstances of the case, had described as indiscreet and uncommercial, in opposition to the judgment of one of the first merchants in the metropolis, a gentleman whose mercantile career was at least equal to that of the learned gentleman's at the bar. This he would say, that every individual in the direction had been exceedingly ill-treated on this occasion, by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) and his supporters.

The new law was then agreed to.

ERROR IN A BALLOT—MR. GRAHAM'S CASE.

It was then proposed to confirm the new law, chap. VII. sec. 10, which ordains, that, "when two or more ballots are to be taken on distinct questions on the same day, they shall be taken in several rooms," &c.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the origin of the proposition which had now been made to the court, was to be found in a letter addressed to the committee of by-laws (and stated in their report) by a most respectable gentleman (Mr. Graham). He had brought forward a ballot on the same day, when another question was also to be balloted, and a very serious mistake had occurred. He was inclined to think, that, giving Mr. Graham

the benefit of the discrepancy between the numbers taken by the clerks, and those given in by the scrutineers, which the directors subsequently discovered, would not be doing him complete justice; and he should presently state his reason for thinking so. A difference of a hundred votes was found to exist between the numbers taken by the clerks and those given in by the scrutineers. It was fair to presume that this mistake took place in consequence of two ballots being held in the same room. The committee had drawn up a law, by which, if the holding two ballots in the same room had occasioned the error, it could not take place hereafter in consequence of that cause. Here, however, was a case in which a gentleman was exceedingly injured by the error; for though the directors discovered that an error of a hundred was made, *non constat* that there was not an error of two hundred. It was well worthy the consideration of the court, whether a fresh ballot ought not to be allowed to this gentleman; it was, however, for their law-officers to say what redress he was entitled to. He should be glad to know, whether they were precluded, by the transaction of the ballot itself, from taking any other step. If they were, he did not know any legal subterfuge by which a new ballot could be obtained. Perhaps the best course would be, for Mr. Graham to lay his case before the whole body of proprietors.

Mr. H. Twiss said, it appeared to him that they could not go into this question just now. He could not give any opinion on the transaction mentioned by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) over the way, but it was clear that they could not now enter into a discussion on it. It was exceedingly probable, if the case were minutely looked into, that some motion, the nature of which he was not prepared to state, might be founded on it; but he doubted very much whether they could enter into the consideration of it at the present time. After the report had been gone through, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird), or any other gentleman, would be at liberty to make a specific motion on the subject, in order to meet the justice of the case.

Mr. P. Moore said, he would not go into the question at all; for if he had harboured such an intention, it would be at variance with what he observed on the preamble of the preceding law; still, however, it was necessary that he should say something in consequence of what had recently fallen from an hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird). This subject had been left in his (Mr. Moore's) hands, under extraordinary circumstances; and it was proper that he should state why he had not brought it under discussion. He

endeavoured, knowing the importance of the question, and the high authority on which Mr. Graham's claims were propounded to this court, to bring his case before the proprietors; but counsel learned in the law, one of them now a judge of the Court of King's-Bench, had declared that his case was concluded, and he had therefore abandoned his first intention. He had, however, selected a middle way, to bring forward, in a moderate shape, the circumstances of Mr. Graham's situation; for, in his opinion, that door of redress, by which he meant to proceed, was by no means shut against this gentleman, and if it were, he certainly should come forward on the broad scale again. It was very true that Mr. Graham did write a letter to the committee, but it was a letter of mere information; on the subject of investigation he had not said a word.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that the hon. gentlemen who thought those proprietors were out of order, in touching on the circumstances of Mr. Graham's case, had taken a false view of the subject. The letter was part of the report, or it was not; and, if it were a part of the report, as he conceived it to be, they were justified in observing on its contents. They were assembled to discuss the report of the committee of by-laws, and no person could say, "you shall consider such parts of it as I think proper, and no more." This he conceived was the proper time to advert on the most extraordinary transaction that ever occurred at the India-House; for, to that moment, no investigation had ever taken place to discover how this mistake of a hundred and five votes had been occasioned; and nothing appeared to prove that the error did not amount to a hundred and forty-five, which would have given Mr. Graham a majority, and the sum of money proposed to be granted to him.

Mr. Twiss said, the proprietors had undoubtedly a right to consider the new by-law. He did not mean to argue on the propriety of any course that might be taken, because he thought it was quite clear that they had nothing to say at present, except what might weigh as an argument either for or against the by-law. If any argument, drawn from the letter, were in favor of the by-law, it was unnecessary, as the court had in the first instance agreed to it. If, however, it operated against the law, he did not understand that an argument drawn from such a source could be received, since the propriety of the law must be supported on a general principle; they ought to argue nothing now, except what went, without any reference to a particular case, to influence their minds to pass or not to

pass the law now submitted to them. If there were something else connected with the subject, but not immediately forming part of the by-law, which gentlemen might feel anxious to introduce, it ought to be made a matter of consideration on a future day.

Mr. Hume said, if the learned gentleman spoke to order he was quite at a loss to understand him, for he told the proprietors that they would act irregularly if they discussed the circumstances which gave rise to the new by-law. The statement which he had made to the proprietors was most absurd. "If a motion," said the learned gentleman, in effect, "be submitted to us, and the proprietors intend to agree to it, they must not say any thing, for it is unnecessary; but if you choose to oppose the motion, then indeed you may speak, but still under certain restrictions." What he (Mr. Hume) would maintain was this:—that the circumstance which occasioned this by-law, being one by which an individual conceived himself to have been seriously aggrieved, in consequence of which he begged leave to lay his case before the proprietors again, coupled with which was the admission, that, according to the charter of the Company, the proceeding on his ballot was manifestly wrong; he would maintain, under these peculiar circumstances, that the facts called for immediate animadversion. No man could hope for justice, if their ballots were not perfectly correct; errors to the amount of two or three hundred votes might creep in,—and what would be the consequence? Their ballots would become a mere farce; therefore, he thought they should have said to this gentleman, "you shall have redress," instead of telling him, when such an error was known to exist, that the door was closed against him. The ballot took place on the 9th of June 1815; whether the error was discovered on the 10th he could not say; but the letter of the Chairman, of the 14th, stated that the court of directors had found out the error; yet, on that same day, the 14th of June, when the issue of the ballot was stated in that court, no notice was taken of it.

Mr. Incey thought it was extremely irregular to discuss a question at the present time, in which the interest of an individual was concerned.

The Chairman said, the hon. proprietor mistook the course of proceeding. The ballot was declared on the evening of the day on which it was held; a future court had nothing to do with it. The question now before the court was, to confirm the by-law, chap. VII. sec. 10. If the transaction which gave rise to that by-law called for investigation, the hon. proprietor was fully at liberty at any

time he pleased to bring it before the proprietors, who would doubtless take it into their most serious consideration; but he conceived they were losing a great deal of time by introducing that question at the present moment.

Mr. *Hume* knew perfectly well that ten proprietors could bring the question before the court at any time; but if, when they were met to discuss the propriety, amongst other things, of a new by-law, he was to be put down by the hon. chairman, or any other gentleman, whilst making observations on a case, which equity, justice and humanity, alike called on them to examine, he should confine himself merely to this declaration, that should Mr. *Graham* or his friends bring the subject forward, he would be present in his place, and would do all he could to promote investigation, and to assist the individual who had suffered from so extraordinary an error.

The by-law was then agreed to.

The old law, chap. 10, sec. 4, relative to bullion, was repeated—the bullion office having been abolished by the court.

THE HOUSE LIST.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that in the report which was laid before the proprietors, for their consideration, there was, nearly at the end, what was called a *new law*, which was professedly withdrawn, at the last court, by the chairman of the committee, on suggestions from several quarters. That law ordained, “that, at every annual election of directors, balloting-lists shall be printed for the use of the proprietors, containing the names of all such proprietors, who may have notified to the court of directors, seven days previous to the annual election, their intention of becoming candidates; that the names of the *ex-directors* be placed at the *head* of the said list, and that the several names be printed at such a distance from each other as may leave sufficient room to insert the name or names of any other proprietor or proprietors duly qualified; that such lists shall contain on the face of them, the names of the candidates only; the said lists to be ready for delivery six days previous to the said annual election, and that all printed lists, other than those printed as this by-law directs be rejected at the scrutiny.” Now it was evident from this by-law, that the committee were proposing a power, beyond what the act of parliament authorised; for, however bad the lists intended to be given in might be, it was not within the scope of the authority of any committee, or of any set of scruplers whatever, to refuse them. It was now two or three years since he drew the attention of the court to the proceeding at elections; which, he understood, were now carried on with more

propriety than was observable before the subject was mentioned. He complained, on that occasion, that when an election for directors took place, their halls and passages were filled with livery servants and other improper persons, who were employed to thrust papers into the hands of the proprietors. Those who opposed this system, suggested the propriety of having but one list of candidates for the directorship printed, a plan that would give simplicity, and, consequently, expedition, to their election proceedings. He certainly should submit to the consideration of the court, at some convenient opportunity, whether it would not be more conducive to decorum and good order, to substitute one authentic list, in the place of an indefinite number.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*—“I wish the learned gentleman had stated this at the last court, when those individuals were present who agreed to withdraw the by-law in question, with an understanding that another by-law, then proposed, should be suffered to pass. The learned gentleman did not now adhere to that understanding.”

Mr. *R. Jackson*—“It was almost the last proceeding, at the close of a long day—and I know it was, and is, the feeling of many proprietors, that there should be only one list.”

The *Deputy Chairman* inquired, whether the learned gentleman was in the court at the last meeting, when the old by-law, chap. VII. sec. 7, was repealed, and the amended law was agreed to? If he were, he must have heard the chairman of the committee of by-laws distinctly declare, that it was the general sense of the committee, that the proposed by-law, to which the learned gentleman alluded, and a part of which he wished to be carried into effect, should be withdrawn. Nor was it until that declaration was made, that the court felt inclined to agree to the repeal of the old law, chap. VII. sec. 7, and the adoption of the new. A candid and manly statement was made by Mr. *Howorth* which occasioned many gentlemen to withdraw their opposition to the law proposed by the committee—and he thought it would have been much better if the learned gentleman had stated his intention at that time, when those who were inimical to the new law, chap. VII. sec. 7, agreed to it, conditionally, on the understanding, that the proposed new law, on the subject of election lists, to which the learned gentleman referred, would not be pressed farther.

Mr. *H. Weiss* recollected perfectly well, that the chairman of the committee, at the last court, stated most distinctly, in withdrawing the law in question, that he spoke not only his own sentiments, but those of the committee; and it appeared

that the gentlemen in the opposite quarter of the room coincided in that opinion. He was sure that no revival of the question was expected on this occasion.

Mr. H. Jackson said, if this were the case, it would be unfair in him to bring forward the question on the moment, but he only gave notice that the subject was not entirely dropped, and that perhaps he would, at some future period, bring forward the transcript of the motion which he had introduced two or three years since—a motion that was now supported by the authority of the first lawyers. However, he begged leave to observe, that the chairman of the committee could not bind the proprietors by withdrawing what was called the long list. The proposed by-law, doubtless, contained an exceptionable matter, but it also comprised matter of an unexceptionable nature—and, at the time it was withdrawn, he had not an opportunity of distinguishing the exceptionable from the unexceptionable. He would put it to the directors themselves, whether it would not be more conducive to their dignity, and to the general decorum of their proceedings, to have only one list.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, most unquestionably, Mr. Howorth distinctly stated, that the withdrawing of the by-law in question had the assent of all the members of the committee of by-laws whom he had seen. As it was feared, that the enacting a by-law, declaring that there should be but one list, would go to shackle elections, he agreed to withdraw it. But, if it were again brought forward, he should feel himself completely at liberty to vote for or against it, as his better judgment should determine. He thought the hon. gentleman (Mr. Howorth) did not mean to state the opinion of the whole committee of by-laws, since he had not spoken to him (Mr. K.); that hon. gentleman seemed to speak of them rather as proprietors than as members of that committee.

Mr. R. Jackson—"All I have stated is by way of notice, that, at a future time, the subject will be taken up."

Mr. H. Twiss, who had been interrupted when about to address the court, now rose, avowing his desire to speak to the question.

Mr. R. Jackson—"I beg leave to state to the learned gentleman that there is no question before the court."

Mr. H. Twiss—"I am aware of that, but I request to be permitted to advert to the course of proceeding."

The Chairman—"The hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) prefaced his notice with a long speech; and, I think, in courtesy, that, if any hon. proprietor has any remarks to offer, he, also, should be heard. If the court will not hear the learned gentleman, he must sit down.

The gentlemen behind the bar attended carefully to what fell from the learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) and his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), and, in courtesy, I think, the same attention is due to any other proprietor who wishes to state his opinion."

Mr. H. Twiss said, it having been understood that there was a close connection between the amended law, sect. VII. and chap. VII., and the new law, now alluded to, all opposition to the former was waved, in the hope and expectation, after what had been stated by the chairman of the committee of by-laws, that the latter would not be pressed. But, let the proprietors mark the situation in which they were placed this day. The learned gentleman had waited until they had got over section 7, chap. VII.—until they had confirmed it, having thus precluded them from re-stating their opinion on it, or from altering that opinion. If circumstances called for it, he came forward and said, that he was not prevented by any thing that had previously passed, from introducing on a future day the proposition that was withdrawn at the last court. If he thought proper to make use of the privilege which he professed he would have recourse to, he would be clearly flying in the teeth of the understanding which prevailed at the last court, and, in consequence of which, gentlemen withdrew their opposition from the amended law, chap. VII. sec. 7. With this recollection in their minds, he hoped the proprietors would know how to deal with the proposition whenever it was made.

Mr. D. Kinnaird observed, that the hon. and learned gentleman who had just addressed the court, had got his friends into a very unpleasant scrape. At the last court he said, that the proposition contained in the amended law, chap. VII. sec. 7, was so absurd, that it could not possibly stand; but absurd as it was, the moment the directors acquiesced in it, for a particular purpose, the hon. and learned gentleman's scruples vanished, and he immediately agreed to it.—(Hear! hear!)

—Now, though he might think this a very proper proceeding, he believed there was not another proprietor in the court, who would not say, that, to insinuate a bargain of this kind between the directors and proprietors, in which it was stipulated, "if you do so, we will do so," was a direct insult to both parties.

Mr. H. Twiss explained.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, it struck him, that the court of directors, and those who acted with them, were willing to make any sacrifice, to agree to any compromise, in order to get rid of the new law. The proposition was never read to the court of proprietors—it was withdrawn before it was regularly come to—how then was it

possible for gentlemen in that corner of the court, as it was called, to give up a proposition, of which, as they had not heard it read, they must be presumed to be ignorant?

Mr. *Rigby* protested, in the name of the proprietors, of the directors, and of the committee of by-laws, against any bargain of the kind adverted to. It was insulting all the parties to suppose, that there was a connection between the passing of chap. VII. sect. 7, and the withdrawing of the proposed new law.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*.—"I hope the hon. proprietor will not make a speech, unless he means to conclude by submitting a motion to the court."

Mr. *Rigby*.—"I do not understand this system of partiality. Is courtesy to be granted to one gentleman, and denied to another? Was that courtesy to be especially extended to one gentleman, for the purpose of making the most of that monstrous proposition, namely, that they were to be precluded from proceeding in a certain course, because the committee of by-laws had agreed to withdraw a particular proposition? The committee of by-laws had done much, they deserved the thanks of the Company, but he never would admit of their blinding him and two thousand proprietors, by any bargain they might think proper to make. But, he was sure, it never was their intention to make a bargain with the directors; and, if it were, it ought never to be allowed."

After a few words from Mr. *Hume*, the conversation ended.

PURCHASE OF CLARET.

Mr. *Hume* said, after the challenge which had been so manfully given by the hon. Deputy Chairman, and other directors, he begged leave, without offering many prefatory observations, to call for documents necessary to an explanation of the wine transaction, which he had before mentioned, and which had been so openly and absolutely defended by gentlemen behind the bar. It was necessary that a full statement of it should be sent forth, in order to do away every thing like mistake or misrepresentation.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* rose to order. The hon. proprietor, he observed, might give notice of a motion, but he had no right to make a speech.

Mr. *Hume*.—"I am going to make a motion, and I have a right to explain my reasons for submitting that motion. However, I shall now simply confine myself to moving."

"That there be laid before this court, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of the committee of buying and selling, relative to the purchase and sale of claret, from the year 1810, up to the present time, together with the dates of the or-

ders given for the said wine, and the times of its shipment. And also, copies of the evidence given before the committee of by-laws on this subject, a copy of the correspondence between the court of directors and the government in India respecting the sale of the said wines and the proceeds thereof. And that the said papers be printed."

Mr. *D. Robinson* seconded the motion.

The Chairman.—"I beg leave to point out one error in this motion. It asks for copies of the evidence given before the committee of by-laws, which it is not in the power of the directors to grant, for the documents alluded to belong not to them but to the committee."

Mr. *Hume*.—"If it be necessary, I can strike that part out. But, I should be glad to know, whether the papers in question were not documents belonging to the East India Company?"

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* had no objection whatever to the production of the documents. But, with reference to that part of the motion which called for an account of "the sale of the claret, and the proceeds of the same," he should demand of those who were anxious to investigate this transaction, whether the propriety of the commencement of this, or any other purchase, was to be regulated or affected by the manner in which it terminated?—*(Hear! hear!)* The speculation, it was true, did not turn out well, but that circumstance did not prove that the transaction was not a good and promising one, at the time it was set on foot. Calling for the proceeds appeared to him to be going too far. It was putting more into one motion than it ought to contain.

Mr. *R. Jackson* agreed with the hon. director, that it would be unfair, unjust, and unwise, to measure the propriety of an incipient transaction, by the failure or success of its conclusion. But, if all the proceedings were laid before the proprietors, it would be perfectly in their power to judge whether the speculation was wisely or unwisely commenced, and certainly he should differ decidedly from those, if any such there were, who would abuse a transaction, wisely and properly begun, because it happened to end unpleasantly. There was no way, however, of judging correctly of the whole transaction, except by having the whole of the documents laid before them.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*.—"I did not mean to oppose the motion. I merely made an observation; but the learned gentleman has a curious way of turning every thing as he pleases."

The Deputy Chairman.—"I hope the hon. proprietor will withdraw the last words of his motion, 'That these papers be printed.' The accumulation of printed

papers is already very extensive, and the expense is much greater than gentlemen seem to imagine. We have printed such a number of documents, that they fill several rooms of this house, and I believe they have not been much read. If these papers be printed, it is to be hoped a very short edition will be deemed sufficient. For my own part, I think a few manuscript copies, left at the India House, would answer every purpose."

Mr. Hume said, he had no wish, as far as he was himself concerned, to have the papers printed. But many gentlemen said they could not, consistently with the avocations which occupied their time, look over the documents at the house. He conceived, however, that there could be no objection to printing two or three hundred copies.

The Deputy Chairman. "I can have no individual objection to printing these documents. They will make pretty summer reading at the different watering places."

Mr. Rigby. "As to persons taking them to watering places, I shall only say, that the observation might be spared. I am one of those who reside near thirty miles from the metropolis, and it will be a convenience to me to have the documents printed, that I may read them at my leisure."

The Chairman. "I understand we have no control over the proceedings of the committee of by-laws, which the motion requires."

Mr. Hume. "You can direct a letter to the chairman of the committee, and he will grant a copy."

The Chairman. "Then let the words calling for the evidence be struck out, and a proper motion be submitted to the court."

Mr. Jackson. "Are not the proceedings of the committee, proceedings of the court by whom they are appointed? And if, instead of acting meritoriously, they had conducted themselves in a different way, had we not a right to move that there should be laid before us a report of the proceedings of those whom we delegated?"

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone. "The court of proprietors can demand the documents; they belong to the court of proprietors."—(Hear! hear!)

The Chairman. "This was a committee of the court of proprietors, not of the court of directors; and the latter could not call on the former for these papers. If, therefore, the hon. proprietor wishes for information from the committee of by-laws, his motion ought to be directed to that committee. I can apply for information to the committee, who may grant it or refuse it."

The hon. D. Kinnaird. "The hon.

chairman seems to think that he is in a court of directors; but this is a court of proprietors; and, by our proper organ, we ask of the committee of by-laws for those documents."

Mr. Rigby. "If the chairman of the committee were to refuse your request, a *mandamus* might issue."—(A laugh.)

The hon. D. Kinnaird suggested to his hon. friend the propriety of withdrawing his motion. It must tend, if carried farther, to a distinct inquiry; and the committee of by-laws had declared, that there was no ground or reason for such a measure. The hon. proprietor had stood forward and said, he was ready to meet an investigation of his statement; and the gentlemen behind the bar expressed themselves no less eager for inquiry. Now the honor of both being satisfied, he hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hume observed, it had been insinuated, that if this motion were not brought forward, those who had provoked inquiry would stand in a curious light; he therefore had met the challenge openly, and called for all the documents. In doing this, he did not wish to create or to keep up ill-blood between the directors and the proprietors; and, if such should be the result, it certainly was not one which he intended to produce. After the challenge which had been given, he submitted whether he could, consistently with what he owed to his own character, withdraw the motion. The court might, if they thought proper, over-rule the motion; but, although he was the last person that would unnecessarily persist in a proposition, he did not think, after what had passed, that he could with propriety abandon that which he had now submitted to the proprietors.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he hoped it would be remembered, in justice to himself, that at the last court he scarcely uttered half-a-dozen of words on this subject. He was extremely sorry that the committee mentioned it at all, it being but a speck, a mere matter of secondary consideration, when compared with the importance of the by-law, which he looked upon as a most wise and wholesome one. The principle of the law was, to make the general rule the proceeding by public contract, and rendering private contract the exception to it, instead of continuing the old system. He regretted that the wine transaction was at all alluded to; but when a challenge was made, impugning the statements of his hon. friend,—statements for the truth of which he pledged himself, it was almost impossible for a motion, submitted under such circumstances, to be withdrawn. Certainly no man could say, that he ever countenanced a proposition for withdrawing

a motion which was meant to meet a challenge, unless a proper explanation was given on each side.

The *Deputy Chairman*. "Is the hon. proprietor ready to listen to the friends of peace, or does he still hold out the sword of war? While attending to the mild suggestions of the hon. proprietor, he seemed disposed to withdraw the proposition, and I am anxious to know what temper he is now in. "We have," to use the expression of the poet, "measured swords, and may be parted," without dishonor to either side. The word "if," as Touchstone says, "is a great peace-maker;" therefore, if no personality were intended, I can agree to a pacification; but, on an occasion of this kind, gentlemen should weigh their words a little before they uttered them. By this means much misapprehension would be avoided."

Mr. R. Jackson said, if the hon. Deputy Chairman, who had delivered himself so mildly and moderately, conceived that the mere withdrawing of the motion would answer the purpose of establishing a general peace, he, for one, would agree to it. But there was a great deal of difference between merely withdrawing a motion, on the suggestion of even the highest authority, and restoring "universal peace and good understanding." If the gentlemen behind the bar wished it to be withdrawn, with the motive to which he had adverted, namely, that of establishing complete harmony, there could be no disgrace in avowing it, and as little in withdrawing the proposition; but otherwise it might possibly be said, that gentlemen before the bar had made the motion in their own defence, but finding their cause desperate, they had thrown it aside, without bringing the disputed point to issue.

The *Deputy Chairman*. "I think the learned gentleman is forgetting his character of peace-maker."

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone. "The word *challenge* has frequently been used, and I am bound to say, improperly used, by gentlemen before the bar. We, the directors, are not the challengers, we are the defendants. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) has charged us with improper conduct. The answer was, "We are ready to meet the accusation, and to refute it." And, for my own part, I am most ready, in common with my colleagues, to defend our conduct."

The hon. D. Kinnsaid said, the quarter from which this proposition came, and his own general conduct, must shield him from any imputation of acting from any undue bias on this occasion. He begged of the parties on each side to put their personal feelings out of the question, and to come to an amicable arrangement. He

was quite ready to acquit the gentlemen behind the bar of any thing like corrupt motives; at the same time he could not refuse, when personal feelings and character appeared to be brought into question, to give his assistance to the investigation. He was sure, however, that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) cherished no personal feeling; and he was equally convinced that the venerable director (Mr. Elphinstone), for whom he entertained the highest respect, had no other object in view but to place his character in its proper light. He would, having made these prefatory remarks, ask his hon. friend (Mr. Robinson), who had seconded the proposition, whether he was not the last man in that court who ought to object to the amicable termination of the business, by the withdrawal of the motion? He suggested the propriety of letting the subject drop.

The *Chairman* said, the gentlemen behind the bar could not with propriety express any wish on the subject of withdrawing the motion; they would much rather, in fact, that the papers should be laid before the proprietors, than that they should be withheld. The only objection he made, was, that part of the motion called on the directors to ask for the proceedings of the committee of by-laws, which he conceived was incorrect. If the motion were withdrawn, it must be by the spontaneous act of the mover and seconder; for no intimation, wish, or suggestion, would be expressed on the part of any gentleman behind the bar, for that purpose.

Mr. Hume said, that though there did appear to be a very strong wish before the bar to suppress this motion, yet, as there was none at all, it seemed, amongst the gentlemen behind it, of the same kind, he was inclined to let it stand. An hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) declared, that the attack was made by him (Mr. Hume) and his friends, and that the directors had only acted on the defensive. All the attack he had made, consisted in a statement of facts, which he considered of such importance as to demand an answer. A sort of answer was given—but he still rested on his facts. The hon. Deputy-Chairman then challenged him, and those who supported him, to bring forward a specific motion, or else to lie under the imputation of having advanced what they could not prove. He had, in consequence, called for all the documents connected with the question—and, if there were no wish in the gentlemen behind the bar to meet the feelings of those before it, he conceived that his motion ought not to be withdrawn.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"It would, I think, be very unbecoming in the court of directors, if they did not declare, that

they had no wish on the subject. A challenge had been given, not by the directors, but by the gentlemen who introduced the question, and the executive body are ready to answer it. The only objection we feel, respects the bringing forward the very large and complicated body of evidence given before the committee of by-laws. Many questions were asked of the servants of the Company—and, I understand, the examination fills a large bundle of papers. Various interrogatories were put, about buying and selling many different articles, which it would be quite injudicious and useless to produce. Still, however, if the hon. gentleman presses his motion, every hand on this side of the bar will be held up in favour of it."

Mr. H. *Trotter* conceived that justice had been done to all parties, with respect to the motives and wishes by which they were actuated. This being the true state of the case, he hoped the hon. proprietor would not persevere in his motion.

Mr. *Inglis*—"We do not object to the withdrawing of the motion on any other principle but this—we stand in a peculiar situation, and, if we expressed a hope that the proposition should be withdrawn, such a desire might be said to evince an unwillingness to meet the fullest inquiry. We have no such feelings; and, therefore, we leave the matter entirely in the hands of the proprietors, to decide as they please."

Mr. R. *Jackson* understood the hon. director to state, that the gentlemen on his side of the bar had no wish that the motion should be pressed, but, from the delicacy of their situation, they thought it necessary not to offer an opinion, the motive of which might be misconstrued. His hon. friend (Mr. *Hume*) was placed in the same predicament, and could not withdraw his motion, lest his reason for doing so should be mistaken. There was one feeling, however, which, he hoped, would be always paramount with him—and that was, when his hon. friend (Mr. *Kinnaird*) stood up and made a personal request to those who were honoured by his efficient support on many occasions, to attend cheerfully to that request. He thought, from his knowledge of the hon. mover, that he would not, more than himself, refuse the request of their mutual friend; but that, on his personal recommendation, he would consent to withdraw the motion.

The hon. D. *Kinnaird* then moved, "that the hon. proprietor have leave to withdraw his motion;" which having been agreed to,

Mr. *Hume* said—"After the explanation which has taken place, and not wishing to perpetuate unpleasant feelings in the court, I concur, with great pleasure, in the suggestion of my hon. friend."

Motion withdrawn.

THANKS TO THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. R. *Jackson* said, it was impossible for those proprietors who had attended the court this day, who were present at the last meeting, or who had appeared in their places on many former occasions, not to be aware of the great extent of the obligation which they owed to the committee of by-laws. In naming that most respectable body, he felt a hope that he was touching on a subject which would restore them all to good humour—for, he was sure, but one feeling existed with respect to them—the feeling, that they had conferred, by their labours, obligations of no mean character on the East-India Company. So well had they performed their duties, arduous and delicate as they were, that they had been honoured by being elected to this important situation, for three successive years. He should now advert only to three laws, which they owed entirely to the committee. They were, however, most important ones, and had given vast additional security to the best interests of the Company. In the first place, they had rendered it impossible for certain gratuities and salaries, formerly voted, independent of the general court, to be granted, without going through that ordeal, a discussion before the court of proprietors, without which their money ought not to be given away. The result had been, that this law gave a protection to their funds, the saving that would be enjoyed from which thousands, or tens of thousands, would not cover. The committee had been most assiduous, as must have been perceived this day, to form regulations for the commerce of the Company, from which the greatest benefits might be expected. The proof that their exertions on this point were viewed with approbation was to be seen in the unanimous consent given by the proprietors to the law in question, which recognized the principle of public contract in all purchases of goods for exportation. Another most salutary law, which the committee recommended, and which the court had adopted, was that which restored to the proprietors at large, the full enjoyment of their elective franchise. Before the ordaining of this law, they were denied the exercise of a free choice. Whether the list contained good, bad, or indifferent candidates, the proprietors could not make a selection. It was not in their power to vote for less than five persons out of six. Now, however, they were left perfectly free, to vote either for one or for six, as they pleased; this was something on which they might reflect with pleasure. He should, however, as he had always done, give his support to the ex-directors, unless some very palpa-

ble objection operated against their re-election. Although he had received a number of sharp, and, he would add, undeserved rubs, in that place, he never when he went to vote considered whether any of the candidates had injured him; his only inquiry was, whether they had served the Company?—(*Hear! hear!*) In one instance, where the gentleman afterwards retired from the direction, and but in that one instance, had he opposed the re-election of an ex-director. For those three points which he had noticed, amongst many others, the proprietors must feel deeply obliged to the committee. But those who knew what feelings and passions they had to contend with, could not but admire the firmness and impartiality with which they proceeded—the main proof of this was to be gathered from this circumstance, that no allegation, no complaint, had been uttered against their conduct, although they had to discuss many points of the most delicate and difficult nature. The learned gentleman concluded by moving—

“That the thanks of this court be given to Humphrey Howorth, Esq. M. P. the chairman, and the rest of the members of the by-laws committee, for their arduous and enlightened exertions in revising and improving the by-laws of the East-India Company, and for the firm, honorable, and strictly impartial manner in which they have discharged the important trust so repeatedly coufided to them by the unanimous vote of the general court.”

“If (continued Mr. Jackson) I am fortunate enough to succeed in this resolution, I shall then move—

“That this resolution be fairly transcribed, and sent to the different members of the by-laws committee.”

Mr. Rigby after observing that the court were considerably indebted to the committee of by-laws for their ability, honour, and integrity, seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume said, he could not suffer this opportunity to pass without making one or two observations upon the very honorable and creditable conduct of the committee of by-laws, in the discharge of those important duties of which they had just acquitted themselves. Considering the sedulous attention which they had paid to the affairs submitted to them, and the number of important questions brought under their consideration, and considering the temperate, moderate and firm manner in which they had persevered in altering such laws as were found illegal and injurious to the Company, he could not but consider them as entitled to the sincere thanks of this court: they had acted in such a manner as to reflect honor upon themselves, and confer a lasting obligation upon the Company. They had

proved clearly that the choice of the court of proprietors was judiciously made, and he had only to express a confident hope that they would continue their useful labours in promoting such measures as should be found beneficial to the Company, because he was quite persuaded that under the moderate and enlightened auspices of such men, the work of amendment must be successful in the result, and satisfactory to all parties.

The question was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hume said, that there being no business now before the court, he begged leave to call the attention of the members present, to the propriety of taking into consideration some regulation with a view to further independence and impartiality in the mode of electing directors. His object was to prevent members of this court from being influenced in giving their votes by any pecuniary or other improper consideration, which though received under some other colour, was in fact, the price of their vote. It had occurred to him at first, that this subject ought to be brought under the consideration of the court of proprietors in the shape of a substantive resolution. He had acceded to this idea in conformity to the sentiments of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Twiss) who had first introduced the motion upon that subject: but, upon consideration, he now thought it would be better to refer it to the committee of by-laws, with a request that they should take it under their notice. He should therefore propose the following motion:—“That it be referred to the committee of by-laws to take into their consideration the propriety of passing a by-law, prohibiting any member of this Company from receiving any fee, pension, or reward, for his vote or votes in this house.” Of the propriety of this motion, there could be no doubt; and therefore, without any further observation, he should only express a hope that there would be no objection to his motion.

Mr. Twiss said, he knew nothing of the facts, of his own knowledge, that induced him originally to come forward on this subject; but he had understood, from the hon. gentleman, that there were a great number of instances, the existence of which could not be doubted, which would justify some law to the effect proposed.

Mr. Pattison said, that as the subject was to be referred to the committee of by-laws, it would not be necessary to go into any detail of circumstances now; but he hoped that the law would embrace the plan proposed by the hon. proprietor: and he would himself suggest the propriety of making a further regulation, that no gentleman should receive, under

the pretence of travelling expenses, any sum of money for his vote given at an election.

Mr. *Hume* said, he did not wish to prescribe any particular course of proceeding to the committee of by-laws, as their experience would enable them to judge what was proper to be done.

Mr. *Pattison* suggested the propriety of amending the hon. gentleman's motion in all events, by adding these words, "or under pretence of paying travelling expenses, or any other pretence whatsoever."

Mr. *Hume* said, he certainly had no objection to adopt those words; but he thought the committee ought to be left to their own discretion on the subject. He verily believed, with the hon. Deputy Chairman, that there were considerable sums of money given to persons under the plea of travelling charges. It would be

as well to adopt the suggestion of the hon. Deputy Chairman; and therefore he should propose his motion in the following terms, "That it be referred to the committee of by-laws to take into consideration the propriety of passing a by-law to guard against any member of this Company receiving any fee, present, reward, or gratuity, for his vote or votes in this house, or under the pretence of travelling charges, or any other pretence whatsoever."

Mr. *Ridley* said, that having heard such practices existed, and which he could not have supposed to be possible if he had not heard it stated on good authority, he should feel great pleasure in seconding this motion.

The question was then put and carried in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

Our readers will be able to form some idea of the difficulties which the preparing voyages of discovery may expect to encounter, from the following report, which *Yelkrantz* makes of the navigation on those coasts.—"A great deal has been said concerning the *Weygats* by English, Danes and Hollanders, who, with ships, have endeavoured to bore through this *Icy channel*, which hath been done once or twice, but then those who did it, were repulsed and forced to return to their own country, by the vehement current of ice in the South or *Icy sea*; of which, Mr. *Nicholas Witsen*, Burger-Master of Amsterdam treats at large, that gentleman having obtained an exact account of whatever is remarkable, from several persons who have been there; all which observations have been incomparably well digested in his chart of *Weygats**, and the sea coasts to the river *Oby*, by which it plainly appears, that from *Weygats* to the *Icy* or *Holy Cape*, the sea is utterly unnavigable for ships, and should a second *Christopher Columbus* appear and point out the course of the heavens, yet he could not drive away those mountains of ice: for God and nature have so invincibly fenced the sea-side of *Siberia* with ice, that no ship can come to the river *Janitsa*, much less can they proceed further northward into the sea. Not to mention the voyage from the *Icy* or *Holy Cape* round *Japan*

and *Jedzo*, I shall only mention the method pursued by the Russians in their visits through *Weygats* straits to the *Oby*.

"They go with their *Kotskis* (a sort of barks) to the Straits to fish for sea calves. If the wind blows from the sea the whole coast is covered with ice, and they are obliged to put into some of the creeks or rivulets which run inland, and withal not to venture too far, but stay there till the wind turns about and blows from the shore, upon which all the ice soon drives several miles out of sight at sea. When they make use of the opportunity and sail along the coast till another change of wind again forces them to search for a creek to shelter their bark, which, if they fail, is shattered to pieces by the ice. The cold is so intense, that *Ides* says, 'I myself have seen rooks and magpies about *Samojeda* fall dead in their flight, killed by the piercing frost.'"

We are much pleased to learn that the scientific arrangements for the Voyages of Discovery to the North Pole are conducted by a Select Committee of the Royal Society: there is, therefore, every reason to expect, that even under a failure in the main objects of the expedition, important additions will be made to our present information on many topics of interest and curiosity. The naval arrangements are all finally fixed; and the officers and ships are thus disposed:

Isabella, three hundred and eighty-six tons, Captain *John Ross*, Lieut. *Robertson*, with a crew of forty-five other per-

* Written *Vygatch* in modern charts.

sons; her tender, the *Alexander*, commanded, by Lieutenant Parry and assisted by Lieutenant Hopner—Mr. Hooper, Purser, with a crew of thirty other persons:—for Davis's Straits, to endeavour to get into the Pacific Ocean round the north-end of the American continent.

The *Dorothea*, three hundred and eighty tons, Capt. David Buchan, Lieut. A. Morrell—Mr. Jermain, Purser, with a crew of forty-four other persons: her tender, the *Trent*, commanded by Lieut. Franklin, assisted by Lieut. Beechy.—Mr. Barrett, Purser, and a complement of thirty other persons. These ships are to make for the North Pole, and thence, rounding the north-end of Europe, to enter the Pacific Ocean, through Bheering's Straits. The two Captains are to be allowed £46 per month; the two commanding Lieutenants, £23; the assistant Lieutenants, £18. 8s. per month; the Warrant Officers have also an increase of salary; and the men have each sixty shillings per month. Both expeditions will sail together, and will proceed in about three weeks hence.

Letters from Mr. Boog to his father, the Rev. Dr. Boog of Paisley, give an account of the recent discoveries respecting the Sphinx and the principal pyramid of Egypt, which have been made by Captain C. and Mr. Salt. By very laborious excavations, which were made in vain by the French savans, these gentlemen have discovered that the Sphinx is cut out of the solid rock on which it was supposed merely to rest. They found that the short descending passage at the entrance to the Pyramid, which afterwards ascends to the two chambers, was continued in a straight line through the base of the Pyramid into the rock upon which the Pyramid stands. This new passage, after joining what was formerly called the well, is continued forward in a horizontal line, and terminates in a well ten feet deep, exactly beneath the apex of the Pyramid, and at the depth of a hundred feet below its base. Captain C. has likewise discovered an apartment immediately above the King's chamber, and exactly of the same size and the same fine workmanship, but only four feet in height.

A late Frankfort journal contains the following report of the death of Mr. Burchardt, the African traveller. It is stated in the words of a letter dated Basle, January 17.—

We have received from Cairo the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Louis Burchardt, the youngest son of Col. Gedeon Burchardt, had died there of a dysentery, under his assumed name of Sheikh Ibrahim. Mr. Louis Burchardt, who was ardent, enterprising, and animated with the desire of acquiring knowledge, being in

England, offered his services to the English association for making discoveries in the interior of Africa. After having learned the languages, and acquired the knowledge necessary for a journey of the kind, he set off some years ago, and repaired to Cairo to join the caravan which comes every year from Tombuctoo, and to penetrate into that country, which has hitherto been inaccessible to Europeans; but some troubles, which broke out in that part of the world, hindered the arrival of the caravan for a whole year. Aided by his Musulman costume, and his perfect knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, Mr. Burchardt had made a great number of new and important discoveries, which the English association will probably publish. At length this caravan, which had been so long and impatiently expected, arrived; but before he could depart with it, Mr. Burchardt sunk under the disorder, and his death has destroyed the most flattering hopes. His distance from his own country had not lessened his attachment to it: in the course of last winter he sent a bill of exchange for a considerable sum for the relief of the poor.

Mr. Burchardt was a Swiss, and is described as having resided so many years in Arabia and northern Africa, and had so familiarized himself with the dialects and manners of the natives, as to be enabled with facility to assume, as circumstances arose, the character most likely to secure his success.

The following extract from an ancient manuscript of mercantile journeys in Hindostan, contains a curious account of the manner in which the mensuration of geographical distances was effected in the days of Akbar.

"After much consideration and experience, I take the vulgar *kros** (coss) to be about a mile and half. Another coss is used by the king, who when he travels is attended, among his multitudes of servants, by two men whose special appointment is to measure the way before him. The following is the method in which it is done; a line is composed of twenty-five cords of Agri joined to each other in length, the two ends of this line are fastened over two men's shoulders. As soon as they commence their duty, the line is stretched at full length; the foremost then makes a stroke with his staff on the ground and passes on, the other following, and taking care to keep the line extended. When the hindermost arrives at the mark of the staff he calls out, and that portion of distance is numbered; at the same instant the other

* This is however the correct spelling, *Krōs* is a Sanskrit word. Ed.

makes another mark, being at the distance of the line; and when the latter comes up, he again calls out, and the second space is numbered. In this manner they go on until two hundred lines are measured, without stopping, and continually keeping a smart pace. The reckoning is kept by heads. The ancient or royal coss is then 200 lines, at 25 cords each is 5000, and each cord reckoned at 4—5ths of an English yard is 4000 yards, or 12,000 feet: so that this coss may be reckoned somewhat to exceed 2 English miles.

On the 31st Oct: a violent earthquake was felt at Smyrna.

Indications of the existence of a coal bed at Toulá, in Russia, have lately induced the proprietor to undertake the working of mines. A Scotchman and several workmen have been engaged at Whitehaven and will commence during the spring.

Nos. III. and IV. of the New and Improved Edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus are published. The vacancies yet open have been occasioned by the decease of some of the subscribers. The price, to such as were not on the original list has been already raised; and the editors, according to the advertisement to No. III. mean shortly to raise it again. All Public Libraries, in particular, are recommended to subscribe before the opportunity is lost, as only a sufficient number of copies have been printed to cover the subscription. Present price £1. 3s. Large paper £2. 10s. To be completed in about twenty-five Numbers. Names may be sent to Mr. Valpy, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London.

In Mr. Dibdin's most interesting and superb work, the Bibliographical Decameron, are found the following observations on the New Edition of Stephens:

"The undertaking is arduous in the extreme, and perhaps not a little perilous; yet let us admire the zeal and love of ancient lore, which could have matured and carried into execution a project so vast, so expensive, and requiring such constant, unremitting, and (I had almost said) interminable labours. I address myself to the candid, the experienced, and the liberal; not to them, who, previous to the publication of the first Number, were sharpening their critical knives, and preparing other instruments of literary torture, whereby they might inflict a severe wound, and cause premature death to the undertaking! English critics, I trust, like English soldiers and sailors, love fairer play than this. Nor can such attempts, after all, damp the ardour, or slacken the exertions of those to whose conduct this 'monumentum' are peren-

nias' is entrusted. Let us tell an interesting and unsophisticated tale.

"A new edition of the Greek Thesaurus of H. Stephens the younger must necessarily, in any shape, be a tremendous undertaking; especially too, when one thinks of the multiplicity of lexicographical and critical knowledge which has pervaded the classical world since the first appearance of that wonderful performance. Only to give an impulse, or encouragement to the plan; only to bring the vessel to the water's edge, as it were; required spirit, strength, and no ordinary assistance. In letters, circular notes, prospectuses, &c. announcing the nature and extent of it, cost the proprietors of the work not less than £1,500. This was surely bold enough; for till seven hundred subscribers were subscribed, its progress would be uncertain, and the loss sufficiently decisive. However, the plan 'grew,' and the subscribers multiplied; and the names of not fewer than nine hundred and eighty-five (1086) of them graced the covering of the first number. Such a number to such a work, is, I believe, without a precedent; and well might Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, express a pleasurable pride in receiving the homage of the dedication of the new *Thesaurus* to himself. That nobleman's letter to the printer, upon the occasion of which we are speaking, does equal honour to his head and heart. Now comes the *glory* of the design. All the attempts which had been made towards a new edition of Stephens' Thesaurus in Germany, Russia, France and Denmark, have not only been rendered abortive; but the materials for it, collected in those places, have been almost voluntarily, as well as absolutely, poured into the capacious reservoir of Mr. A. J. Valpy.

"The manner in which this new edition is given to the public, need not be specifically mentioned. All the classical world are aware of it; but, for comeliness and proportion, the nicer collector will betake himself to the *large paper*. In the small paper, the text looks abundant and honest to excess. It was the intention of Mr. Valpy to have struck off *three copies upon vellum*, at 300 guineas each copy; but the *poisoning influence* of that recent, rash, and ruthless act of Parliament, respecting literary property, which gave one copy of the *best* kind to the British Museum, (the *least* pernicious feature in such act), diverted his intentions."

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Narrative of Capt. Tuckey; the Journal of Professor Smith; and Miscellaneous Observations on a Voyage of Discovery up the River Zaire or Congo, in

South Africa; &c. with an Appendix, containing a Systematic Account of the Natural History of Congo, along the line of the River. Published under the direction of John Barrow, Esq. F. R. S. 4to. £2. 2s. bds.

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo Choo Island, in the Japan Sea in H. M. S. *Lyra*. By Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. F. R. S. L. & E. with a Vocabulary of the Language of that Island by Lieut. Clifford, R. N. and an Appendix containing Charts, and various Hydrographical and Scientific Notices. Illustrated by Eight coloured Engravings after Drawings by Havell, of Scenery and the Costume of the People of Corea, and the Inhabitants of Loo-Choo, 4to. £2. 2s. bds.

Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales; comprising, Observations on the History and Antiquities of the Britons, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Danes, and Anglo-Normans, together with Remarks on the Progress of Architecture in succeeding Ages, by J. Norris Brewer. 8vo. £1. 4s. bds.

The same in Royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d. boards.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. F. R. S. &c. written by himself, to a late period, and continued to the time of his death, by his Grandson, William Temple Franklin; 4to. £2. 12s. bds.

Rob-Roy. By the Author of Waver-

ly, Guy Mannering, and the Antiquary. 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 4s. bds.

British Review, No. 21. 6s.

Quarterly Review, No. 35. 6s.

Submission exemplified, or the Amiable Stranger, a Narrative, 8vo. 6s. bds.

IN THE PRESS.

Anecdotes of the life of Richard Watson, D. D. Bishop of Landaff. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. D. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells. New edition, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Narrative of a Voyage to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, illustrated by a Map and other Engravings; by Lieut. Edward Chappell.

European Commerce, being an Account of the Trade of the Principal Commercial Places on the Continent of Europe; also their Monies, Exchanges, Weights, and Measures, with their proportion to English; their Charges, Duties, &c. by C. W. Roriansz, in 8vo.

On the 1st of May 1818, will be published on fine paper, hot-pressed, price 1s. to be continued monthly till completed, the first number of an Ecclesiastical Biography, containing the Lives of Jesus and the Apostles, and of the most celebrated Fathers, Martyrs, Founders of Sects, Missionaries, and Theological writers, arranged chronologically to form a connected history of the Christian Church.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Third Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, September, 1816.—

The Committee have determined to meet the subscribers at an earlier period than the termination of the present year, in consequence of a suggestion that it is highly desirable their annual report should be so arranged as to reach the parent society previous to the general meeting in May.

The account, therefore, they have now to present comprehends their proceedings for the last eight months only; and it is not without considerable diffidence they submit it to the public, fearful lest their exertions should appear less zealous and productive than the sanguine expectations of many may anticipate, by whom the difficulties attendant on their undertakings, and the care and caution requisite, are not fully considered.

These few months, however, have not passed without the committee having essentially contributed to a wider circula-

tion of the holy Scriptures on the western side of India.

The supplies of English Bibles and Testaments which the Committee have received both from London and Calcutta, have enabled them to furnish to some extent the immediate demands of the Europeans.

The want of the Scriptures amongst the soldiers and the poorer British Inhabitants under this government is probably greater than has been suspected; seldom perhaps does a copy of the Bible accompany the British soldier amidst the hurry of embarkation from his native shores; and after his arrival in this foreign land, where its holy precepts should be more peculiarly presented to counteract the gross vices and idolatry by which he is surrounded, an opportunity has seldom been afforded him of perusing it. Too true indeed it is that no very strong inclination to read the Scriptures has been manifested, and that even where they are

already possessed and professedly acknowledged, they are but too commonly laid aside, and but seldom perused with that attention and diligence which they so imperiously demand.

But whilst announcing this melancholy fact, the Committee state with no ordinary pleasure their hope that a better spirit has been awakened, and that the neglect of the Bible amongst the lower orders has arisen more from the want of means and opportunity of reading it, than from any indifference to the word of God.

For the purpose of encouraging such a spirit, and in order to give facility to the means of reading the scriptures among all classes, the Committee have opened a depository for the sale at reduced prices of the Old and New Testaments in several European and native languages; in this depository they either now have, or shortly will have, Bibles and Testaments in English, Gaelic, Portuguese, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Danish, and Italian; Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Persian, Hindostanee, Malay and Chinese. Such a depository should contain not only translations of the Scriptures into the languages chiefly prevalent among the natives and visitors of India, but should be furnished also with such polyglotts, lexicons, grammars, and commentaries as will best assist the further translation into the Asiatic dialects, particularly on this coast.

The population of Bombay is supposed by Mr. Hamilton in the East India Gazetteer, from such imperfect sources as he was able to obtain, "to be above two hundred and twenty thousand; of this number there are supposed to be eight thousand Parsees, and nearly as many Mahomedans, and three or four thousand Jews, the remainder are Portuguese and Hindoos, the latter composing more than three fourths of the whole population." By a more correct census however lately made by the direction of the government it would appear that the whole number of native inhabitants on Bombay, not including persons who periodically visit this Presidency, as the emporium for the commerce of the western side of India, does not exceed one hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and fifty which may be divided as follows:—

1. British, not military, 1,840—2. Do. military and marine, 2,460—3. Native Christians, Portuguese and Armenians, 11,500—4. Jews, 800—5. Mahomedans 28,000—6. Hindoos, 1,03,800—7. Parsees, 13,150.

Of the native christians in Bombay, the far greater part are what are usually termed *Portuguese*, chiefly from their

frequenting the Portuguese chapels;—for excepting a few, constituting the higher and more respectable classes, the great mass of Portuguese population throughout India forming the lower orders of christians are in general the spurious descendants of the several European settlers by native women, and the numerous converts which have united with them;—these from neglect and the want of a decent education are but little acquainted with the holy religion they profess; and through ignorance and a blind attachment to prevailing usages, retain many pagan customs, which are a source of regret to their spiritual guides.

Of the five Romish churches on the Island of Bombay, the Archbishop of Goa for many years claimed and exercised an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two. In consequence however of its having been asserted in a manner that created considerable agitation among the parishioners, complaints were made to the government, and the pretensions of the Archbishop having been satisfactorily proved not to have been founded on any legitimate basis, the Bombay government determined, in 1813, to enforce the orders of the honourable court received in 1793, founded on similar complaints made at that period by the Portuguese inhabitants, in which such jurisdiction was virtually disallowed and the parishioners left to the choice of their own pastors.

The other three are under the titular Bishop of Antiphile, who is the Apostolic Vicar of the Pope; he derives his mission, from the congregation "de propaganda fide," and is attended by four Italian Carmelite Friars.

The Armenians form a part of those eastern societies of Christians who differ in points of faith, discipline and worship, both from the Greek and Latin churches, and have shewn an inviolable attachment to the opinions and institutions of their ancestors, under the severest trials of oppression from their Mahomedan rulers. They are not numerous in Bombay, but form a very respectable class of Christians, and have one church within the fort; they are occasionally visited by one of the forty-two archbishops who are subject to the Patriarch of Echmiadzin. The far greater part of these archbishops are only titular prelates, each of whom may claim the obedience of four or five suffragans, and whose chief duty is, the visiting of their numerous churches dispersed over the eastern world. Besides the church at Bombay, they have within the limits of this society, churches at Surat, Bussora, Bagdad and Bushire. The Armenian archbishop Emmanuel, now in Bombay, has heard with great satisfaction the exertions making in London and St. Petersburg to reprint editions of the Armenian

Bible, and there is every reason to believe, they will prove most acceptable to the priests and to every member of that church. The Bible lately printed in Bengal is so edited as not to be intelligible to them.

Next to the native Christians at the presidency, the Society are anxious to afford their assistance to the native Christians on the neighbouring islands of Salsette and Caranjah. On the former of these the population is supposed to be about fifty thousand, of which probably one fifth are Christians; these are professedly members of the Portuguese church, and the few more respectable inhabitants among them are the remains of the Portuguese families who settled on the island; the lower orders consist of fishermen, cultivators of the land, and Bhandaries or drawers of toddy: these, as may be supposed, are but indifferent Christians, and whilst they are in the habit of attending a Christian sanctuary, still retain in their houses many symbols of the Hindoo Mythology, and enter indiscriminately into the pernicious usages of a deplorable superstition.

Besides these native Christians on Salsette there are resident at Tannah, the capital of the island, about an hundred or more European soldiers with their families, who have been invalided or have retired from the service, and who prefer spending the remainder of their lives in India to the returning to their native country. Through the attention of the judge and magistrate, as well as of other benevolent persons, the circumstances of this garrison had been brought to the notice of the committee, and they hope a further opening has been made towards the moral and religious improvement of these people from Tannah, being now occasionally visited by one of the Company's chaplains.

On Caranjah a few Portuguese Testaments have been distributed by the collector among those who were able to read. In his letter to the committee he strongly recommends to their attention the erection of small schools; a subject the committee have long anxiously contemplated, and which they now leave in perfect confidence to the society for promoting the education of the poor.

Beyond the immediate precincts of Bombay, the society have endeavoured to extend their good offices to the Christians at Surat, Kaira in Guzerat, and Seroor in the neighbourhood of Poonah, at each of which places English clergymen are now stationed.

To the southward of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, the committee have sent for distribution some copies of the new Testament in Portuguese, for the use of the native Christians at Cannanore, in

French at Mahé, and in Dutch at Cochin. The committee regret that by the withdrawing of the British envoy from Goa, they have been deprived of his beneficial and successful exertions in promoting the objects of the society in that populous city, and through whom, in the course of last year, they were enabled to circulate no less than six hundred copies of the Portuguese Testaments. Including the islands, the Portuguese territory round Goa is about forty miles in length by twenty in breadth, and within the province there are computed to be two hundred churches and chapels, and above two thousand priests. The dialect most prevalent is a mixture of the European with the Kanara and Mahratta languages, but the European is still well understood and spoken by a great proportion. The committee trust that another channel will soon be opened to them of continuing their useful assistance to the native Christians in that neighbourhood; and every account which they have received induces them to believe that the lower orders and even the priests will readily accept translations of the Scriptures.

But of all the places within the reach of this Society, Cochin is the most interesting; here the ancient Syrian church, as well as the more recent remnants of the Dutch, claim their favour and protection.

The Christians of St. Thomas had been long seated on the coast of Malabar, when the Portuguese first opened the navigation of India. They were probably converted to Christianity about the middle of the fifth century by the Syrian Mar Thomas, a Nestorian, who has been confounded with the Apostle St. Thomas; during the seventh century their church was considerably increased by the labours of two Syrians, Mar Sapor and Mar Pedosia.

On the arrival of the Portuguese, these Christians, says Mr. Gibbon, "in arms, in arts, and possibly in virtue, excelled the natives of Hindostan; the husbandmen cultivated the palm tree, the merchants were enriched by the pepper trade, the soldiers preceded the Nairs or nobles of Malabar, and their hereditary privileges were respected by the gratitude or the fear of the king of Cochin and the Zamorin himself. They acknowledged a Gentoo sovereign, but they were governed, even in temporal concerns, by the Bishop of Angarwala or Cranganore. He still asserted his ancient title of metropolitan of India, but his real jurisdiction was exercised in fourteen hundred churches, and he was entrusted with the care of two hundred thousand souls. It was the first care of the ministers of Rome (he continues) to intercept all correspondence with the Nestorian patriarch, and several of his Bishops expired in the pri-

"sons of the holy office. The flock without a shepherd was assaulted by the power of the Portuguese, the arts of the Jesuits, and the zeal of Alexes de Menezes, Archbishop of Goa, in his personal visitation of the coast of Malabar. The trading companies of Holland and England are the friends of toleration; but if oppression be less mortifying than contempt, the Christians of St. Thomas have reason to complain of the cold and silent indifference of their brethren of Europe."

The Committee have taken means to present to the Syrian churches the few copies of the Syriac Gospels they have lately received. Before the French revolution, the congregation "*de propaganda fide*" used to furnish such of them as adopted the doctrine and acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, with copies of the Syriac Testaments; but the distracted state of Europe has long since deprived them of this source, and there is little doubt but that the clergy and people are in great want of Syriac Bibles, and would most thankfully receive them.

Besides the Syrian churches, there are at Cochin a great population of Protestants, the remains of the Dutch colonists. Amongst the Christians who have settled in India, the Dutch have very justly the merit of having done a great deal towards the promotion of Christianity; wherever they went they established and provided funds for the maintenance of public schools, they caused the New Testament and a great part of the old to be translated into the Malabar languages; in the several school-houses divine service was performed on Sundays, and always well attended; to every ten schools was a superintending master, who made his monthly visitations. Clergymen presided over districts, and made their annual visitations of the schools. These religious and scholastic establishments are now neglected and fallen into decay on their having been transferred to the English. The clergymen, the catechists, and the schoolmasters have lost their pittance of salary; the duties of the one are feebly discharged from the want of proper persons, and the laborious employment of the other has entirely ceased.

There is still another race of people at Cochin particularly interesting; the committee allude to the white and black Jews in that neighbourhood. No very correct account of their history or present state has probably yet appeared, and it would have been a great pleasure to the Committee to be enabled to supply this deficiency to the satisfaction of themselves and the public.

From the coast of Malabar the Bombay Bible Society has endeavoured to extend its influence to the distant shores of the

Persian gulph; and they have there distributed several Arabic Bibles, partly through the means of the British Resident at Bussorah.

A connection seems thus to be immediately formed with the Parent Society in London, who, by the numerous Societies in Russia and Germany, in the Crimea, and even Georgia, by their correspondence at Constantinople, in parts of Asia minor, and lastly with the British Resident at Bagdad, have established a connection throughout the vast continent of Europe and Asia, from the banks of the Thames to the regions of the Ganges. Nor in this religious connection between the eastern and western worlds, have the long-neglected Christians of eastern Africa been forgotten. Monsieur Asselin, Chargé des Affaires to the Consulate General of France, is superintending a translation of the whole of the sacred Scriptures into the Abyssinian dialect as spoken at Gondar, the dialect most prevalent on the eastern countries of Africa which border on the equator.

The Committee will now revert to those translations of St. Matthew's gospel into the Guzaratee and Mahratta languages, which they stated in the last report to have undertaken through the liberal assistance of Dr. Taylor. They have now the greatest satisfaction in reporting that the Mahratta translation is completed and the Guzaratee nearly so, and the Committee entertain the greatest confidence of their having been correctly and judiciously made.

The responsibility of such correctness is certainly great; a translator should doubtless be grammatically and familiarly acquainted with the language into which the version is to be made. That Dr. Taylor possesses an intimate knowledge of the Guzaratee and Mahratta they have already confidently stated their opinion. The expense of printing these translations will be very considerable, and the Committee must appeal to the liberality of the public to enable them to carry on this most benevolent and important duty: upon the support, indeed, which the Committee shall receive must depend whether they can undertake this task at all; and if the support shall be such as they are willing to anticipate, they will proceed to translate other parts of the New Testament into the vernacular dialects of this side of India.

Lately, a Sati, or female sacrifice by burning, no less remarkable on account of the firmness displayed by the victims than from some extrinsic circumstances, took place at Koll-ghaut.

The victims of superstition, in the present instance, were the two wives of Nilloo, a physician, an inhabitant of Shiva Bazar, the first aged twenty-three, and

the second only seventeen. By a regulation of government, before any sacrifice of this nature can take place, notice must be given to the police, and we are informed that the officers attached to the police establishment of the twenty-four pergunahs, with a laudable humanity, employed many endeavours to turn the misguided women from their fatal determination. Their persuasions, however, being utterly disregarded, it was suggested, we believe, by Ram Mohun Roy, that in the actual mode in which females are burnt on the funeral pile of their husbands there had been a wide departure from the method prescribed by the holy books of the Hindoos, and that the correction of this irregularity, in the present instance, might not only lead to the saving the immediate victims, but also many others on future occasions. According to the usual method, it seems, previous to the fire being lighted, the females lay themselves down beside the corpse, when such a quantity of wood and other combustible materials are immediately heaped upon them, that if, in the agony inflicted by the flames, they should be desirous of retracting, it is utterly beyond their power so to do. This is probably a mere invention of the Brahmans to deprive their victims of all free-agency; but, if we are rightly instructed, the Sastra explicitly directs that fire

shall first be applied to the fuel on which the corpse is laid, and while it is in a state of ignition, the wife shall go, *if she pleases*, and lay herself down upon it.

Agreeably to this view of the law, we understand that it was determined that the wives of Nilloo should have the full benefit of this latter mode of sacrifice. The Brahmans were prevailed on to give their consent. It is with pain, however, that we are obliged to add, that the hopes entertained from the experiment, in respect to a change of determination on the part of the victims, were altogether disappointed. The flames had no sooner begun to rise than the elder female deliberately walked into the midst of them, and quickly afterwards the younger followed her example; but previously, with great animation, addressed herself to the bystanders in words to this effect:—"You have just seen my husband's first wife perform the duty incumbent on her, and you will now see me follow her example. Henceforward, I pray, do not attempt to prevent Hindoo women from burning, otherwise our curse will be upon you."

A devotee who performed the diabolical ceremony of swinging during the last Charrak Paja fell from the hook by which he was suspended, pitched upon his head and expired upon the spot.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Our readers will find under the head of Bombay a sketch of the treaty with the Peishwa, which we noticed in our last number. The cessions of territory made by this treaty are very important, as tending to consolidate the power of the Company in the Upper Provinces.

Letters from the Camp at the Gung-parrah Pass, dated the 3d instant, state that the rebels occupied the Underrah stockade, against which Capt. Kennet was to advance at daylight on the 4th of August, at the head of six companies. A detachment of eighty men under Lieut. McKenly, was to advance on the afternoon of the 3d, to endeavour to get into the rear of the Pikes, who were not expected to stand Capt. Kennet's attack. The rains have been most incessant; the roads are very bad, and in some places scarcely passable. Several unsuccessful attempts have lately been made to surprise parties of Pikes, and some detachments of Sepoys on this duty have been exposed to the rain for nine hours continuance without any covering.

The Ramghur battalion is to be augmented by two troops. Orders have been issued for raising them immediately.

It is said, that owing to some movement among the *Mugs*, five companies of the 9th regt. have been ordered to Dacca, to relieve some companies of the 16th, which will proceed to Chittagong.

Letters from Nagpore mention that the Subsidiary force was comprehended in the command of his Excellency Sir T. Hislop. It was expected that a fortress within half a mile of Hussingabad would be placed in possession of the troops at that station. It would require not more than half a battalion to defend it, and it would prove useful as a depot on the troops marching in October. It seems to be the opinion in that quarter, that the Pindarees will now find no chieftain desperate enough to attempt affording them shelter or assistance, and that they will quickly be rode down by cavalry of the two presidencies. Recruiting parties from the Madras army were in the camps of

the Bengal division, and some inconvenience was occasioned to individuals by their *Glashees* and sweepers enlisting. The pay of a Madras sepoy in the field is nine rupees.

All Europe articles in that quarter fetch very high prices.—Port wine 71 rupees per dozen, beer 37, brandy 80, a square of pickles 3½, two pine cheeses 85. Such were the outcry prices at a late sale at Hussingabad.

We are happy in being enabled to state that the sickness so prevalent at Allahabad a short time ago, particularly in the flank battalion of Europeans, has in a great measure disappeared. Nearly all the officers had recovered, and the sick of flank battalions had been reduced under ninety. Orders, we understand, have been issued to the commandants of battalions of N. I. directing that the strength of each company be augmented to 90.

Holkar's camp, on the 4th July, was at Bhagee. Guffoor Khawn and the mutinous army had moved towards Kotah. Ameer Khawn continued to write consolatory letters to the Bhagee, respecting Guffoor Khawn and the disaffected troops.

The Amretair Ukhbars to the 21st June state, that Runjeet Singh was then at Lahore. It was reported that Bhowanee Doss had withdrawn his army from Muzulfer Nagore, after having settled the tribute of that place. Runjeet was much displeased at the conduct of Bhowanny Doss, and threatened punishment; but Khuraz Siuz, the son of Runjeet, dissuaded him from using severity against such a brave officer.

Accounts from Multan to the 11th June state, that the Sikh army, commanded by Bhowanee Doss, had made an unsuccessful attack in the Fort of Muzulfer Nagore; and that the commandant had declared to the Sikh army, that every man in the fortress was resolved to perish rather than surrender. They however demanded an armistice for a few days to write to the Nabob Suferaz Khawn, and it was granted. The commandant had written in urgent terms to the Nabob, to effect a settlement of the tribute.

Accounts from Bokharah state, that the merchants of Bokharah and of other places had assembled at Mackergea, for the purpose of devising the best means of obtaining protection against the chief of Aderguenge. Ameer Hyder had ordered Rajah Beg to proceed to Aderguenge with a hundred horsemen to protect the merchants.

The state of Jaypoor is as before, except that Ameer Khawn has now expressed an inclination to meet the wishes of the Jaypoor court.

In the *Belaah Ukbar* of the 25th July, it is mentioned that Scindia had directed all the Pindaree chiefs to assemble after the Dassarah, with their adherents, at a fort in his country not far from Narwar. Burkh Khan, one of the chiefs, had sent a rich present to the Maha Raj, a splendid saddle set with gems, together with five lakhs of rupees and an elephant. Our letters from the Dakhin mention that the Pindaree chiefs are sending off their families for the Seekh country, and making great preparations to enable them to take the field early; that they are buying up every matchlock all over the country. His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, with the general staff of the Madras army, had arrived at Jaulnah. Letters from officers in that quarter mention, it was expected they would take the field by the 1st September. In the Madras army it was understood that a division of their force would proceed to Nagpore to relieve the Bengal division. Throughout Barar the temperature is said to be very moderate during the rainy season, the thermometer ranging from 76 to 82.

The Rev. Dr. John Allan, of this Presidency, and John Shoolbred, Esq. surgeon, late of Calcutta, have been chosen to represent the church of Scotland in India, at the next general assembly to meet in Edinburgh, in May, 1818.

The Hon. Archibald Seton, one of the members of the supreme government, is compelled by ill health to return to Europe.

Mr. F. Nepean has been removed from the College of Calcutta in consequence of having married in violation of the College Statutes.

Sept. 4.—In one of the Ukhbars we observe that Runjeet Sing had received dispatches from Doolat Rao Scindeah, and in reply informed him, that he had something of great importance to communicate to him. For this purpose he requested that Scindeah's confidential Vakeel, Bhoem Rao Pandit, might be immediately sent to Lahore.

News had reached Caubul of the army of the King of Persia having laid siege to Herant. Shah-zadu Feeroz-oo den, the governor of that place, had requested assistance from his father, Shah Mahmood, in consequence of which Vizier Fattih Khan had been ordered to proceed towards Herant with a strong force, via Candahar, and to take with him the disposable troops under the Shahzady Kamran. The vizier had been attacked on his route by a powerful band of robbers from the Kheiber mountains, which he succeeded in dispersing.

Last week, information was received of the death of Gooroo Gujraj Missir, the Envoy from the Rajah of Nepal, who was recently introduced to the governor-general at Patna. He was suddenly attacked with a fever, which carried him off in a few days.

We submit to our readers the following interesting document as to the Pindarees, a tribe which we trust will soon be known only from the history of their depredations: it is the examination of Kundoo Pindaree, taken prisoner by the Mysore Horse, under Beem Row Buckshee.

What is your name?—Kundoo.

Who is the chief of the party to which you were immediately attached?—Beekah Syed.

What was the strength of the party?—Upwards of three hundred.

What was the amount of the whole Lohbur?—Ten thousand horse of various descriptions.

Of whose Dhurras was it composed?—Seven thousand of Settoo's; fifteen hundred of the Udhur Shahees, a thousand of Harriam Khan's, and five hundred of Dost Mahommed's.

Narrative.—We were all collected at Nimawur to the amount of ten thousand, and crossed the Nerbuddah at the Buglatni Ghaut; we proceeded by the Muchree Ghaut, Maul, Maladee, Ashtee, Annair, and crossed the river Wurd below Chanda, proceeded by Eldlabad; passed the Godavery leaving Dhurwunporee about ten coss to the left; crossed the Kistnah near Umrawuttee, plundered the outskirts of the town, moved on towards Guntoor, plundered some places whose names I do not recollect. Guntoor was plundered by the advanced party, who might be a hundred horse, who obtained some booty, but not much; perhaps the whole did not exceed two or three thousand rupees. On being fired upon by some sepoys we quitted Guntoor with precipitation for Mungulgurry, which we were prevented from plundering, by having armed men in it; thence, we moved to Kummum, forty or fifty pushed on to the place, but got entangled in the paddy fields, where one of their horses stuck fast, and the remainder being fired on by some troops galloped back and joined the main body. We halted at a village about half a coss from Kummum, but having understood from a Brinjairy whom we met with at a small village on our way, that the principal forts of the Kistnah were occupied by troops, and who promised to conduct us across the river by an unfrequented Ghaut, we followed the road pointed out by him, and had scarcely crossed the Kistnah and were dressing our victuals, when a regiment of cavalry made its appearance:

in consequence we moved off immediately from thence in the direction of Hyderabad, and when we had arrived within twelve coss of the city, we separated into two bodies: the one to which I belonged under Eekah Syed proceeded, leaving Hyderabad four coss on the right, plundered Chundapett, and taking only by-paths, and plundering all the small villages in our route, recrossed the Godavery in the neighbourhood of Beer, advanced leaving Jalnah twelve coss to our left, ascended a small Ghaut near Soudkhair, from whence we made two marches and halted near Godree, about a coss from Chicklee, and three coss from the British camp among the hills; at this period, some of our people who were looking about for forage and fire-wood, found a camel and brought it to Beekah Syed, who said, "there must be a camp somewhere in the vicinity," and accordingly we were all on the alert; seeing a light at a distance, Beekah Syed with ten horsemen went towards it, and about an hour afterwards returned with the intelligence that the force had marched in an opposite direction, we then moved two coss further, and again halted for the remainder of the night. At day break we mounted, and had gone about a coss when we were overtaken by the Mysore Sillehdar horse: of the movement of the larger body after our separation I am perfectly ignorant.

After you separated from the large body, was no place fixed on for rejoining?—Yes. In the vicinity of Punderpore, but however it did not take place.

Who was the principal chief of the Lohbur?—Hussain Buksh, commonly called Bakroo.

For what purpose did you commence your expedition?—To cross the Kistnah and go into Tippoo Sultan's country.

Did you know at the same time there was no such country?—No it was reported in camp, that we are going to Tippoo Sultan's, but after we had crossed the Kistnah, we learned the country belonged to the English.

What were the arrangements made previous to the collection of the Lohbur?—We all assembled at the command of Settoo and departed on the Lohbur, according to his instructions.

What is your mode of life during the rains?—On our return from an expedition we all repair to Settoo, and give him an account of our operations, then we disperse to our different homes, which are situated near the Nerbuddah, and in the Bopal country at the distance of ten or twenty coss.

Do you remain together in cantonments during the monsoon in the different villages?—We remain in cantonments during the rains;—those belonging to Settoo's Dhurrah at Nimawar;—those of

Kurree's at Raiceep, Dust Mahomed's Dhurrah, in the neighbourhood of Balisa at Gurraspoor. The Holkar Shahes Dhurrahs are stationed as follows, Gerdookhun at Kurnode, Kadir Bokali at Kaptapoor, Sahib Khan and Bahader Khan at Eklorah.

What preparations do you make before you proceed on a Lubbur?—As long as we continue in Scindeah's country we purchase every thing, afterwards we depend entirely on plunder.

Since you carry no provisions along with you, how did so large a body as the late Lubbur contrive to subsist?—We mutually assist each other, depending entirely on what we can procure in the villages on our route, or any convoys we may meet, but are often exposed to temporary privations.

Under whose authority do you consider yourselves?—Under Scindiah and Holkar, but the majority under the former.

To what length is it considered the authority of Scindiah and Holkar extends?—Our proceedings are considered to be regulated by the orders of their chiefs, and we plunder and spare the country according to their instructions; whenever they require our services we always join them.

For what reason do you submit to their authority?—Because our families find refuge in their dominions, and in the event of our being attacked, we should fly there for shelter.

Then do you never plunder under any circumstances the territories of Scindiah and Holkar?—Never except by stealth. We have been in the habit for the last twelve years of plundering the Nagpore territories, but of late the Dhurrahs of Seetoo and Kurree have not done so, in consequence of an agreement.

In the event of a pursuit after the Pindarees, what is the best mode of overtaking them?—On their return from an expedition when laden with plunder, because then they are incapable of making such rapid marches as at first, their horses being fatigued by the journey and encumbered with loads. Should we be pursued across the Nerbudda we could disperse to our several cantonments and take refuge in Scindeah's territories.

In what manner are the marches of the Pindarees conducted?—When we set out and have no apprehension we march generally seven or eight coss, but if we have reason to fear a pursuit, we can move twenty or twenty-five coss, and can continue at this rate for twenty days if necessary. We proceed at first at easy stages, as we wish to reserve ourselves for occasions when it may be necessary to make any exertion.

On your return from an expedition when laden with plunder, what is your usual rate of marching?—About twenty

coss a day. We start at daylight, and continue marching till twelve o'clock, when we halt in the jungle, till about three or four o'clock in the evening, and we resume our march till midnight. In all our marches both in going and coming, we avoid the high roads and proceed by the most unfrequented paths.

How are you generally armed?—With spears and swords, and but few matchlocks, at an average about five to every hundred men; some of the principal Sardars may have pistols.

What may be the strength of the Pindarees?—About ten thousand good horse and of various other descriptions five or six thousand.

In what manner do you feed your horses that they can stand such an extraordinary fatigue?—We generally feed them on Chienna Jouree, Tooree, in short whatever we can get, besides we have a preparation of opium, arsenic, blue stone, and other ingredients which I cannot particularize, which we sometimes administer to them, and we accustom them when young to bear fatigue; out of fifty horses we obtained at Chaudapett, only five were able to keep up.

When you conceive you are liable to be overtaken by a body of horse in pursuit of your party, what do you on such an occasion?—We march off in a body and continue so, as long as we can: those who fall in the rear are left to their fate, we never stop to defend them.

When you proceed on an expedition are you under the orders of any particular chief, or is every party only subject to its own commander?—We are nominally under the orders of a particular chief termed Lubburee, but if any person chooses to separate from the main body, no notice is taken of it.

How do you procure intelligence?—We never send out persons for that purpose, but straggling parties bring all the information they may obtain on their route; and in case of our own people missing the main body, we set fire to a village or a stock of forage, as points for them to proceed on.

In what manner do you dispose of your booty?—Every man retains what he gets, with the exception of elephants, which are given usually to Setoo, who in return makes presents.

From the Government Gazette, Sept. 4th, 1817. "Our letters just received from Persia are full of suspicious regarding the views of the Russians in that quarter. According to those letters the French, with a Colonel Mercier at their head, appear to be the first in influence with the Prince Royal. An anecdote has been communicated to us which shews the incongruous and clashing materials of which

his army is composed, since the new accession of European officers to his court, and the want of that degree of subordination and cordiality which is so necessary to the efficiency of a military force. A Sicilian officer, amongst others, had offered his services to the Prince Royal, and was employed. His merits were above the common scale, and he was decorated with an order which had been conferred upon him by his sovereign for some conspicuous display of his skill and valor. The insignia of this order he continued to wear, and very justly considered it the proudest record of his fame and pretensions. An adventurer, of another country, becoming jealous of the good fortune of the Sicilian officer, represented to the Prince that at his court he ought to deem it little less than insult to the presence than any individual in his employ should presume to appear decorated with a badge of honor, conferred by any other potentate. The Prince was easily moved by this representation, and hinted to the Sicilian the propriety of laying aside the offensive decoration. The officer however refused, even on pain of dismissal, trusting that his Royal Highness would consider it rather as affording a greater claim to consideration and favor, as it was a proof of his merits superior to any that his enemy could produce. The Prince notwithstanding, adhered to his resolution, and the Sicilian was compelled to submit, but not without resenting the injury that had been offered to him, and obliging the author of his disgrace, who happened to be a Frenchman, to relinquish his designs against him. Similar squabbles are constantly occurring, and the Prince Royal is thus surrounded by intriguing, ambitious, and enterprising foreigners, eager for service and distinction, and heedless with what state the empire may be embroiled. In addition to the military officers that have reached Persia from the Continent of Europe, the Prince has been joined by a number of medical practitioners. He is now well supplied with engineer, artillery, cavalry, and infantry officers, at a light expence, and independent of the saving, these officers, of almost every country except England, engage to lead his troops against any enemy he may wish to oppose. From Russia he has the most to fear, and political obligations at present prevent British officers from acting against the armies of that nation. He has little interest, therefore, in retaining them; excepting such as arises from personal esteem.

"We are now informed that the court of St. Petersburg intend to demand the Aras or Araxes, as their boundary, and that all the Persian ports in that sea shall be delivered into the hands of Russia. This extension of territory will include

the whole of the south-east portion of Armenia, and will throw the line of boundary, in one part, to within about fifty miles of Tabreez. At present, we believe, they have no possessions to the southward of the Cyrus or Kur. They have already a good caravan route north-west of the Caspian to Bokhara. These meditated advances of Russia, whether by artful negotiation, or ultimately by fighting, cannot be looked upon by the British Cabinet with too much jealousy. It appears that the Russian ambassador had three times successively appointed a time for passing the frontier, and had as often disappointed the Persians, and at the date of the last advices, it is said that he was waiting the result of a reference he had made to St. Petersburg. This and the ruinous extent of the claims that are about to be demanded, may, it is supposed, lead to the interruption of friendly relations between the two countries.

"Rufceem Khan Uzbek, at the head of sixty thousand men is encamped on the banks of the Goorgan or Koorgan river, and as soon as he has brought to a close his arrangements regarding the hostages to be delivered to him from the tribes of the Toorkomans, he is expected to advance against Khorassan. The loss of the fortress of Aserabad on the Caspian has been deeply felt at the court of Persia. It was considered a sort of Palladium of the state.

"Daoud Pasha, the new Viceroy of Bagdad, is employed, *secundum artem*, establishing his seat on the musnud by removing rich and obnoxious individuals. Among the rest Abdullah Agha, a famous character in the Gulph, who had formerly for fifteen years been Musseleem of Bussorah, has been decapitated, and his property, to the amount of fifteen lack of piasters, confiscated.

"It is said that strict orders have been issued by the king of Persia to the Arab Sheikhs, and recommendations to the Imam of Muscat, not to admit of the infidels seizing on Bahrein until his Majesty can act in the reduction of that island.

"The political importance of this position may be understood from an original communication on the subject which we have now the pleasure to publish. It is thus described in Kinnier's Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire. "The Island of Bahrein, on the Arabian shore, is one of the finest in the Gulf. It is covered with villages and date-gardens: and the town and fort of Medina, which contains about eight or nine hundred houses, carries on a considerable trade with Bussora and the other ports in the Gulf. The harbour will admit vessels not exceeding two hundred tons burthen, and a fair wind will carry them in fourteen hours from

Bushire to Bahrein. Near this island is a bank, producing the finest pearls in the world. They are found in a small muscle, attached to the bottom by a thin fibre of great length, which is cut by the diver."

On Friday June 20, Nundha Loll, a sepoy of the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, was tried in the Supreme Court, and convicted of the crime of murder. It appeared from the evidence, that on the first of May last the prisoner and another sepoy had quarrelled with a peon stationed over the convicts employed in Tank-square; and that blows having ensued, the prisoner was conveyed to the convict guard. On his arrival he sat down for a few minutes, while another peon, into whose custody he had been delivered, sat smoking in front of him, but with his back to the prisoner. The prisoner suddenly arose and took down, a tulwar or sword, which was suspended in the hut of the guard, and aimed a blow at the unfortunate person in front of him, which fell on the shoulder, and probably would have been fatal, if the prisoner, in raising his arm, had not driven the sword against the roof of the hut, which lessened the force of the stroke. The wounded man looked round, and at that instant received another cut on the forehead: and the prisoner in aiming a third blow fortunately broke the sword. While he stooped to take up the piece of the blade which had fallen the wounded man got up and ran for his life, but was overtaken by the prisoner, and again wounded in the heel and back. At this time a havildar of the Calcutta militia called out to the prisoner to desist, upon which the prisoner turned towards the Havildar, for the purpose of attacking him. He, however, got away from the prisoner without injury: and the prisoner, then proceeded with his sword in his hand, running towards the guard of the Governor General, to which he belonged. In his way thither he met a set of palanquin bearers, three of whom ran off, but the fourth, Bhangbut Doss, unfortunately continued on the spot, when the prisoner cut him on the head so severely, that although he lingered until the 26th ult. he then died of the wound. When the prisoner had inflicted this wound he ran towards the guard house, where the subidar of the guard, alarmed by the flight of the people in the street, was proceeding to the door of the guard room, and met the prisoner. The subidar asked the prisoner "what was the matter?" upon which the prisoner raised his arm, for the purpose of attacking his officer, who immediately closed with him, and forced him against the wall; but the subidar was severely wounded in the arm. The prisoner was then secured, but continued in a violent rage during a period of

two hours, and until he had been conveyed to Fort William. These were the principal circumstances of the case, as proved to the court and jury. The prisoner in his defence said, that he had no recollection of the acts ascribed to him, for that on the morning when it was stated they had occurred, although he was in his senses when he went to the river to bathe, he lost his reason there, and did not recover it until about eleven o'clock, when he found himself in the guard, confined and manacled. He however entered into some details, which shewed that he had some recollection that he had been taken against his will to the convict guard, where, he said, he had been treated in a manner unfit for a servant of the Company. He added, that while he was in the hut an attempt had been made to strangle him, and that he then lost his senses, and knew not what had happened afterwards. The evidence was recapitulated to the jury by the Chief Justice, with appropriate observations on the nature of the case; and the jury without retiring found the prisoner guilty. The awful sentence of the law was then passed on the prisoner, in an affecting and impressive manner, by the Chief Justice.

It should seem as if the extraordinary damp season so much complained of last year throughout Europe, had travelled over to India. The complaints of too much rain, from the indigo planters, seem to be general. On the other part, the appearances of the harvest of rice (which is an aquatic plant) are said to be most promising.

Abstract of Shipping in the River Hooghly. August 1, 1817.

Description of Vessels.		No. of Vessels.	Tonn.
Hon. Company's Cruizers		2	
Do. Ships		5	5156
Free Traders		39	19435
For Malta, &c.		1	550
Country Ships.	For China, exclusive of 12 India-men	16	9366
	Laid up or employed in Country Trade	70	20595
	French Vessels	3	1175
Portuguese Vessels		3	1304
American Vessels		7	2406
Arab Vessels		2	646
Total		148	60633

The above view of the state of shipping now lying in the river, from the great numerical increase it exhibits in the tonnage employed in the trade of Bengal,

compared with former periods, might be supposed to indicate a corresponding enlargement in the prosperity of that important branch of our nautical resources; but, the satisfaction which such a reflection is calculated to yield, is reduced by the consideration, that the supply of tonnage greatly exceeds the demand for the actual state of our commerce, and consequently the principal portion is employed at such rates of freight as must speedily prove ruinous to those concerned, being in general not higher than one-third of the rates of freight obtained in former times.

To the Indian world the ascent of an air-balloon, on the scale projected in the proposals that have been published for general patronage, will present an object of striking interest and gratification. It is intended to be thirty-two feet in diameter, and consequently sufficiently large for the purposes of experiment in contemplation. It would perhaps have been more satisfactory, and afforded a greater chance of success, if more information on the subject of subscriptions, and the manner of conducting the erection of the balloon, had been given in the advertisement.

Our attention has been frequently called of late, to the bad condition of the vessels employed in the free trade, and we are concerned to find that there is too much cause of complaint. To such extent is the spirit of adventure carried, that when the commanders of those vessels in India are disappointed of a home consignment, they literally cram them with passengers of all descriptions, and almost at any price, and in two instances which have come to our knowledge they have been so far from sea worthy, as to be forced to put into the first port, after leaving India, one of them not to be repaired, but to be broken up. This subject is a matter of such vital interest and calculated to raise such serious alarm in the minds of all who have relations or connections in India, that we shall deem it our duty to recur to it again, as soon as we are favoured with the particulars of the instances to which we allude.

Aug. 12.—The following officers are appointed a committee for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between Fort William and Nagpore. President: Lieut. Col. C. M'Kenzie, surveyor general of India. Members: Lieut. Col. J. Paton, quarter master gen. of the army.—Lieut. Col. J. Nicol, adj. gen. of the army.—Major C. Stuart, dep. adj. gen. Presidency.—Capt. G. Swiney, artillery.—Capt. W. D. Playfair, superintendant military road,

—Capt. R. C. Faithful, major of brigade, Cutchak.

Major H. Faithful, of the artillery, is appointed secretary and accountant to the committee, on a salary of sicca rupees 600 per mensem. All letters addressed to or by the secretary and accountant on business connected with the establishment are to be transmitted free of postage; but such letters must bear on the envelope the words "telegraphic communication," and have also the official signature and designation of the writer.

Aug. 22.—The Hon. Mr. T. A. Van Braam, Commissioner from the Netherlands government: to take possession of the Netherlands possessions on the Continent of India, was introduced to the Hon. the Vice President in Council, at the Government house, and after the delivery of his credentials, the usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, assistant to the collector of Bareilly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 17.—Cerberus, Owen, from London 11th March.

—18.—Regret, Welbank, from London 18th March.

—30.—George Canning, R. G. Dunlop, from Greenock 8th March.—Passengers, Mrs. Learmouth, Miss M. Scott, Mr. T. Mercer.

Aug. 6.—Arrived the ships Orient, R. Cook, from London April 1; and Cornwall, T. Oxley, from Liverpool March 22.—Passengers per Orient, Mrs. S. Hill, Misses A. and L. Crump, Mr. W. Pringle, Mr. D. Nichol, Mr. Brown, free merchants; Mr. G. Parkyn, free mariner.

Departure.

On the 19th, Ajax, J. Somes, for London.

June 6.—The French ship *l'Alouette*, gabare du Roi (King's transport), from Rochefort 3d April, bound to Bourbon, commanded by Claude Rigodit, passengers, M. David, midshipman, and M. Barre, French priest, with seventy seamen, struck on a rock in a very thick fog, a little to the westward of Cape Point, at six o'clock this morning, and went down instantly, one child drowned; relief was sent to the crew by Sir J. Brenton, Bart.

Aug. 18.—The ship *Welton*, Wallace, outward bound, was upset in the river on the Ryapore sand, and has been totally lost. Fortunately, all the officers and crew got safely on shore. Her cargo consisted of cotton, sugar, rice, &c. So sudden was the catastrophe, that neither

private baggage nor the post-office packets could be ailed.

Aug. 21.—The Lady Borringdon, Lethbridge, arrived at the Isle of France on the 16th of July, from London and the Cape of Good Hope. Ja. Stuart, and C. M. Ricketts, Esqrs. are passengers on board that vessel from the latter place.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. In Chooringher, the lady of Capt. H. Davidson, commanding the Sylhet Corps, of a son.

- Mrs. J. R. Douglas, of a son.
- Mrs. T. Sumner, of a son.
- Mrs. M. Ritchie, of a daughter.
- The lady of Capt. Scardon, 20th N. I. of a daughter.
- Mrs. Cornelius U. Smith, of a daughter.
- In Chooringher, the lady of Capt. A. Galloway, of a daughter.
- At Barrackpoore, the lady of Lieut. J. Hall, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 9th, of a daughter.

July 25. The lady of Capt. J. Neish, ship Antipodians, of a son.

- The lady of Major-Gen. J. S. Wood, Commanding at the Presidency, of a daughter.
- The lady of J. August, Esq. of a daughter.

- Aug. 20. Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.
- Mrs. Heberlet, of a daughter.
- At Barrackpoore, the lady of Lieut. T. B. Malden, 9th B. N. of a daughter.
- At Jubbalpoore, the lady of Lieut. Ward, of a daughter.

July 15. At Hoorah, Mrs. D. Ross, of a daughter.

- The lady of Capt. Geo. Becker, of a son.
- Aug. 2. Mrs. R. Pauling, of a daughter.
- Mrs. T. Lewis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 11. Lieut. J. Ekford, 3d N. I. to Miss Wroughton.

— Capt. G. P. Baker, 18th regt. N. I. to Miss Dubois de Saran.

— Mr. Wm. Bottin, to Miss Anne Magdalene.

— Jn. O'Brien Tandy, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of Thos. Young, Esq. of Carlisle.

— Mr. C. Francis, Asst. in the Territorial Department, to Miss G. B. Robertson.

— Capt. Baileton, to Miss Robertson.

— Mr. L. Sellers, to Bridget, second daughter of the late Capt. J. Hannah, Country Service.

— Mr. Ayrie Nagar to Miss Mary Minns.

— At the house of Mr. C. Williams, Mr. G. Rouse to Miss Maria D'Costa.

Aug. 4. Capt. T. Cripps to Miss Jane McCutchen.

— Mr. S. Potter to Miss M. Moran, daughter of Deputy Commissary Moran.

— Lieut. W. J. Farley, N. I. to Catharine, eldest daughter of Chas. Nicholson, Esq.

— Capt. Kaine, Country Service, to Miss M. A. Williams.

Same day. Lieut. Vickers Jacob, 3d N. I. to Miss Anne Weston.

Aug. 18. J. P. Ward, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Eleanor Erskine.

— At Gasepore, J. H. Sinclair, Esq. to Miss A. Stewart.

— E. Maxwell, Esq. to Miss A. Walker.

— Mr. C. Leatham, to Miss M. McGilre.

May 23. At Padang, Mr. J. H. Carter, Chief Officer of the Brig Countess of London, to Miss Maria Magdalena Intveid, daughter of Thomas Intveid, Esq.

Aug. 26. Lieut. W. G. Stephen, Engineers, to Miss Thomson.

DEATHS.

July 30. Mrs. Louisa de Couto, aged 69.

Aug. 15. T. Casey, Esq. Asst. Surgeon on this establishment, and late Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

Aug. 15. Mr. J. Jackson.

— Mr. Tink Jones.

— At Chanderagore, J. Gay, Esq. At Saharunpore, C. Ramsay, Esq. Asst. Surg. Bengal Establishment.

— Mr. R. Hayward.

July 18. The lady of G. Richardson, Esq.

— At Sibpur, near Bookeergunge, Mr. J. B. Lewis, of Goa.

On board of h's *Budgerow*, near Mysapore, Lieut. Jas. Greenhill, H. M.'s 17th regt.

Aug. 22. At Serampore, Miss J. Judah, third daughter of Mr. A. Judah, Military Department.

— At Chinsurah, Sir Edw. Fenwick, Bart. Senior Merchant, and formerly Military Paymaster-General of Bengal.

Mr. Hy. Hunter, of the Pilot Service.

— At Barrackpoore, the infant daughter of Lieut. T. B. Malden, 9th N. I.

— At Seetapore, G. N. Wyatt, Esq. late Surg. of Tyroth.

— At Barrackpoore, Mr. G. B. Crowther, Pilot Service.

— At Seetapore Quade, Geo. Neville Wyatt, Esq.

July 31. Mrs. Clara Charles.

Aug. 21. Mr. Geo. Denham, Pilot Service.

— At Dinagore, Cecilia Glavin, third daughter of Wm. Adamson, Esq.

Seyd. 23. Mr. D. Gardiner, late Publisher and Compiler of the Original Calcutta Annual Directory.

— Peter James, son of Sergeant Major De Lisle, 23th N. I.

MADRAS.

Letters have been received from Hylarabad of the 20th Sept. by which we are most happy to learn that the health of his Excellency the Commander in Chief continues to improve very rapidly. On the previous day he had taken an airing in his Palanquin. The General was not expected to leave the residency before this date. In the mean time the different columns are on their march to form their respective divisions of the army in the field.

From the banks of the Beemah we have some accounts of the movements of the troops. A vast quantity of rain had fallen in that part of the Deccan. The river had risen considerably, and a great number of cattle had perished from the inclemency of the weather. Game of all species abounded, and we give the following extraordinary instance of it in the words of a correspondent: "One morning on the line of march I had the good fortune to kill three bustards with a single barrelled gun, and shot No. 3, they were all on the wing when shot, and the three were shot off horseback, the last when my horse was at speed and turning round, and during that month I killed six bustards and thirty-nine floriken. I mention this as it is the only instance I know of three bustards being killed in a day; and I have been acquainted with all the great sporting characters for the last ten years."

Madras was visited early on the 23d of Sept. by a most awful and tremendous thunder-storm. The lightning was ex-

tremely vivid, and a tree at the St. Thome Tank was struck and shivered. An immense quantity of rain fell during the storm. The weather has since been serene, but extremely sultry.

A violent gale of wind was experienced at Masulipatam on the 19th Sept. during which the brigs *Alliance* and *Joyce* were blown out of those roads.

An epidemic fever has been raging for some time past at Jessore: twenty persons died in one day, but towards the end of August the disorder had considerably abated.

The land wind has prevailed lately at the presidency with a degree of heat and violence unusual at this advanced season of the year—the surf has also at times been very high; and a fatal accident has occurred in consequence. A boat in which were some passengers and two horses, landing from the ship *Carriem Box*, while passing the outer surf, was upset, by which an unfortunate occurrence, a woman was drowned and one of the horses also perished.

By letters of the end of July from Batavia we learn, that the Dutch authorities had in contemplation to lay considerable additional duties both on imports and exports; and that the proposed imports had been submitted to a meeting of merchants; it was reported these duties were more than double those laid on by the English, and amounted almost to a prohibition. The accounts represent the Moluccas as being still in a very unsettled state. An expedition, it is stated, was fitting out for Amboyna.

The Ukhbars contain but little deserving of notice. Meer Khan has ceased to oppose hostile measures to the Rajah of Jypore, and continges to be the intercessor between Ghaffoor Khan and the Ba'ee. The affairs of Mooltan and Daerudeen-pannah are still unsettled, and Runjeet Sing is inflexible on the subject of tribute.

Extract G. O. July 15.—"The commander in chief having reviewed the rocket troop, his excellency feels gratified in offering to Capt. Ruyard and the officers and men of that corps, his acknowledgments for the zealous exertions they have given to prepare it at so early a period for field service. The correct and complete state of all the appointments, the expertness of the men and the steadiness of the horses, (so recently received from the remount), could only have been acquired by the most unremitting attention and zealous application of that ability Captain Ruyard so eminently

possesses; and Sir Thomas Hislop feels a particular pleasure in thus declaring to the army his opinion of that officer's merits."

The important fortress of Darwar had surrendered without firing a shot to the advance of Col. Pritzler's force, under the command of Major Newall; Kishgul had also been given up. The inhabitants of the surrounding country are stated to have expressed great satisfaction, at the prospect of their being taken under the protection of the British government.—The weather had been very wet in camp, and the troops in consequence, had experienced much inconvenience.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having reason to apprehend that the existing law against the receipt of presents from native princes, and other natives of rank, is not sufficiently understood, has been pleased to publish, for general information in the public newspapers, the 62d, 63d, and 64th section of the Act 33 Geo. III. and further to explain that the provisions of the statute are not only applicable to all persons, civil and military, in the service of his Majesty or of the Hon. Company, but also to the different members of their families residing in India.

The ship *Frances Anne*, in her last voyage to and from the Mauritius, is stated to have found a Malay prow at the island of Rodriguez, 25 feet long and 19 beam, with 6 men and a boy, which had been driven from the coast near Acheen-head, and without any kind of food on board. The miserable state of these unfortunate persons, after traversing so great an extent of ocean, may be readily imagined—indeed if the fact be true, of their being wholly unprovided with food, it is surprising that any of them should have survived, and it will furnish a strong instance, among many less extraordinary, of the faculty, which the natives possess, of being able to undergo a very protracted abstinence, derived in part, no doubt, from habit, as well as from their general temperate mode of living.

Aug. 5.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that, when general officers on the staff or other officers, may be appointed to commands or staff situations with troops assembling for field or foreign service, their extra allowances shall be considered to commence from the date on which they may vacate or make over their former commands, staff appointments, or regimental duty.—Official field establishments, if subject to muster, to be drawn from the date on which the servants, followers, &c. may be entertained or hired; and if not subject

to muster, the first charges to be supported by declarations upon honor, that the servants, followers, &c. were actually and bona fide employed from the dates from which the allowances may be drawn. And as it sometimes occurs that general and other officers assume the command of field detachments, without relinquishing their fixed commands, the extra allowances in such cases are authorized to commence from the date of receipt of the orders of government notifying their appointments, to be certified by the public staff officer of the division.

The honorary reward for distinguished proficiency in the Persian language is adjudged to Lieut. H. Serjeant of the 21st N. R.

List of Packages remaining unclaimed at the Government Sea Customs (as per Notice in the Government Gazette).

1 box, Ens. J. Forrest, 15th N. I. care of Knox and Gordon.—1 do. Col. Bland, 47th reg. Bombay.—1 parcel, Mr. J. Williams, Surg. 84th regt. Trichinopoly.—1 do. Lieut. H. Watts, 4th N. I. Madras.—1 do. W. E. Wright, Esq. civil service, Chittoor.—1 do. Lieut. Whinnyates, artillery, Madras.—1 do. W. Bentenck, Esq. wine merchant, Cape of Good Hope.—1 do. Lieut. J. G. Bonner, horse artillery, care of Griffiths and Co.—1 do. Capt. G. Hunter, 3 regt. or Lieut. W. Hunter, 8th N. I. Madras.—1 do. Dr. B. Heyne, Madras.—1 do. and 1 box, J. A. Casanajor, Esq. care of W. Hart, Esq. Madras.—1 case, J. Casanajor, Esq. Mysore Residency, Colt, Hart and Co.—1 do. Mr. J. Silver, 35d regt. foot.—1 box, W. Holmes, H. M. dockyard, Trincomalle.—1 parcel, W. Hunter, Esq. qr.-master, 53d foot.—1 box, Col. S. Dalrymple, R. A. care of Binny and Co. Madras.—3 parcels, J. W. Tweedy, Esq. artillery.—1 do. Mrs. W. Bell, care of Gen. Bell, Mount.—1 do. Lieut. R. Stewart, H. M. ship Iphigenian.—1 do. R. Gibbon, Esq. care of Pugh and Breithaupt.—1 do. R. Johnston, Esq. naval dockyard.—1 do. Lieut. J. Watson, jun. 15th N. I. care of Griffiths and Co.—1 do. Capt. Lucas, 17th N. I.—1 do. R. Prince, Esq. care of Griffiths and Co.—1 do. Lieut. W. Chisholm, coast artillery, St. Thomas's Mount.—1 do. E. King, Esq. assist. surg. care of Capt. McLean, Military Board.—1 do. Lieut. J. Dickinson, artillery, Madras.—1 box, J. A. Conlell, 16th N. I., care of J. Carruthers, Esq. Madras.—1 do. Capt. Smart, royal engineers, Cape of Good Hope.—1 do. R. Bridges, 4th N. C. Bangalore.—1 do. Hazlewood or Abraham Hume, Calcutta.—1 do. W. Cotton, Esq. Madras.—1 do. Lieut. W. Abbot, 1st Ceylon regt. Colum-

bo.—1 do. J. G. Mason, Esq. care of Colt, Hart and Co. Madras.—1 do. Lieut. J. Lowe, artillery, Mount, Madras.—1 do. Cornet A. Davies, 22d light dragoons, Madras.—1 do. E. Wood, Esq. civil service, Madras, care of Binny and Co.—1 do. A. Jukes, Esq. &c. &c. Madras.—1 do. T. Newham, Esq. civil service, Madras.—1 do. F. W. Robertson, Esq. civil service, Madras.—1 parcel, Binny and Co. Madras.—1 trunk, Lieut. T. Kingdon, 25th light dragoons, Vellore near Arcot, Madras.—1 do. Mr. W. Anderson, care of McIntosh and Co. Calcutta.—1 box, hon. A. H. Cole, resident at Mysore.—1 case, T. Morris, Esq. Madras.—1 H chest, A. D.—1 case, M. K.—6 cases, F. D. No. 1 to 6.—1 case, G. K. R. X.1.—1 pipe Madcira, H. C.—1 parcel, P. B.

Aug. 5.—Among the prisoners tried here at the last sessions, was a native thought to possess more wit and cunning than pagodas. He is a Byragee, professing also to be an alchemist, and to understand the valuable secret of the transmutation of the inferior metals into gold and silver. Having discovered a person suited to his purpose, he (according to the prosecutor's statement) asked alms at the door of his house, and obtained what he asked; he visits the house again, and being treated kindly, he tells the owner, if he will furnish a small piece of silver he will put it through a process by which it shall be doubled—the silver is furnished, put into a crucible with some lead or copper, and covered with leaves and a powder; it is then placed over a fire in a room, and locked up during the night; in the morning the door is opened, and behold a piece of silver, double the weight of that furnished, is found in the bottom of the crucible. The Alchemist asks something as a reward for his trouble, and receives the value of the metal he had produced, his employer, however, naturally asking him how it happened, as he could make silver, that he should continue a Byragee asking alms; to this he readily replied, he could perform the operation for other people, but was not permitted to do so for himself. He then went away, and at the end of about three weeks returned, asking alms as usual, and saying if he were furnished with a larger piece of silver than before, he would make it more productive, the experiment was repeated and with the success predicted. He did not make his appearance again till about three weeks afterwards; when he said he could perform the same operations with gold as he had done with the silver; he was furnished with a small piece of gold, which in the morning was found doubled in quantity, as the silver had been; he repeated the operation more than once, at different intervals; and with the like success.

Having by these means got complete possession of the mind of his employer, he brought with him at his last visit, a greater quantity of the powder and leaves used in the process, which he produced, desiring a large sum might be furnished for him to operate with The master and all in his house, according to their account, were spell-bound by the alchemist, and they could deny him nothing: about nine hundred pagodas were furnished him, the melting pot was placed on the fire, and the usual preparatory steps taken; the door was locked and the key given to the servant. In the middle of the night, however, the operator wished to see how the process was going on, and desired the servant to give him the key: the latter, like his master, felt himself as he said obliged to comply with every demand of this transmuter of metals,—he therefore gave the key; the operator entered the room, and being satisfied that matters were going on exactly as he wished, he locked the door, gave the key to the servant, and again retired to his usual resting place under the verandah of the house. He rose very early in the morning, it appears, and walked quietly away. Before the usual hour his employer, whose slumbers had doubtless been disturbed by dreams of coming riches, rose also, and repaired with his servant to the room; the crucible was uncovered, when lo! instead of the expected golden harvest, a hole was discovered in the bottom of the pot, the gold conveyed away, and a quantity of copper left. After a search of two years, his credulous employer discovered the alchemist at some distance from Madras, and brought him down to answer at the sessions for having thus reversed the process of transmutation. Such was the statement of the prosecutor and his servant; the alchemist, was however acquitted, in consequence of the prosecutor having communicated with the prisoner through the medium of an interpreter, who was not to be found.

August 1817. Supreme Court, on the Ecclesiastical side, in the matter of the will of C. R. Ross.—The facts of this case were these:—Mr. Ross, the testator, came to the house of Mr. Russell, at Masulipatam, in November last; he then appeared well, but on the 20th of that month he was seized with illness, and on the 21st Mr. Cuddy, the surgeon, was sent for to attend him. On the 22d Mr. Ross, after telling Mr. Cuddy "his affairs were unsettled," wished to see Mr. Russell, who went into his room, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Robertson. Mr. Ross observed that Miss De Havilland was peculiarly circumstanced, and taking from his pillow a bundle of papers he delivered them to Mr. Russell informing him, that

they related to a will which he "had intended" to get drawn at Madras, and requested Mr. Russell to look them over, and assist him in then making a will. These papers consisted of, first, the printed form of a will without date or signature, and only some of the blanks filled up with pencil, and 2dly, a paper purporting to be notes "to be sent" to Mr. Orme; the principal addition he wished to make to these papers, he said, was to provide for Miss De Havilland, and for this purpose he directed eighty thousand rupees to be kept at interest for her life only, and the principal to revert to his estate, for the benefit of his brothers. Mr. Russell then wrote down the instructions he received from him for his will. Mr. Russell stated, in his affidavit, that the only use the testator made of the two papers before-mentioned was this: on Mr. Russell's asking him how he meant the legacies to be secured, he answered, I wish the legacies to the children of Col. John Freese and Mr. Ravenshaw to be worked in the same terms as were used by him in the printed form, and the legacy to Mr. Peron's son in the way he had inserted in the notes for his will. He also directed that Major De Havilland should be named an executor, in the place of Mr. _____, whose name was inserted in the paper B. intitled "Notes for my Will to be sent to Mr. Orme." Mr. Russell having, in the presence of Mr. Ross, reduced his instructions into writing with a pencil, he went out of the room and copied these instructions in ink, in the presence of Mr. Robertson. He then returned to Mr. Ross, and told him what he had done: to this Mr. Ross replied, he was much obliged to him; and Mr. Russell put the paper under his pillow, intending afterwards to procure his signature to it. Unfortunately that very night Mr. Ross was seized with a wandering in his mind, which rendered him for several hours unable to transact business.

On the 23d of November he was sufficiently collected to have signed his will, but Mr. Cuddy stated he thought it improper to press him to do so, from the fear of increasing the despondency which he had shown in the earlier part of his illness, and which had that day subsided, and this he swore was the only cause which prevented their then presenting him the paper to sign.—Mr. Ross continued to get worse till the 25th of November, when he died. Dr. Jebb admitted that paper A. which was entitled, "Draft of a Will," was incomplete, but he contended, on the part of Col. Freese, (one of the executors named in the paper B.) that that paper, which was dated the 10th of March 1816, and intitled "Notes to be sent to Mr. Orme," ought to be proved as the last will of Mr. Ross. On the other hand,

Sir Samuel Toller and Mr. Byrne, on the part of the executors named in paper C. called for probate of that paper, which was written from the instructions of the testator by Mr. Russell. Paper B. was then read, the purport of which ran thus:—

B. "Notes to be sent to Mr. Orme, to enable him to make out my will."—This paper was signed by the testator and endorsed by the executors and it enjoined the surviving relations of the testator to abide by its several provisions, in case he should die before his will was regularly made. The paper C. contained the will itself, which it was contended did not revoke the paper B. The court, however, were of a contrary opinion, and decided that the paper B. could not be considered as a subsisting will at the time of the testator's death; and even if it were so, that it would have been revoked by the paper C. which was a subsequent will.

Sept. 12.—Assist. Surg. M'Cosh, is to proceed to Vizagapatam and place himself under the orders of the superintending-surgeon in the Northern division. Assist. Surg. Sutherland, is to proceed to Secunderabad and report himself to the superintending surgeon of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 5.—Lieut. J. Perry 16th N. I., to act as deputy paymaster at Secunderabad, during the absence of Lieut. Elderton.

Infantry.—Sen. Maj. C. T. G. Bishop to be Lieut. Col. vice Dod invalidated.

19th R. N. I.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) G. Hare to be Major, Capt. Lieut. D. C. Smith to be Capt. of a company, Lieut. W. Milne to be Capt., Lieut., and Ens. J. Allan to be Lieut.

Capt. S. Green 6th N. I. has returned to his duty, by permission of the Hon. the court of directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Engineers.—H. C. Cotton, A. Lowe, J. J. Underwood, E. Luke, to be Ensigns.

Infantry.—W. H. Agnew, R. T. Wallace, A. Munbee, Thompson, J. Hoare.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Lambie is attached to the garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. Col. J. Marshall 14th N. I. to be superintendent of family payments and pensions.

Maj. D. Newall 4th N. I. to command the fort and garrison of Darwar.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the court of directors, without prejudice to their rank. Capt. N. H. Hatherly, 6th N. I. and Lieut. J. T. Hodge, 14th N. I.

Mr. W. M. Sutherland is appointed an

assistant surgeon, vice Mr. Alex. Annandale, who remains in his Majesty's Navy.

Cuddapah, Aug. 6.—Maj. O'Dell, H. M. 25th Drag., will relieve Maj. Bagden of H. M. 89th regt., as a member of the general court martial ordered to assemble at Trichinopoly on the 1st Sept., and of which Col. Dighton is president. Lieut. Col. B. Dod is posted to the Carnatic Eur. Bat.

Shumshabad, Aug. 10.—Serj. Talbot of effective supernumeraries, is appointed cantonment Serj. Major of Quilon, from the 13th ultimo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 14.—The Hon. Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Youngusband, was in lat. 31 deg. 33 min. south, and lon. 30 deg. 33 min. west, on the 18th of June, bound to Simon's Bay, in company with the Thomas Grenville, to take on board H. M. 21st reg. Light Dragoons—they expected to reach Bengal in September—all well on board. The following is a list of the passengers on the Castlereagh.—Mrs. and two Misses Ricketts, Miss A. Donalithorne, Misses J. and F. Tol, Miss Murray, Misses E. M. and E. Dyer, Miss A. Armstrong, Miss M. Gibson, Miss M. Bell, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. W. Dyer, Lieut. Williams, Mrs. Williams, three Misses Williams, Asst. Surg. Menzies, Lieut. Newton, Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Hull, Mr. N. Jones, Mr. W. C. Jones, Mr. J. W. H. Turner, Mr. S. P. Stacey, Master Jones, Mr. W. P. Burt, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. C. Smart.

Sept. 24.—The Melville, Capt. Allen, and the Barossa, Capt. Garrick, both homeward-bound ships, entered the Roads this day; the former left Saugor on the 17th Aug., and the latter on the 3d Sept.—Passengers per Melville, Maj.-gen. Bell, Mr. B. Renald, Mrs. Renald.—Per Barossa, Lieut. Fletcher, Lieut. Coles, Mr. C. H. Murchison, Mr. N. and Miss Maling.—For Madras, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Masters M. J. and H. Bishop, Misses J. and E. Bishop, Mr. J. Heallard.

Arrived from England the five trader Surrey, Capt. Oldham. She sailed from the Downs the 24th May, and from Madeira the 12th June.—Passengers, Hon. Mrs. Erskine, Hon. Col. Erskine died at sea on the 20th June, Mr. and Mrs. Lys and daughters, Miss Babington, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins, 24th regt. N. I., Capt. G. and D. Stewart, 24th regt. N. I., Mr. Wellington, assist. surg.—For Bengal, Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Kennedy, and Miss Elliot.

The Barossa will continue her homeward bound voyage on Oct. 2.—Passengers: Lieut. Fletcher, Lieut. Coles, Mr. C. H. Murchison, Mrs. N. and Miss N. Maling.

The Lord Melville will not sail before the 12th Oct. A great many passengers go home in her from this Presidency. The Marquis Wellington, Capt. Nicholls, will, it is understood, sail before the end of the week.

The Waterloo is expected to sail for England direct on 1st or 2d Oct.—Passengers: Lieut. J. Penke, 11th N. I., Lieut. C. Snell, 15th N. I. and Mr. Conductor P. Brady.

The French ship Pondicherry, Capt. Camberne, looked into the roads on Saturday evening, and after communicating with the shore, continued her voyage for Europe, without coming to an anchor. She sailed from Calcutta on the 11th Sept.—Passengers: Mrs. Hamberd, Mr. Secrin, Capt. Moir, and Mr. Davidson.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 2. At Bangalore, Mrs. Harr, of a son.
 April 2. Mrs. M. J. Johnson, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. M. A. Beth, of a son.
 Sep. 12. At Cocanada, the lady of H. Sewell, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
 Aug. 20. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Alexander, of a son.
 Sept. 2. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major R. McDowell, 24th N. I. of a daughter.
 — The lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.
 Aug. 24. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major Colquhoun, of a daughter.
 — 29. At Masulipatam, the lady of H. E. Oakes, Esq. of a daughter.
 — 22. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Ahmuty, 8th regt. of a daughter.
 — 31. At Yamani, the lady of Monsieur J. Courson, Chief of Yamani, of a son.
 Sept. 11. The lady of J. Dent, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — 4. Mrs. Ashton, of a daughter.
 — 7. Mrs. Delina Frack, of a still-born child.
 — 9. The lady of Claud Currie, Esq. Assist. Surg. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 11. A. Crawley, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Maria, ninth daughter of J. B. Buchanan, Esq. of Fintona County, Tyrone, Ireland.
 — 19. At Cochín, W. Trulin, Esq. Assist. Surg. to Miss J. E. Corneliz.
 — 19. At Cochín, Mr. Wm. Methorst van Spall to Miss H. E. Tupke.

DEATHS.

- July 8. At Outram, Camp at Candish, Lieut. T. Miller, of the Royal Scots.
 Sept. 1. At St. Thome, Lieut. Buck, 5th N. I.
 Aug. 14. In Camp, near Jaulnah, Mr. Assut, Surg. Ed. King.
 — 21. At Secunderabad, Ensign B. R. Newport. At Masulipatam, in July last, of severe fever and sore throats, three children of Mr. R. Alexander, Master Attendant.
 Sept. 10. At Cuddapah, F. H. Bruce, Esq. Civil Service.
 Aug. 24. At Travandrum, the lady of Capt. A. Macleod, 5th N. I.
 Sept. 8. Near Negapatam, Mr. Olearius, son of the late Resident and Master Attendant, at Tranquebar.
 Aug. 14. At Hyderabad, C. R. F. M. Grant, only child of Lieut. C. J. Grant.
 Sept. 28. Andrew, the infant son of Mr. W. Teigg.
 — 25. Thomas George, and on the 28th, Caroline Charlotte, infant children of Mr. C. Moss.
 — 18. At Vizagapatam, E. J. St. George Steele, second son of Lieut. Col. Steele, 2d batt. 8th regt.
 — 11. At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Henrietta Ferguson.

- Sept. 3. In Colonel Munro's Camp, at Darsar, Lieut. A. Glegg, of the Rifle Corps, eldest son of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Glegg, Primate of Scotland.
 Aug. 29. At Vizagapatam, Alfred, the only son of the late M. M. Houghton.
 July 3. At Jaulnah, Ensign C. F. Grant, of H. M. Royal Scots.
 Sept. 12. Mrs. Ewart, widow of the late Mr. Deputy Commissary Ewart.
 — 9. The infant daughter of Lieut. Maiton, 22d N. I.
 — 6. At the Garden of B. Heyne, Esq. M. D. Mr. Wm. Stollenberg, lately Commander of the Breg. Willmet.
 — 11. Mrs. Delina Frack, wife of Mr. C. Frack.
 — 9. Capt. Woodhouse, 7th Light Cavalry.
 — 11. J. Chidam, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, and Secretary to the Court of Justice in the late Dutch East-India Company's service.
 — 4. At Trichinopoly, J. Roy, Laboratory Sergeant.

BOMBAY.

Aug. 23.—The provisions of the treaty with the Peishwa, concluded at Poona on the 18th June last, have for object to improve and confirm the alliance subsisting between his Highness and the British Government. The territorial cessions under that treaty which have been annexed to this presidency comprehend, we understand, the districts of Bellapore, of the Antagani of Bassein and Cullian, and the whole of the tract of country lying to the north of these districts, to Guzerat, situated between the Ghats of the Syadree mountains and the sea. The Pergannahs of Jambooseer, Duboy, Ahmood, Dezbarrah, Bahadurpoor and Sowlee in Guzerat have also been ceded to the British government. A reference to the map will exhibit how centrally the greater portion of those cessions is situated relatively to this presidency, and how well calculated they are to promote, not only its own security, but the prosperity of a large and valuable tract of country, which has thus become consolidated under one jurisdiction. The whole of these districts were formerly under the government of this presidency, and its restoration to its rule was hailed by the inhabitants in a manner highly creditable to the reputation of the British government in India and of the national character.

Extract from a private letter:—"The Peishwa cedes to the British government territories yielding a clear revenue of thirty-four lacs of rupees—twenty-five of them fall to the Bombay Presidency, by our occupation of the country from Panwell, or Panwelly, twenty-seven miles east of Bombay, to Demann, on the coast north of Bombay—a line of territory about eighty miles. We are to occupy, besides, the Bassein, and Jumbhoen and its dependencies, and also have the Peishwa's share of tribute from Kattywar. The remaining nine lacs of rupees go to the Presidency of Madras.

These are provided for by cessions in the Carnatic and the forts of Darwar and Kishelgur. The important fort of Ahmednagar is also ceded to us, with land around it to two thousand yards. It was taken by General Wellesley on the 12th of August, 1803, and ceded to the British by Dowlat Row Scindia, at the treaty concluded in December, 1803. In April 1804 it was restored to the Peishwa. The possession of this fortress gives the command of the city of Poona, and affords the best entrance into the territories of the Peishwa and the Nizam. Certain pasture lands are also given us for our troops in the Deccan. On our part, we are to augment our subsidiary force to twelve thousand men. The Peishwa is also required to maintain irregular horse and foot amounting to eight thousand men, to be officered by Europeans."

His Excellency the Governor General passed Colong on the 28th July, and reached Bhangulpore on the 30th. The fleet had experienced squally and unpleasant weather. Two or three small boats, with stores, had been upset, and it is apprehended that some of the dandies were drowned.

George Brown, Esq. having resigned his seat in Council, preparatory to his return to Europe, Alexander Bell, Esq. in pursuance of his commission as a provisional member of council, took the oath and his seat in the council on the 7th of September.

The General Treasury is advertised to remain open until further orders, for the receipt of money for treasury bills, for any sum in even hundreds of not less than five hundred rupees, bearing interest at the rate of two quarters per cent. per month, and payable twelve months after date, or at such earlier period as may be duly notified. These bills will in no case be received in payment of the revenues.

The Right Hon. the Governor has issued an order, regulating the supply of camp equipage to the native army with cattle and Lascars attached; in consequence of the abolition by the hon. court of directors of the contract system hitherto in force at this presidency.

A regulation has been passed on the 27th of August, by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, for preventing the clandestine importation and sale of tobacco, Ganja, and snuff, in the islands of Bombay, Coolabar, and Old Woman's Island, and for licensing the retailers thereof.

August 30th, 1817.—It is with deep concern that the Right Hon. the Governor

in Council announces the death of Col. William East, companion of the most hon. Order of the Bath, commanding officer of the force subsidized by his Highness the Guycowar and of the force assembling in Guzerat for the Field. It is not necessary that the Governor in Council should enter upon this mournful occasion into a recapitulation of those important services which Colonel East had rendered to the government during an uninterrupted period of thirty-six years. The most decisive testimony that can be afforded to the merits of that valuable officer is an appeal to the distinguished honour that had been conferred upon him by his sovereign.

December 1816.—In the Vice Admiralty Court, in the case of the *Ernaad*, the Judge on Wednesday last pronounced his judgment, condemning the ship on the ground of having had sugar on board without having given a plantation bond.

He recapitulated the grounds upon which he had before declared the ship to be not liable to forfeiture for want of a register, it having been decided by the king in council reversing the sentence of the Supreme Court at Madras, that that was not requisite to a ship in India, and the same principle having since been confirmed by the statute. But as these grounds of his judgment could not at the time of the seizure be supposed to be known to the captors he considered the arrest of the ship warranted under law, as it then stood.

He stated that he thought the ship liable to forfeiture under the 15 C. 2, for carrying goods, the produce of Europe, from Bombay to Bengal; whereas the statute required that the only importation of European goods into any colony should be directly from the mother country. But as the offence was the importation into Bengal, and was therefore committed there, he did not think he had jurisdiction over it in the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay.

He adverted to the argument of the counsel for the captors, that the admiralty exercised jurisdiction over questions coming incidentally before them. He said that, even supposing the cases in the prize jurisdiction of the high court of admiralty to have gone so far, (of which however he was not aware from any cases adduced), that at least no precedent had been shewn in the instance court that he was aware of, and that it would not become a court of vice-admiralty to extend so extraordinary a jurisdiction to a new class of cases. That if the suggestion of one competent source of jurisdiction, which however might fall in fact, could give collaterally, jurisdiction to this court over matters not originally subject

to it, this would give to the admiralty an extension of jurisdiction similar to that assumed by the courts of King's-Bench and Exchequer by clauses of *de etiam* and *quo minus*, by which they drew to themselves a large proportion of the *communis placita*. That courts of equity, in taking custody of, and exercising general jurisdiction over whole estates, as of idiots, intestates, or bankrupts, did not think themselves warranted in investigating the conduct of the parties, except so far as was necessary for the particular purposes for which the custody was assumed. That the circumstance of the wrong doers being claimants before the court did not vary the case. That a claimant in trover or in detinue would recover, notwithstanding any evidence might be produced to prove that he had originally obtained the goods illegally, or had made an illegal use of them, unless the illegality were in the very transaction which formed the subject of the action. So here, that unless the illegal carrying into Bengal had been the ground of this proceeding, the court could not notice it, but it could only be tried in Bengal or in England. That as the case was likely to be appealed, the court of admiralty might extend the principle of their decisions to cases in the instance court, and to grounds of illegality and of forfeiture in voyages anterior to that libelled, but he should not feel warranted in doing so.

That he had never doubted the merits of the question on which he was to condemn, for taking sugar on board not having given a plantation bond. That the words of the first navigation act were clear, that the meaning of the words, colonies and plantations, had been admitted to apply in general to the East-Indies, and that question seemed to be put at rest by the 15 C. 2, c. 7, s. 5 and 6.

That the Advocate General had attempted to distinguish this effect of the navigation acts as having been done away by the statutes giving to the Company the exclusive trade to India, and by the fact that the navigation laws had never been enforced here. But that disavowal was not by the law of England a revocation of a statute, and that the reason of the navigation laws never having till lately been in practice applied to India, was because until the decision of Lord Kenyon in an insurance case in the year 1795 or 6, it never had occurred to any one in any public shape to consider the East-Indies as being colonies or territories "belonging to His Majesty" within the navigation laws; they were supposed to be territories of the Company. But as soon as the point was raised it was decided and acquiesced in, for it is too clear to be disputed.

That it had been contended that the

whole of India formed only one colony within the meaning of the plantation laws, and that a carrying of sugars from one port of Jamaica to another could not be an importation into or exportation from the colony. That whatever might be the case between Surat and Bombay, between the presidency and its subordinates, there are three presidencies and three distinct governments in India, of three separate colonies. But that the offence in this case is independent of either exporting or importing. It is complete by putting sugars on board a ship without having previously given a plantation bond. It is a regulation of precaution. That the only other points raised by the advocate for the Company on the merits of this question had been under the statutes giving the trade to India to the Company without any restriction as to the mode of navigation, and on the subsequent statutes laying the trade open in the same general terms. But that all these statutes referred to the clauses of the monopoly, granting free trade at first to the Company to the exclusion of all others, and afterwards giving free trade to all, in some points, divested of the exclusive privileges, but without any reference to the general regulations of all plantation trade, which of course bind the Indian trade, whether in the hands of the monopolists or when thrown open, unless they had been expressly repealed, or unless India had been expressly excepted out of them; but by a concurrent series of decisions since 1796, it is now clear that all the regulations of the navigation and plantation laws are in force here.

That the court of Vice Admiralty has express jurisdiction over this offence by the 22d and 23d C. 2, c. 26, s. 11.

That the words were not more general than the jurisdiction must necessarily have been intended to be. For the offence mentioned in the statute is two-fold; either for putting on board sugars, &c. in any plantation, without giving a plantation bond, or, after giving such bond, for carrying the sugars to any place not being a British port or a British plantation, to which alone, by the terms of the plantation bond, they could be carried. Now the latter description of offence could never be committed in any British plantation at all, and the jurisdiction over both descriptions of the offence being given in the same words, it must have been intended that any British Courts of Vice Admiralty, in which the ship might be brought, might hold cognizance of the forfeiture.

He stated that it was necessary to trace this jurisdiction fully, because in the case of the *Fabius*, in 2d. Robinson's Admiralty reports, the Judge was stated to

have decided under authority of a former case there cited, that the Vice Admiralty Courts had no jurisdiction over offences against the revenue and plantation laws, except for offences within the island to which the court belonged: that the judge, Sir W. Scott, is also in the report stated to have referred to the statute of 7 and 8 W. 3, c. 22. s. 6, as the statute giving the jurisdiction, and he states one question under it to have been, whether as that statute gave jurisdiction to the courts of Vice Admiralty, and did not mention the high court of Admiralty at all, the latter could exercise appellate jurisdiction in those cases. But that the statute 7 and 8 W. 3, does not mention any court of Admiralty or of Vice Admiralty at all. That there must therefore be a mistake either in the report of the case, or in the decision. That the statutes which do mention the one jurisdiction and not the other, were the 6 Geo. 2, c. 13, and the statutes following it, all of which were limited to the plantations in America only. That those statutes limit the jurisdiction in the cases there provided against, to the particular Vice Admiralty court of the island in which the offences may be committed, which is the whole account of the decision of the *Fabius* and of the case in 1754, there cited, and upon the authority of which it was founded. That it was probably in consequence of the decision of the case of the *Fabius*, and of the inconvenience which it disclosed, that the statute of the 49 Geo. 3, c. 107, passed, which extended the jurisdiction over the same cases to the courts of Vice Admiralty of any colony to which the offending ship may be brought, or of any adjoining colony. That by correcting this mistake in the report of the case of the *Fabius*, that case, and the judgment upon it, would be found to apply to a particular class of cases only, under a particular class of statutes applicable only to America, in which the jurisdiction was expressly restricted in a very inconvenient degree, so as to require to be enlarged by the subsequent statute. That this jurisdiction in those American statutes is now nearly as extensive as had been originally given by the statute under consideration, the 22 and 23 C. 2, in the cases of plantation bonds, in which there was no limitation of any particular court of Vice Admiralty, and which statute could not therefore have been in the contemplation of the court of Admiralty in giving judgment on the *Fabius*, or in the case there cited.

He said that the condemnation of the ship involved the fate of the sugars, the putting which on board was the cause of the condemnation; but that was not a part of the case then before the court. That the only part of the cargo then before him was the saltpetre, the condemna-

tion of which had been pressed as being the property of the owners of the vessel, the East-India Company, and involved in the supposed criminality of the voyage. This was supported by the case of the *Walsingham* packet.

That the first objection to this claim of forfeiture was the want of jurisdiction. That in the case of the *Walsingham* packet, it seemed that the jurisdiction exercised by the high court of Admiralty, sitting in the court of Prize, was confined to cases in which the claim must be made through transactions involving illegality; that so confined, the jurisdiction of refusing to entertain such a claim was no more than a court of common law does every day, in rejecting suits, the point of which involves criminality of the complainant. But that so limited, the rule could not affect the saltpetre, in the carrying which there was nothing illegal. That there was nothing illegal even in this voyage of the *Ernaad*, the sugar having been in fact carried to a British colony, and the forfeiture being only for omission of a security, to do that which had in fact been done. That if the principles of the case of the *Walsingham* packet applied to this case, it would have the effect of extending and increasing a legislative penalty, which he did not think could be or ought to be done. That if the sugar and saltpetre had both been seized for this penalty, and an action of trover had been brought, the officer seizing might justify the detention of the sugars, but not of the saltpetre, the one being forfeited, but not the other, and that the change of the jurisdiction to the court of vice admiralty could not alter the rights. That in the case of the *Walsingham* packet, the goods were liable to forfeiture under the statute 13 and 14 C. 2, and it would be contrary to all legal principle to allow a claim, founded upon a title which was illegal in the very point of the claim, and for goods, which for that illegality were forfeited. That if the principles of decision of the court of Admiralty go no further it does not affect this case, the claim for saltpetre not being illegal. If they do cover such a case as to the present, at least no such case has been decided in the instance court, and in short he would not make such a precedent.

The Judge pronounced judgment of condemnation of the ship, and of restitution of the saltpetre, reserving the question of costs.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay, the learned Judge pronounced judgment, on the 4th June last, in the case of the ship *Sallamany*. This ship sailed from Bombay in March 1815, bound for Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, with a cargo on freight for those ports; she ar-

rived at Muscat, delivered part of the cargo, and took in other cargo for Bushire and Bussorah, together with several Arab passengers, and fourteen natives of Africa. She sailed from Muscat the 24th May, and on the 17th June was fallen in with by his Majesty's ship *Favorite*, Capt. the Hon. J. A. Maude, who seized her and sent her to Bombay. She was libelled in the Vice Admiralty Court for having on board, when fallen in with by the *Favorite*, divers men, women, and children, subjects and inhabitants of Africa, who had been carried from Africa to Muscat for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and who were detained on board the ship for the purpose of being carried away and imported into some other place to be sold, and transferred as slaves; the ship at that time sailing under a British flag, being commanded by a British subject, having on board a pass from the governor of Bombay as a British ship, owned by British subjects, and having also a port clearance from Bombay, and other papers and documents purporting to shew that she was a British ship commanded by a British subject, navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom.

It appeared, in evidence, that Muscat is a notorious mart for slaves, that a large fleet of dows with slaves on board arrived from Africa a few days before the *Sullamany* left Muscat, and that Captain Ringrose, when the negroes were brought on board, refused to take them, alleging they were slaves, and that the ship would be liable to seizure if met with by any of His Majesty's ships; that he remonstrated with the *Nacoda*, and threw down on deck the order for receiving them. The *Nacoda* stated they were passengers, not slaves, on which Mr. Ringrose said that they might go in the ship, if he chose to stand to the consequences. In 1813, a Bombay pass was granted to Hadjee Seroor bin Yacoub and Ebraim bin Hussen Sumt, on their application to this government, accompanied with their affidavit that they were inhabitants of Bombay, and had lived there with their families for upwards of five years, being the sole owners of the said ship; that they had not taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, and that no foreigner had any share in the ship. This pass was renewed in 1816, on application made by some person acting for Hadjee Seroor, but no affidavit was made when the pass was renewed.

On the part of the Impugnant, it was admitted, that in 1813 he was what he then described himself to be in the affidavit; but it was contended that, having subsequently sold all his property in Bombay, and having gone to live with his family in Muscat, he had abandoned the

character acquired by his domicile in Bombay, and resumed his original Arab one. Evidence was given in support of this fact, and that the ship had sailed under the Arab colours subsequently to 1812. It was further contended, that as he had come to Bombay in December 1815 for the sole purpose of releasing his ship, and had returned to Muscat as soon as that purpose was effected, he could not be considered as a person residing in the Company's dominions, and that the granting the pass to the ship could not fix that character upon him, as there was no proof that he had applied for it under any such representation as he had made in 1813. Evidence was also given to prove that the slaves were all emancipated previously to their having been embarked in the *Sullamany*, and that they were all the freed and voluntary servants of the Arab passengers on board.

The learned Judge, in giving judgement, commented on the inconsistency of the testimony of several of the witnesses called to support the allegation of the emancipation of the children, and the palpable tampering with the slaves, who had now been led to state in court that the depositions they had formerly made of their being slaves, and their relations of the different modes in which they had been carried off from their native country, were all lies, which they had been induced to tell from the influence of the prize master; but that now they were all determined to speak the truth, and that none of them were or ever had been slaves. The judge, after pointing out also a contradiction in the testimony of the owner of four of the slaves, who swore distinctly that he had bought two of them in the slave Bazar at Muscat, and afterwards emancipated them for charity, whilst one of the children swore he never had been bought, pronounced sentence of condemnation on the ship, on the ground that the impugnant Hadjee Seroor bin Yacoub had, on the 24th day of May, 1816, assisted in carrying and exporting from Muscat, but indirectly from Africa, fourteen slaves, inhabitants of Africa, in the said ship *Sullamany*, owned by him, and then sailing under the character of a British ship, for the purpose of carrying the said several slaves to Bushire and Bussorah, to be used as slaves, he being a resident in Bombay a place belonging to his Majesty,—the fourteen slaves were pronounced to be forfeited to his Majesty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 18.—Mr. Henry Agar Collector, of sea customs in Guzerat.—Mr. J. C. Frazer, dep. col. do.—Mr. J. Form, Asst. to do.—Mr. Saville Marriot, collector in

the Northern Circar.—Brevet Capt. Robt. Barwall, first assistant to do.—Mr. F. Bourchier, second assistant to do.—Mr. L. R. Bird, third assistant to do.—Mr. W. H. Walther, first assistant to the collector of Surat.—Mr. H. G. Oakes, third assistant to do.—Mr. J. Vahart, third assistant to the collector of Broach.—Mr. E. H. Bailie assistant to the collector, and to the custom master and magistrate in charge at Cornejah.—Mr. A. Bell, junior assistant to the register and assistant to the magistrate in Salsette and in the Northern Circar.—Mr. J. Kentish, register to the court of circuit and appeal.—Mr. J. Williamson, third assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Sept. 4.—Mr. J. Parke, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the zilahi of Chingleput.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 5.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. G. M. Cox to the Lieut. Col. vice East, deceased. 5th. N. L.—Sen. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Wm. Gilbert to be Major, Capt. Lieut. C. Kettle to be Capt. of a Com., Lieut. and Brev. Cap. Connolly McCle. Luckey to be Capt. Lieut., and Ens. Tho. Baird to be Lieut., in succession to Cox promoted.

7th.—Capt. Tho. Dickinson of the Corps of Engineers, revenue, surveyor of Bombay and Salsette, is to proceed to the Conkan to examine the forts and strong holds in that district, the duties of Capt. Dickinson's present situation being performed by the next senior officer in the department during his absence.

The date of rank of Surg. Colquhoun and Eckford, promoted in consequence of the Hon. Court's Orders to strike off Surgeons A. Wallace and C. Armstrong from the Medical Establishment of this Presidency two and a half years from the date of their respective departures from India, not having been assigned to them, the following alterations are to take place in the Medical Establishment:—Surg. Dougald Christie, to be Surg. vice Wallace, struck off, date of rank 13th Sept. 1808. Surg. W. A. Davies (retired) to be Surg. vice Wilson deceased, 2d April 1811. Surg. John Hine to be Surg. vice Thorpe deceased, 6th Aug. 1811. Surg. Gideon Colquhoun to be Surgeon vice Keir retired.—5th March 1812. Surg. Robert Eckford to be Surg. vice John C. Davies deceased, 22d Oct. 1812.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 12.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Commissariat Department under this Presidency be constituted as follows, viz. A Commissary General, a deputy Commissary General, assistant Commissaries, and

sub-assistant Commissaries. Capt. Hull, the assistant Commissary in the Deccan, is appointed deputy Commissary General.

18.—Lieut. J. B. Seely, barrack master in the northern division of Guzerat, to be adjutant of the battalion of native invalids vice Whitehill, date of appointment 30th Aug. 1817.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 29.—The Traveller, Capt. Hutchinson, and the Asia, Capt. Greig, from London, anchored in the harbour, the former having left London the 27th April, and the latter, Portsmouth the 22d April.

BIRTHS.

July 27. The lady of Capt. De Lamotte, of a daughter.

Aug. 5th. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Pyrie, of a daughter.

—21. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Richards, Adj. 1st batt. 6th N. I., of a daughter.

Sept. 5. At Surat, the lady of John Rumer, Esq., of a son.

July 28. The lady of J. Ross, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

—24. Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a daughter.

—6. At Amringshad, Mrs. Goldsmith, of a son.

—21. At Malwan, the lady of Viceconsul Hale, Esq., of a son.

—19. The lady of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Adj. Gen., of a daughter.

—27. The lady of J. Morrison, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 2. The lady of Ensign Dunster Thorne, H. M. 63th regt., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 7. At Seroor, Jas. Wakeman, to Mrs. McCudden.

—33. Mr. Thos. Boyce, to Miss Christians Robertson.

—19. The very reverend G. Barnes, B. D. Archdeacon of Bombay, to Miss H. Penelope Camack.

Sept. 5. Re-married, Capt. Chas. Gray, to Miss Evans.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6. Mrs. Jane Ballard, wife of Capt. R. Ballard, Country Service.

—7. The son of the Rev. H. Bardwell, aged 13 months and a half.

—10. In the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Varty, nee Arrathoon Aganoor.

—11. Mr. Thos. Edwards, Gunner, H. C. Marine.

July 14. At the Residency, Mocha, Mr. Assist. Surg. Thos. Robinson.

—16. David Charles Ramsey, Esq. Late, Miss Anne Mary Jacobs.

July 24. Henry Arthur, son of Lieut. M. Goldsmith, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Sept. 19. Wm. Kennedy, Esq. Prothonotary and Register of the Hon. Court of the Recorder.

July 14. At the Residency, Mocha, Mr. Assist. Surg. Thos. Robinson; and on the 16th July, David Charles Ramsey, Esq.

Aug. 22. At the village of Ittola in Guzerat, Brevet Col. Wm. East, C. B. Commanding Officer of His Highness the Guicowar's Subsidary and the field force at Baroda.

Sept. 14. Miss Mary Jacobs.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. J. Erskine, Esq. to be civil and marine warehouse keeper.

J. Macalister, Esq. to be collector of customs and land revenues.

Mrs J. Anderson, to officiate as civil and marine warehouse keeper.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. Richardson, Esq. to be head civil servant and collector of the district of Trincomalee.

W. Herries Ker, Esq. to be provincial judge of Jaffnapatam.

General Orders.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint Capt. John Fraser 1st Ceylon regt. to be Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency in his capacity of Governor, in the room of Capt. Prager who resigns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Trincomalee.—Sailed, July 26th, H. M. Ship *Iphigenia*, Capt. Tancock, for England.—Passengers, Col. Kerr, 2d Ceylon Regt., Brer. Maj. R. F. Cleveland, Royal Art., Capt. Hobbs, Royal Eng., Capt. Cox, 19th Regt., and family.

His Majesty's Ship *Melville*, Capt. Pemberton—Passengers, Lieut. V. Raymond, 19th Regt. Lieut. De Pous, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt. Paym. Birch H. M. 73d Regt. and family.

MAURITIUS.

On the 13th (Aug.) Major Gen. Hall and family arrived. He landed next morning under the usual salutes from the batteries of Port Louis and received over the command of the troops from Major Gen. Sir Edward Butler.

The following notice dated 9th June has been issued by the Governor.

"It is with a deep sense of the incalculable benefit which must result from the liberal measures of the British parliament, and the gracious orders of H. R. H. the Prince Regent in Council, relative to the commerce of Mauritius, that his Excellency the Governor announces to the inhabitants, that a bill was passed in parliament, in February last, authorizing his Majesty in Council to give such directions, and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce of all islands and places in Africa and Asia to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (excepting only the possessions of the East India Company) as to his Majesty in Council should appear most expedient and salutary; and that H. R. H. the Prince Regent has in consequence been graciously pleased, by an order in council, dated at the court at Carlton House, 1st March 1817, to open the ports of Mauritius to the vessels of all nations in amity with Great Britain, with certain exceptions in favour of British manufac-

tures, and with an extension of further privileges to British ships. The act of parliament is in effect until July 1820, and the present order in council is for twelve months.

The following is the reply of His Excellency Governor Farquhar to the address of the merchants and inhabitants formerly of the Isle of France, residing at Paris, dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 20th October, 1817.

"Gentlemen,—The sentiments you have expressed towards me, in your address of the 29th March last, are too dear to me, to allow me to be silent in accepting them, they place me in immediate relation with you, individually,—they are intrinsically dear to me, and will ever prove to me, through the troubled course of life, a source of the purest gratification.

"As a man, not as a governor, therefore, I now beg leave to assure you of my warmest gratitude. I am on the point of quitting the land of your nativity, the country of your ancestors and your families, and I feel as if I were quitting my own. My only consolation is, in my hopes of obtaining from the generous munificence of my gracious master, the continuance of his special protection to the people he has adopted; a people, it is my pride and happiness to have been deputed by my prince to govern for seven years; who have repaid my cares by the confidence and affection they have ever shewn me, and who rallied round the government on the dreadful epoch of the destruction of this city, and gave a noble example to the world of social order, intrepid courage, and unbroken faith, under the most desolating of all calamities.

"Those are bonds that are never broken—whether in retirement or public life, the interest I feel in the prosperity of this colony, can never diminish, nor that respect and esteem, which I owe to you, gentlemen, so nearly connected with it, and whose families form so valuable a portion of its respectable inhabitants.

"I have the honor to be, &c."

MARRIAGE.

July 30, Lieut. W. P. Galwey, H. M. 36th, to Miss Eliza Gonserville.

JAVA.

The island enjoys perfect tranquillity. For this state of things it is indebted to the good sense of the new Governor, in adopting the spirit of liberal policy which distinguished his predecessor, Sir Thomas S. Raffles, who had so greatly endeared himself to the natives, and whose removal had excited so much regret and disappointment. By imitating his example, the Dutch will not only consult the happiness of the island, but their own interest.

Among the conciliatory measures adopted by the new Governor, are some commercial arrangements of a liberal nature, and the encouragement of foreign merchants and settlers, by a more than ordinary attention to their safety and welfare. Colonial produce had greatly risen in price—coffee is quoted at thirteen Spanish dollars per picul, and sugar at nine. The culture of both, but particularly of the latter article, which is intirely free, had greatly increased in consequence of the favourable markets. Ship-building appears to be carried on with spirit, and within the last four months, several large and handsome ships had been launched, constructed throughout of the finest teake timber, and most of them under the superintendence of English artists.

Extract of a Letter, dated Batavia Roads, June 25, 1817.—"For the information of those concerned and employed in the eastern or Malay trade, I have to state, that the Coriozo, a new brig from Manilla, of 240 tons burthen, coppered, &c. has been cut off through the machinations of the Sultan of Sambas, at an island called by them Sarraisan, the St. Natoras. The commander, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. Matthias, supercargo, and about 25 of the crew killed. The Sultan has since armed the vessel with 10 guns, and manned her; and will, it is expected, cruise off Sambas and Slacco rivers, to take and plunder whatever he can master. The Coriozo did belong to a Mr. Augustus Scarella, and was only a few days from Manilla."

DEATH.

In July last, Maj. Jeffery Piercy, H. M. 33d regt.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The island of Van Dieman's land is kept in continual dread from these out-laws (eleven in number) who commit upon the farmers every species of depredation, robbing and plundering them in open day, and even setting fire to their stacks of wheat. Several of the most respectable farmers and merchants have suffered much from these vagabonds—effectual means have not been adopted yet to apprehend these miscreants, who bid defiance to all common measures of taking them. A new governor having arrived from England, J. W. Sorell, Esq. for the Derwent, to which place he went the beginning of April, it is hoped their career is nearly finished.

Jan. 11.—The following letter (we have thought it proper to leave the orthography, punctuation, &c. in their original state:) is "From the Bushrangers to the Hon. T. Davey, Lieut. Governor of Van. Diemen's Land.

"SIR—We have thought proper to write these lines to you—as we have been kept in the Dark so long—And we find it is only to keep us Quiet until By some Means of or other—you think you Can Get us Betrayed. But We will stand it No Longer—We Are Now Determined to have it full And satisfactory Either for or Against us; As We are determined to Be Kept No longer In Ignorance, for We think ourselves Greatly Injured By the Country At large In Laying To Hour Charge, that Horred an detestable Crime which We have fully satisfied the Eyes of the Publick In All our Actions To the Contrary During our Absence from the settlement.—I have not the least doubt But you Are Glad that that those New Hands joining us We Are Glad also though you think I Dare say they Will prove to our Disadvantage And We think to the contrary And He who Preserved us from your plots in Publick will Likewise Preserve us from them in secret as we Are Not unacquainted with Your having A party in secret And Likewise where they are And where we As much Inclined to take life As you Are In Your Hearts We Could Destroy All The Parties you can send out And Without We Have A Little Quietness More than What We have Had you shall soon Be convinced of what I say —Therefore if you Wish to prevent it send work out By the Bearer Richard Westlick which we Expect To Return on the 9th of the ensuing Month With An Answer To Us—Do not think to Defraud Us By sending out A party on this head for if you do you Take Away the Mans Life if they Are Either with him Or Watching him for we will Be watching Likewise, You must Not think to Catch Hold Birds with Chaff Therefore to Affirm the Answer Either for or Against us that We will Receive Clap on it the Kings Seal And your Signature we have weighed well within our own Breasts the consequence which will Attend to these Circumstances Therefore I would Have you Do the same for the Good of the Peaceable And Well Desposed Inhabitants of the Territories of this Land So No More at present, (Signed) Michl. Home, Jan. Garry, Peter Septon, George Jones, Richd. Collier, John Crisman, Thomas Coyne, James Parker, Mathew Keggan, John Brown, Dinns Curry."

State of the New South Wales markets, at the date 29th April 1817.

Bengal rum 13s. per gn. including duties or 7s. per gn. sugar 64d per lb. white piece goods very low and in little demand—coloured goods selling at prime cost.

Goods of every description, both London, China, and Bengal, very plentiful, and few purchasers. The funds of the colony very low, owing to the farmers having lost their grain at the Hawkesbury.

Six male convict ships and one female convict ship have arrived within the last six months: five more are expected.

Van Dieman's land has such a fine crop of wheat this season, that it can more than supply the loss sustained at the Hawkesbury.

The following statement of the capture of the ship *Triton* was given in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th August last, in a letter dated Buenos Ayres, 26th April 1817.—

"Gentlemen,—My letter dated 26th January 1817, will have acquainted you of the unfortunate loss of the ship *Triton* by capture, after an action of four hours against a superior force.

"I have now the painful task to acquaint you of her condemnation. I say painful because I conceive the ship illegally captured, I have no doubt but that you will concur with me in opinion when you are informed that the *Tupac Amaro* not only sailed direct from Baltimore twenty-three days, but that the same brig was formerly called the *Regent*—purchased at New York a short time previous to sailing and sent round to Baltimore, where she received on board her armament, shipped her crew (who appear to be entirely subjects of the United States) and cleared out for the *Havannah*. It appears also that the commander's commission was forwarded from this government,—a knowledge of these circumstances, and being detained on board the brig, debarred from all communication with the shore by letter or otherwise, the ship remaining off Encenada, were circumstances sufficient to create suspicion in the mind of a disinterested person. It did so in me, and not knowing when we should be set at liberty, I determined after a consultation with Mr. Crisp to forward a petition to the supreme director, the following is a copy thereof:—Dated on board the brig *Tupac Amaro*, at anchor off Encenada, April 10, 1817.

"The petition of David Proodfoot,—humbly sheweth, that on the 12th August 1816, we sailed from Bengal in the ship *Triton* under Spanish colours, laden with piece goods, cassia, rice, and sugars bound to Cadiz. That the ship and cargo are insured at the province of Bengal. That on the 25th January 1817, we were taken after an action of four hours by the brig *Tupac Amaro*, Meneeno Monson commander, mounting twelve guns, with one hundred and five men, wearing the flag belonging to the republic of Buenos Ayres.

"That the brig *Tupac Amaro*, alias the American brig *Regent*, was purchased, received on board her armaments, and manned with subjects of the United

States, in the port of the United States, (North America) from whence she sailed about twelve days previous to capturing the ship *Triton*. That we arrived off Encenada on the 1st instant, since which myself, officers, and crew have been detained on board the *Tupac Amaro* and *Triton*, and prevented from communicating with the shore by letter or otherwise. That the fitting out an armed vessel, manning her with neutral subjects and sailing out direct from a neutral port to cruise for captures, is, in the humble opinion of your petitioner, contrary to the law of nations. That the detaining our crew in irons on board a cruiser and debarring us from all communication with the shore is contrary to the usage of honourable warfare. Your petitioner therefore prays that the ship *Triton* and cargo may be restored, that we may be allowed the privileges due to persons in our situation, and that an increased good understanding may subsist between this country and Great Britain, whose subjects are the underwriters of the ship *Triton* and cargo. That God may preserve your Excellency many years, is the prayer of your petitioner.—Late supercargo and navigator of ship *Triton* and now agent for the underwriters of the ship *Triton* and cargo.

"To his Excellency the Supreme Director at Buenos Ayres.

"Since our capture the following men are died of their wounds, viz. William Bentley, Boatswain, Pedro Mangerno, gunner's mate, Manuel Romara, seaman, and Thomas Sagovia, boy, besides three of the scurvy, viz. John Hendrie, John Josse and Joking D'Olive. And when we were landed at Encenada about thirty miles from Buenos Ayres, twenty-six of our crew were more or less sick, principally with the scurvy, though every attention was paid to the sick that could be done on board the ship.

"However, I cannot but think, that it would have been much more humane had our sick and wounded been landed either at the western Madeiras or Canary Islands, which certainly might have been effected. Remonstrating with Captain Monson on the subject, he intimated that the safety of his prize would thereby be risked.

"On the 1st of April we arrived off Encenada: 10th, we delivered up the petition to the 1st Lieut. of the brig; the 12th we landed at Encenada; 13th, we arrived off Buenos Ayres; 14th, gave our deposition to the commandant of marines, stating that we sailed from Calcutta under Spanish colours bound to Cadiz, &c. Having now the liberty of the town, we immediately proceeded to the English Consul, he could not interfere. Being asked respecting the legality of the capture, he replied, that that depended on the law of

nations, and that he could not interfere without authority from his government.

"I therefore conceived it to be my duty to persevere in my intentions, which I did by presenting a duplicate of my petition.

"But to my great astonishment on the 28th I had it notified to me by the secretary of the prize court, that the ship Triton and Cargo was condemned a good prize to Messrs. D'Forrest and Co. owners of the brig Tupac Amaro.

"A ship presented an opportunity for a passage to the Cape of Good Hope; and it not being convenient for Mr. Crisp to accompany me, he will therefore endeavour to obtain the copy of the proceedings of the condemnation of the ship Triton and cargo, and forward them on to Calcutta for the information of the underwriters.

"We have the honor to be, &c.

"DAVID PROOBROOT,

"Chief Officer and Navigator."

"P. S.—The reputed owner of the Tupac Amaro, David C. D'Forrest, Esq. is an American, formerly Consul for the United States of America at Buenos Ayres."—"MAY CRISP."

The following is the copy of a statement relative to the unfortunate loss of the Admiral Gambier in the Mozambique channel; and the kind treatment which the crew experienced from the chief of the island of Johanna.

Johanna Bay, Aug. 8th, 1817. To all whom it may concern.—"These are to certify that the free trader Admiral Gambier sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th of March, 1817, and arrived at Madeira on the 26th of the same month, and having put letters on shore, sailed the same day for Ceylon, passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th of May, fell in with the Bridget of Liverpool, bound to Bombay, kept company together till near the entrance of Mozambique channel, when owing to bad weather we parted on the night of the 7th June 1817. I then proceeded through the Mozambique, and on the morning of the 20th June, 1817, at 12 25 a. m. the ship struck on the reefs of Juan de Nova, and although every exertion was made to save the ship and cargo, it proved ineffectual, and we were

obliged to abandon her, and take to the boats, viz. pinnace, jolly boat and gig. The crew and passengers consisting of forty in number embarked in them and proceeded to this island, where we arrived on the 27th June, 1817. On our landing were received with open arms by the king Sultan Allowie and family: all the inhabitants of the town, on hearing our case, caused refreshments of every kind to be brought to us, provided houses, &c. and hauled up our boats to secure them from the weather, since which myself, officers, and passengers, have daily eaten at the king's table, and likewise provisions, of every kind, has been sent to us; the king and inhabitants of the island, rising with each other, who should shew us the most attention, though they could but ill afford it. I am proud to say no country in the world could exceed the hospitality of this island, and I am convinced, at any time, should the like unfortunate accident occur to any other ship, they will meet with the same treatment. The king Sultan Allowie has a great desire for all ships passing to call here, as he is at all times very glad of intelligence, as also to see European subjects. Small arms, &c. are always an acceptable present, being much wanted for the protection of the island against the Madagascar people, who are constantly coming over and destroying their plantations, and taking away the inhabitants, thereby reducing them to the greatest want and misery. The French ship Titus having arrived in this bay on her way to Chandernagow and Bengal, Capt. Beck has kindly received on board for a passage, and being now about to sail, I cannot leave this island, without once more expressing the sincere gratitude esteem, and friendship I entertain for the king Sultan Allowie, his family and all the inhabitants of this hospitable island, and as the only remuneration I could give in return, I have presented the king Sultan Allowie, with the jolly boat of the late ship Admiral Gambier. I trust and hope any person, who may design to read this, will not only see but feel the obligation we have been under to these inhabitants, and thereby return them by any small presents or supplies they can spare.

(Signed)

ROBERT BRASH."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th Jan. last, the Speaker informed the members, that he had received from the Marquis of Hastings a letter, acknowledging the receipt of one from the late Speaker, transmitting to his lordship the vote of thanks of the House on the 6th Feb. 1817. In this letter the noble Mar-

quis stated that he had no pretensions to the honour conferred upon him, beyond his earnest anxiety to uphold the proud trophies raised by the valour of his countrymen in the regions of India. He offered his tribute of respect to the House for the honour they had done him, and acknowledged with peculiar thanks, the

flattering manner in which the Speaker had communicated to him the vote of the House. The noble Marquis further stated, that he transmitted to General Sir David Ochterlony and the other officers employed in the Nepalese war, the thanks voted to them on the occasion.

Feb. 2.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.: London, Capt. W. Campbell, and Princess Amelia, Capt. E. Balaton, for Madras and China. Passengers per London,—for Madras, Mrs. Casanajor and child; Messrs. Charlton, Beaver, Turner, Bonham, and Gordon, cadets, Per Princess Amelia,—for Madras, Gen. Trapaud, Lieut.-col. Cosby and lady, Capt. Wallace and lady, Lieut. D. Allen, Mr. A. McLean, writer, and Mr. J. Milner.

Feb. 4.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.: Dunira, Capt. M. Hamilton, and Castle Huntly, Capt. H. A. Drummond, for Bengal and China. Passengers per Dunira,—for Bengal, Mr. R. C. Glyn, factor, Mr. R. Barlow, writer, Mr. J. Poulet, free mariner, Mr. H. Fendall, and Messrs. Pemberton, Reade, and Stewart, cadets. Per Castle Huntly,—for Bengal, Messrs. Assist.-surgeons Heynes, Beattie, and Ramsay, Capt.-lieut. R. Powney, Mr. D. S. Napier, Messrs. Hemling, Hurat, Goodlad, and Hamilton, free mariners, and Messrs. Hamilton, Brown, and Symons, cadets.

Feb. 6.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. T. F. Balderston was sworn into the command of the ship Asia, consigned to Bengal and Madras.

Feb. 18.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. Dalrymple, to the Cabalva, and Capt. Templar, to the Perseverance, both for China direct.

Feb. 25.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. Kay, of the Marchioness of Ely, and Capt. Harris, of the Prince Regent, for Madras and Bengal.

Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. late Recorder of Bombay, has been appointed Professor of Law in the East-India College, Herts, on the resignation of E. Christian, Esq.

The Waterloo, which has arrived from Madras, whence she sailed on the 8th Oct. last, brings intelligence of the death of Capt. Henry Fitzclarence, Aide-de-Camp

to the Rt. Hon. the Governor General, and second son of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, in the 22d year of his age.

Mr. William Hunter Smault is appointed to act as attorney to the Company, till the arrival of Mr. Poe.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated 6th December, state that fourteen of the mutineers and convicts who sometime ago succeeded in taking the English merchant ship Elizabeth, and proceeded to sea (afterwards wrecked), had been taken by the natives, and were sent to the Cape prisoners.

In the chamber of deputies at Paris, on the 14th Feb., a petition was presented from M. Saleles, merchant, in the Isle of Bourbon, who protested against the violation of his property by the agents of the English government. The petitioner had fitted out a galliot privateer called the lottery. On the 6th of April, 1810, the lottery captured, on the coast of Sumatra, an American brig, called the Welcome Return, and the capture was regularly proved, conformably to the ordinance of the 17th December, 1807, relating to neutral vessels. The 17th of the same month, and the 13th of May following, she captured two English brigs, called the Buchanan and the Favourite. These three prizes were carried into the port of St. Paul long before the surrender of the Island. The commissioners of the Navy took the necessary steps for protecting petitioner's property, and the requisite documents were sent to the prize court in the Isle of France. On the 9th of July, 1810, the Island capitulated and the last article of the treaty ordained: "That the laws, customs, and religion of the inhabitants, and all private property whatever, should be respected and secured." J. A. Saleles confiding in the faith of this treaty, left in his magazines plasters and all kinds of merchandize arising from these three captures. Some days after, Messrs. Reed and Stones, nominated prize-agents, placed their seals on the doors of the magazines. He remonstrated in vain with the English authorities. At length the treaty of the 20th of November was concluded. This treaty established a commission to liquidate claims and indemnities acknowledged in favour of the subjects of the two governments; but this commission, although formed, and on whose registers the object of his present claim was duly inscribed, had not yet commenced their operations respecting the claims of the French subjects on the English government. The chamber referred the petition to the minister of foreign affairs.

Vienna, Jan. 21.—"The Porte has adopted measures to engage the Pacha of Egypt to abstain from certain acts that may be regarded as acts of sovereignty, but they have hitherto not been successful. 'The Pacha does not fail to make very rich presents to the Grand Seigneur. We are informed that his son, who for some time had been very successful in his expedition against the Wechabites, has lately met a check, and that his troops have been routed.'"

Paris, Jan. 31.—"According to the latest accounts, Egypt is in a flourishing condition; but the Pacha does not appear to conceal his pretensions to independence. He has raised his army to 80,000 men, without reckoning Arabs and Arnauts. These last, who are very much attached to him, form his guard. All his forces are estimated at 100,000 men, but it is probable that this is much exaggerated, for how could the revenues support this number of troops? It is certain that Europeans of every rank flock to the Pacha, and that he gives them the most flattering reception. French officers obtain the preference, and all his artillery is commanded by them. They exercise it every day in the European manner. The Pacha has purchased two frigates at Calcutta, to serve for protecting the commerce of the Red Sea. He has built one at Alexandria, and he is trying to purchase one in Sweden. To support his expenses he has endeavoured to concentrate all the commerce of the country in his own hands; he forces the inhabitants to deliver up to him the produce of their fields and of their industry, at a very low price, which he again sells to the merchants at double value. He has established commercial houses in the principal cities of Europe; but this system of commerce is too disadvantageous to foreign merchants to have it last long. The Pacha still seeks to attract European manufacturers, principally Swiss, and he has sent some young men into Europe to be brought up in the European manners, and instructed in the arts and sciences. He is now causing money to be coined with his own likeness. Ahmed, Bey of Soliman, a Mameluke Prince, who resided in France before the war of 1814, and who has since retired to Vienna, has embraced the Christian religion, and received baptism in that capital on the 16th of the month."

Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Feb. 2.—*Maxwell v. Bailey and another.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of £515, alleged to be money had and received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiff.—Mr. Scarlett, in stating the case, observed that the plaintiff, Mr. Murray Maxwell, was a captain in the navy, and had, on various occasions, sig-

nalized himself in the service of his country. He commanded the *Alceste* frigate, which had recently taken out the embassy to China, and, when the *Alceste* was lost, his calm and temperate conduct, by which he saved the crew of that vessel, was more honourable to him than even the fame he had acquired in many victories. The defendants were eminent navy agents, and the present action was instituted to recover from them the sum of £515, which had been paid over to them on account of the capture of Surinam, which took place in the year 1804. The expedition against Surinam was commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, who appointed Messrs. Bailey and Co. as prize-agents, and in that capacity they had received the sum in question, which they now refused to pay, on the ground that they had accounted for it to the agent of the plaintiff.—Evidence was called to prove the facts stated by the learned counsel.—For the defendants witnesses were called, who proved that the money had been paid over to Mr. Maxwell, an agent at Barbadoes, on account of sums advanced by him for the use of Capt. Maxwell; and it was also given in evidence, that this had been done with the cognizance of the agent of Capt. Maxwell in London, who had given the defendants a receipt for the sums so paid.—Lord Ellenborough held that the plaintiff was bound by the act of his ostensible agent in London, and, under his Lordship's direction, the plaintiff was non-suited.

Feb. 21.—Arrived at Portsmouth, the *Phaeton* frigate, Capt. Stanfell, from the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, which places respectively she left at the following dates:—19th November, 23d December, 8th January, 13th January.—His Excellency Governor Farquhar, suite, and family, are passengers by her from the Mauritius, and Commissioner Puget and son (formerly from Trincomalee), from the Cape; in all, eighteen passengers. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart. and Lieut. Jenkins, 12th regiment, late aides-de-camp to governor Farquhar, are come home with him. The Cadmus, Dent, and General Stewart, sailed from Port Louis (Mauritius), for England, on the 25th of October, and had passed the Cape. The Elizabeth was to sail in a few days for London, and the Chandernagore for Havre. There had been no recent seizure of slave vessels in the neighbourhood of the Mauritius. The Slave Trade had been abolished by the native powers of Madagascar (which island was the great source of supply), by their municipal laws, in conformity with a treaty concluded between the King of Ova and the government of the Mauritius, Captain Stanfell (of the *Phaeton*), who had been indefatigable, zealous, and active

in co-operation, for effectually suppressing the Slave Trade in the Eastern Seas, and Mr. Pye, agent for the British government with the Madagascar States, carried into effect this most important measure. When the Phaeton was at St. Helena (8th of January) Bonaparte was generally believed to be in good health; but he had not been visible for some time to strangers. The Marquis of Wellington, from India to Portsmouth, having some troops on board, left St. Helena on the 6th of January. There was no homeward-bound ship at the island when the Phaeton left. It is understood the Phaeton has been ordered home to be paid off.

The undermentioned East-India Company's ships arrived at Calcutta as follows, viz. the Atlas and General Kyd, the 10th July; the Marquis of Wellington, the 25th July; and Minerva and Streatham, the 27th July; the Rose and Princess Charlotte of Wales, the 13th August; the William Pitt and Carnatic, the 28th August; and the Thomas Grenville and Lord Castlereagh, the 1st September.

The Waterloo and Winchelsea left Penang for Malacca and China, the 25th July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

At Paris, the lady of Alex. Baring, Esq. M. P. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. G. Millett, Major Hugonia, of the 4th Dragoons, only son of Lieut. Gen. Hugonia, & Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Coggan, Esq. of Waltham-stowe.

Aug. 10. At Bombay, the Rev. G. Barnes, B. D. Archbishop of Bombay, and Fellow of Eton College, Oxford, to Harriet Penelope, fourth daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. formerly Member at Council that Presidency.

Feb. 9. At Lambeth Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. Lord Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis to Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

DEATHS.

Feb. 2. At Leyton, the lady of Joseph Cotton, Esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

July 16. D. C. Ramsay, Esq. the Hon. Company's Resident at Moena, and of the Bombay Civil Service.

Feb. 10. In Norton Street, Mary-le-bone, Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Bombay Establishment.

— 15. In Bedford Square, in the 76th year of his age, Sir Wm. Fraser, Bart. F. R. S. and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

— 18. At Caversham, near Reading, the Rev. Wm. Kingsbury, formerly of Southampton.

— 20. In Baker Street, Portman Square, Lady Impey, relict of Sir Elijah Impey, late Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

H. H. Pelly, Esq. of Upton in Essex.

Jan. 28. At Edinburgh, Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. of Anstruther and Carmichael, and son of the late Sir John Anstruther, of Bengal.

Jan. 20. At Stoke Green, near Windsor, Mrs. Ellerker, the widow of Major Gen. Edw. Ellerker, of Ellerker, in Yorkshire, and of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Bengal.

— 23. At Ley, in Kent, Mr. J. M. Thornhill, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Feb. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane de Morgan, relict of Duncan Buchan Esq. late Surgeon in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.

— 15. S. Garth, Esq. late Surgeon of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Providence.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 23. — Gravesend, Garland, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope.

— 28. — Deal, Oswin, Kay, from Bengal.

— 28. — Deal, Jane, Cornaby, from Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 1. — Gravesend, Fanny, Sadler, from Cape of Good Hope.

— 13. — Portsmouth, Marley, Brown, from Batavia.

— 19. — Gravesend, Lonach, Driscoll, from Bombay.

— 19. — Deal, H. M. S. Kangaroo, from Batavia and St. Helena.

Departures.

Jan. 31. — Gravesend, Hottentot, Taylor, for Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 4. — Deal, Jane, Berridge, for Cape of Good Hope.

— 2. — Portsmouth, Juliana, Ogilvy, for Batavia.

— 9. — Deal, Princess Amelia, Balston, for India.

— Deal, London, Campbell, for India.

— 10. — Portsmouth, Kingston, Bowen, for Java.

— Portsmouth, Ann, Colwell, for Cape of Good Hope.

— 13. — Deal, Castle Huntly, Drummond, for India.

— Deal, Dunira, Hamilton, for India.

— 4. — Portsmouth, H. M. S. Porpoise, for St. Helena and Cape of Good Hope.

— Portsmouth, Norfolk, Edwards, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, Intrepid, Johnson, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, Wanstead, Young, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, Lady Campbell, Marquis, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, Medway, Wright, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, George III, Fisher, for Madras and Bengal.

— Portsmouth, Ann, Reynolds, for Bombay.

— Portsmouth, Eclipse, Winter, for Isle of France and Ceylon.

— 4. — Plymouth, Java, Mills, for India.

— Plymouth, Johana, Jonker, for Batavia.

— 15. — Deal, Swallow, O'Brien, for Isle of France, &c.

— 19. — Deal, Java, Thompson, for Batavia, &c.

— 15. — Deal, Aurora, Earl, for Madras.

— 15. — Deal, General Graham, Weatherhead, for India.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Cape of Good Hope.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Atacery	268	Mar. 1
Cape Packet	235	Mar. 7
Brilliant	220	Mar. 20

Calcutta.

Stentor 500 Mar. 1

Madras and Calcutta.

Coldstream 700 Mar. 20

St. Helena and Calcutta.

Phoenix 600 Mar. 11

Isle of France and Calcutta.

Thomas 334 Mar. 7

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1817-18.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Officers.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveys.	Qualifications.	To be officiat.	To be in Down.
1817. 31 Dec.	George Canning	1220	Company's Ship	Wm. Paterson	R. Glaspoole	W. R. Blakely	K. MacDonald	Ambr. Rivers	Robt. Simmons	S. James Lee	Bengal & China	1817.	1817.
	Thames Coast	1310	S. Majoribanks	Wm. Majoribanks	Alex. Chryse	Rich. Clark	E. M. Daniel	Fred. Maden	James Grant	James Dunn			
	Duke of York	1310	S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Charles More	John Shepherd	Robt. Lindsay	W. P. Muller	Whim. Binn	Jos. W. Rose			
	East of Balaorra	1417	Company's Ship	James Jameson	D. R. Newall	Philip Bayle	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Henry Atrott	Wm. Brock			
1818. 12 Feb.	Margate of Hants	1000	John Campbell	Don. MacLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Tucker	H. H. Sumner	Thos. Althorn	John Simpson	Robert Hogg	Beng. & China	1818. Feb.	1818. Mar.
	Buckingham	1295	Company's Ship	Pred. Adams	James Head	Tim. Smith	T. B. Presbitt	John Allen	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
	Darius	1000	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	A. T. Chatfield	John Allen	J. C. Whitman	Benj. B. Lord	John Stewart			
	Castle Hants	1000	John Paterson	H. A. Drummond	Alex. Morgan	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
9 Feb.	Princess Amelia	1800	Robert Williams	Walter Campbell	B. Broughton	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	Mad. & China	1818.	1818.
	Marchioness of Ely	1800	Robert Williams	Edw. Bolton	Samuel Lyde	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
	Prince Regent	1800	Robert Williams	Brook Kay	Rich. Clifford	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
	Orwell	1800	Robert Williams	T. Berch. Harris	Steph. Poynts	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
11 April	Lady Melville	1800	Sir R. Wigram	T. Warr. Leach	Wm. Cousens	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	China	1818.	1818.
	Calcutta	1800	Sir R. Wigram	John Stewart	Thos. Tapley	Robt. Clifford	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie			
	Society Castle	1800	John Chard	John Stewart	Charles Sewell	David Blair	Rich. Card	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny			
	Perseus	1800	Company's Ship	John F. Scott	T. W. Harrow	Robert Leach	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie			
6 Mar.	Pharis	1800	George Gooch	Henry Tempier	William Exton	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	Bengal	6 Mar.	6 Mar.
	General Hovell	1800	Robert Williams	Thos. White	Teffen Mason	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
	Warren Hastings	1800	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	James Pearson	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
	And	1800	John P. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	J. T. E. Flint	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith			
1 May	Fairlie	1800	Henry Bonham	T. F. Biddington	Thos. Dwyer	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	Bengal & Madras	10 Feb.	10 Feb.
	Henry Purcher	1800	David Gordon	Thos. E. Ward	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			
	Lady Lexington	1800	Joseph Graves	James P. Ansdles	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			
	Norfolk	1800	John Bennett	Thos. Darguel	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			
1 May	Lord Keith	1800	George Palmer	Charles Talbot	John Vincent	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	Beng. & Bina	10 Feb.	10 Feb.
		1800	Robert Marcus	John Freeman	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			
		1800	Robert Marcus	John Freeman	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			
		1800	Robert Marcus	John Freeman	Wm. Longcroft	Wm. Pinnus	Chas. Penny	D. Mackenzie	John D. Smith	John D. Smith			

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochinral.....lb.	0 6 0	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 18 0	10 6 0 0	—	—	—
— Cheribon.....	3 7 0	— 3 8 0	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....	3 8 0	— 3 10 0	—	—	—
— Mocha.....	6 10 0	— 6 14 0	—	—	—
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 4	—	—	—
— Extra fine.....	0 1 8	— 0 1 7	—	—	—
— Bengal.....	0 0 11	— 0 1 1	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....	0 2 0	— 0 2 8	—	—	—
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			—	—	—
— Aloes, Epithima.....cwt.	5 0 0	— 5 0 0	—	—	—
— Annickida, Star.....	4 3 0	— 5 3 0	—	—	—
— Borax, Refined.....	6 10 0	—	—	—	—
— Unrefined, or Tinctal	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
— Camphire unrefined.....	13 0 0	— 13 0 0	—	—	—
— Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 9	— 0 6 8	—	—	—
— Ceylon.....	0 3 0	—	—	—	—
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16 0 0	— 17 0 0	—	—	—
— Lignum.....	18 0 0	— 15 0 0	—	—	—
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 10	— 0 3 10	—	—	—
— China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
— Coculus Indicus.....	2 8 0	— 2 13 0	—	—	—
— Colombo Root.....	2 13 0	— 2 15 0	—	—	—
— Dragon's Blood.....	22 0 0	— 22 0 0	—	—	—
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....			—	—	—
— Arabic.....	3 0 0	— 6 0 0	—	—	—
— Assafetida.....	7 0 0	— 13 0 0	—	—	—
— Benjamin.....	8 0 0	— 35 0 0	—	—	—
— Animi.....cwt.	8 2 0	— 10 0 0	—	—	—
— Galbanum.....	30 0 0	— 34 0 0	—	—	—
— Gambogium.....	13 0 0	— 18 0 0	—	—	—
— Myrrh.....	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	—	—	—
— Olibanum.....	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	—	—	—
— Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	— 0 3 0	—	—	—
— Dye.....	0 3 9	— 0 7 0	—	—	—
— Shell, Buck.....			—	—	—
— Silvered.....			—	—	—
— Stick.....			—	—	—
— Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0	— 1 7 0	—	—	—
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 10 0	—	—	—
— Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 6	— 0 1 8	—	—	—
— Cinnamon.....	0 14 0	—	—	—	—
— Cloves.....	0 3 4	—	—	—	—
— Mac.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 8	—	—	—
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	—	—	—
— Opium.....lb.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
— Rhubarb.....	0 4 8	— 0 11 8	—	—	—
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 3 0	—	—	—	—
— Sena.....lb.	0 1 4	— 0 2 6	—	—	—
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 13 0	— 1 18 0	—	—	—
— Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1 3 0	— 1 8 0	—	—	—
— China.....	1 15 0	— 1 12 0	—	—	—
— Zedary.....			—	—	—
Galls, in Surra.....	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
— Blue.....	12 10 0	— 13 0 0	—	—	—
Indigo, Blue.....lb.			—	—	—
— Blue and Violet.....	0 9 6	— 0 10 0	—	—	—
— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 6	— 0 9 0	—	—	—
— Fine Violet.....	0 2 3	— 0 2 8	—	—	—
— Good Ditto.....	0 7 9	— 0 8 3	—	—	—
— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 0	—	—	—
— Good Ditto.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 8	—	—	—
— Fine Copper.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6	—	—	—
— Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3	—	—	—
— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 6 3	— 0 6 9	—	—	—
— Ordinary.....	0 3 8	— 0 6 0	—	—	—
— Fine Madras.....	0 6 6	— 0 8 6	—	—	—
— Manila.....	0 0 3	— 0 7 6	—	—	—
Rice.....cwt.	1 1 0	— 2 0 0	—	—	—
— Safflower.....cwt.	4 15 0	— 7 0 0	—	—	—
— Sago.....cwt.	1 16 0	— 3 7 0	—	—	—
— Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 8 0	—	—	—	—
— Sil, Bengal Skin.....lb.	1 7 9	— 1 10 7	—	—	—
— No. 1.....	1 7 4	— 2 3 3	—	—	—
— Ditto White.....			—	—	—
— China.....	1 7 3	— 1 10 0	—	—	—
— Organzine.....	2 10 0	— 2 16 0	—	—	—
— Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 11 2	— 0 11 3	—	—	—
— Cloves.....	0 3 9	—	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....			—	—	—
— Mace.....	0 8 9	— 0 9 6	—	—	—
— Nutmegs.....	0 6 11	—	—	—	—
— Ginger.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 3 0	—	—	—
— Pepper, Company's lb.	0 0 9	—	—	—	—
— Privilege.....	0 0 3	—	—	—	—
— White.....	0 0 11	—	—	—	—
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 3 0	— 2 10 0	—	—	—
— White.....	2 41 0	— 2 13 0	—	—	—
— Brown.....	1 18 0	— 2 4 0	—	—	—
— Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	— 0 2 8	—	—	—
— Congou.....	0 2 2	— 0 3 6	—	—	—
— Souchong.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 2	—	—	—
— Campai.....	0 3 8	— 0 3 7	—	—	—
— Twankay.....	0 3 2	—	—	—	—
— Pckoe.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 0	—	—	—
— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 2	—	—	—
— Hyson.....	0 4 6	— 0 5 6	—	—	—
— Gunpowder.....			—	—	—
— Tortoiseshell.....	1 12 0	— 2 0 0	—	—	—
— Woods, Saunders Red, Apr	11 0 0	— 12 0 0	—	—	—

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1818.

Cotton.—The purchases last week were very extensive, consisting of nearly 17,000 packages. The East-India sale went off with much briskness; the ordinary qualities of Bengal sold a halfpenny per lb. higher; the other descriptions, and the Bourbons, were unsold; the purchases were chiefly for export and on speculation.

Spices.—There was a very considerable demand for Muscovades during the last week, both for export and for home consumption. The favourable accounts from the country as to trade, and the short supply at the outports, occasioned a very considerable request for Muscovades this forenoon; the demand was chiefly by the wholesale grocers, in anticipation of an extensive home trade; the prices were generally a shade higher, but not so considerably so as to occasion an advance in our quotations. The market is still indifferently supplied with refined goods.

Coffee.—The public sales brought forward last week were considerable, but not so extensive as the week preceding; the prices could not be stated any lower, yet the public sales did not go off with the former briskness. On Friday it was reported, that speculators, who had purchased very extensively some months ago, had a wish to realize the great profits that had accrued, and were offering very extensive parcels of East-India, &c. for sale a shade under the currency of the market; the reports also mentioned, that several purchases had been made on a very extensive scale. We give the rumours of the market without touching for their accuracy.

Spices.—There is a considerable revival in the demand; generally parcels of the last East-India sale bear a premium.

Cocoa.—The prices continue nearly nominal.

Rice.—There is some request for Carolina rice. There were brought forward to public sale last week 1,223 bags Bengal descriptions; the whole went off freely.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Tuesday, 3 March—Prompt 30 May.

TEA, Bales 500,000 lbs. Congou, Campai, Pekoe, and Souchong 4,300,000, Twankay 1,000,000, Hyson Skin 100,000, Hyson 550,000. Total, including Private-Trade 6,650,000 lbs.

On Wednesday, 11 March—Prompt 5 June.

Company's.—Nanken Cloth, and Bengal, Coast and Surat Piece Goods.

On Wednesday, 1 April—Prompt 22 May.

Sundry Baggage of Passengers and others unclaimed, as per advertisement in the newspapers.

On Thursday, 9 April—Prompt 10 July.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo.

On Tuesday, 21 April—Prompt 17 July.

Company's.—China Raw-silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *Fanny* from the Cape of Good Hope, 4th Feb. — Company's Cape Madeira Wine.

CARGO of the *General Stuart* from the Cape of Good Hope, 4th Feb. — Company's Piece Goods and China Goods.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts from Calcutta to September last state that the discount on the Company's Six per Cent. Loan Paper had gradually increased to about 5 per Cent.

Bills at Six Months Sight upon London were at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1818.

1818, Jan. 26	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1790.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuit.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Dates Annuit.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	3 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchange Bill.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1818. Jan. 26
27	—	79 79 79 79 79	79 79 79 79 79	97 98 98 98 98	104 103 104 104 104	20 20 20 20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 107	18 19	78 79 79	19 10 0	26
28	289 287 1/2	80 79 79 79 79	80 79 79 79 79	98 98 98 98 98	104 104 104 104 104	20 20 20 20 20	—	—	—	—	239 1/2	—	—	—	106 107	17 20	79 79 79	—	27
29	288 287 1/2	80 80 79 79 79	80 80 79 79 79	98 98 98 98 98	104 104 104 104 104	20 20 20 20 20	—	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	106 107	18 20	79 79 79	—	28
31	—	79 79 79 79 79	79 79 79 79 79	98 98 98 98 98	104 104 104 104 104	20 20 20 20 20	—	78 1/2	—	—	240	—	—	—	107 1/2	18 20	78 79 79	—	31
Feb. 3	285 1/2	79 79 79 79 79	79 79 79 79 79	98 98 98 98 98	105 105 105 105 105	20 20 20 20 20	—	78 1/2	—	—	239 1/2	—	—	—	101 99	19 21	79 79 79	19 10 0	3
5	—	80 80 79 79 79	80 80 79 79 79	98 98 98 98 98	105 105 105 105 105	20 20 20 20 20	—	79 1/2	—	—	241	87 1/2	—	79 1/2	99 98 1/2	19 21	79 79 79	—	5
6	289 1/2	80 81 80 80 80	80 81 80 80 80	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	105 106 106 106 106	20 20 20 20 20	—	—	—	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	98 99 1/2	19 21	80 80 1/2	19 10 0	6
7	—	80 80 80 80 80	80 80 80 80 80	99 99 99 99 99	106 106 106 106 106	20 20 20 20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 1/2	18 20	80 80 1/2	—	7
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Ranges of lofty hills generally impress upon the mind ideas of sublimity and grandeur; I know none more interesting than those very extensive and immense ranges of mountains covered with perpetual snows, denominated Himalaya* and that divide the flat and fertile plains of Hindostan from Thibet and other regions, but imperfectly known. Perhaps a few observations respecting them may not be uninteresting to your readers, and they may induce others to consider this very important subject, so materially affecting the purposes of geography, the interests of mankind, the scientific world at large, and the acquisition of an accurate knowledge of the surface of the earth. They were first presented to my notice when acting as an assistant surveyor in the year 1788, in the vicinity of Colgong, in the upper part of Bengal, a place well known on the banks of the Ganges, as viewed from an eminence at that place. Their first faint appearance made

it doubtful, whether they were distant mountains or clouds; but repeated observation for several days no longer admitted a doubt, but that the objects presented to view, although so remote and so pale, were lofty mountains; and as far as I could then judge, they appeared to be covered with snow. A very fine achromatic telescope made by Dollond, with magnifying powers from 60 to 300, was applied particularly at the rising and setting of the sun, when his rays were distinctly seen on the first and last illuminations of the various inequalities of the summits of these mountains, in a manner not only very beautiful in appearance, but impressing on the imagination great astonishment as to what could be the height and distance of objects so remote, bearing east of north, and distant by computation from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. Proceeding with the survey upon which I was at that time engaged, the same surprising appearance of distant mountains was distinctly seen from Mong-hir and Patna, so different in aspect from the great space of quite flat plain lying between the banks

* Himalaya, corrupted by the Greeks into Imalus, is an epithet compounded of the Sanskrit words Hima, snow, and alava, house, abode. Hissarat and Hemsacht, are also names of these hills, of similar import.—Ed.

of the Ganges and these far distant objects, at that time very forcibly impressed upon my mind, the vast height of this elevated and extensive mountainous tract. It was not until 1794, that I was again greatly interested in the appearance of the Himalaya mountains, on commencing my labours as an assistant surveyor upon another survey in the north-west parts of Hindostan. It was in the vicinity of Anusphir, in the province of Oude, at that time a military station on the banks of the Ganges, that the most conspicuous and remarkable parts of these mountains, as Budrinath, Cedarnath, Jemutra, Gangutra, &c. and others, attracted, in my operations as a surveyor, very anxious attention, and I then commenced sketching with much care their varying forms, at the same time taking bearings of all conspicuous peaks, and the other elevated parts of them. To many persons an assertion, that an object in any part of the world is visible at one hundred miles distance may appear incredible, but that remarkably elevated part of the Himalaya, called Gangoutra, or Mahadevaka-linga, is to be seen at a much greater distance. It is many years since I made any observations upon it, but I have a sketch and bearings of it in my possession at this time taken from Kunkala, near Hurdwar, from which place it is more than one hundred miles distant, and I have no doubt of having seen the same, and taken the bearing of it from Seerdhunna, situated about midway between the Ganges and Jumna, an increased distance of more than fifty miles; and I have no doubt in my own mind, that I saw and took bearings of the same, from the top of some of the buildings in Delhi, making in the whole a distance of more than two hundred geographical miles: but in this I can hardly expect to be credited. I continued these observations as far to the north-west as

Panniput, and again at the Hurdwar, and in some parts of Rohilkhund. Upon hastily protracting this line of our survey and comparing its relative direction and situation with the various points in the Himalaya, to which my observations extended, I remarked, that the pains and labor I had been at might be of some little utility in approximating (though not to any degree of certainty) to what distance some of those elevated objects were visible; but having obtained a base line in rather a favorable direction in extent of about seventy miles, computing the probable distance of the objects to be determined of at least one hundred and fifty miles, this datum was carefully inserted and inscribed in a fair field book, together with all the sketches, bearings, angles, &c.; but my daily occupation as an assistant surveyor afforded me no leisure while on the move, to accurately arrange the observations in any form, either by protraction or trigonometrical calculation, not doubting but the usual period of relaxation and shelter necessary to surveyors during the periodical rains in India, would afford me ample time for that purpose. But it is with great regret, that I state this survey was most unexpectedly and abruptly terminated, and the orders of government received, widely dispersing every officer attached to it, when we had fondly hoped, that liberal patronage under which our services had commenced, would have been extended to the operations of some years; all my labours were of course delivered up to the senior officer, who belonging to a different establishment, immediately carried them to a remote part of India, and consequently afforded me but little chance of ever seeing them again. Many pains were taken to ascertain the latitude and longitude of particular points in this survey, and some parts of the Himalaya were so remarkable, that I could not fail to recognize

them, especially Gangutra, or Mahadevaka-linga. The natives when applied to, on all occasions readily pointed to them. Although the result of such data could not be expected to afford a very correct measurement as to their real distance, yet it would have produced some rational conjecture as to their probable elevation. Had this survey continued as was then confidently anticipated for a considerable length of time, the result of my observations regarding the Himalaya at that time and of subsequent periods would long e'er this have been made public. Notwithstanding this opportunity was lost of bringing under public notice the probable distance and height of the Himalaya range, I had made many observations while travelling from Delhi to the Hurdwar,* and afterwards while proceeding from Hurdwar through Rohilkhund, which impressed upon my mind, that the most eligible method of determining the exact situation of the Himalaya range, would be by the measurement of an adequate base line, either in the plain country in the vicinity of and to the west of Hurdwar, or between Nudjeebabad and Pillibit in Rohilkhund, or perhaps in both, and connecting them with the summits of the most accessible and favourable points in the intermediate ranges of hills situated between the plains of Hindostan and the Himalaya range, and ultimately with some or all of the most remarkable points in that. This mode of proceeding suggests a most laborious and arduous undertaking, perhaps far exceeding the equipment and means usually attending an officer employed for surveying in India; but a very difficult and arduous enterprise is only to be accomplished by adequate energy. All endeavours hitherto adopted appear to have been at-

tempted by insufficient methods, and have failed in producing that species of data, from which alone accurate calculations can be made, and measurements laid down, demonstrating upon sound theoretical and rational practical principles the precise distances of various points of the Himalaya mountains as viewed from different places in the plains of Bengal, Bahar, Oude, &c. with their respective elevations above the level of the sea. It would hardly be expected, in attempting to measure the small angles presented by observing the altitude of the highest of these mountains as they appear from Rohilkhund or the plains of Hindostan, that they could provide satisfactory data for determinately asserting that the Himalaya is higher than the Cordilleras of the Andes. Whether by trigonometrical or other operations, a calculation is liable, from various causes, to so much error that I apprehend it is only to investigate the incidental circumstances under which such altitudes must be made, to be convinced that no confidence can be put in them, as has been very ably detailed in a late critique in the last Quarterly Review upon a paper published in the 12th or last volume of the *Researches of the Asiatic Society*. A long residence in the champaign and level country of Bengal and parts of the N. W. provinces may suggest to the mind of an observer, in first viewing this prodigious mass of majestic mountains, that they are the highest in the world, and perhaps may induce an idea that they are higher than they may actually prove to be when actually measured; but the diversified forms of the scenery amidst the numerous ranges of hills intervening between the plains of Hindostan and the Himalaya, together with their majestic and wonderful appearance, encourage motives for conjecture, that the elevated snows which encircle the summits of the highest parts of these mountains are of

* Hurdwar is evidently misapprehended of Barl the master of Vishnu and dwāra or dwār a door or entrance; not as the *Quarterly Review* has it dwār, an error into which the writer of that article was most probably led by an aridicular misapprehension of his informant. Ed.

immense height, and until they are accurately measured it may not be too much in presuming to conjecture, that some parts in them may be as high, if not higher than the most elevated parts of the Andes. The depth of the vallies are immense and fill the mind with astonishment and awe, as those travellers who have frequented the very dangerous paths skirting the most frightful precipices, prove the natural aspect of these mountainous regions, part of which I have traversed and beheld, to equal in picturesque and romantic forms upon the grandest scale, the most rough and uneven parts of the surface of our globe. It may not be considered too much to mention, that whatever has been beheld, either in Europe, Africa, or America, in the picturesque and awful scenes of nature, are all found to be assembled in the vast chain of the Himalaya; and it is worthy of a national exertion to acquire an accurate knowledge of what is at present involved in much doubt in the most important point, as to elevation above the level of the sea, and in many other important branches of science but little known; and that little, especially of natural history, has been attended to with much uncertainty. Whoever doubts the elevated forms of the Himalaya, in shape presenting sharp and elevated conical and pyramidal peaks, environed in eternal snows, would do well to apply to those ingenious, industrious, and truly meritorious artists, Messrs. Daniells: their scientific labours will clearly exhibit what is here detailed regarding the impressive grandeur of those elevated regions upon the human mind, as not formed in merely visionary ideas, but that they exist in nature: and had the Panorama style of drawing been known when they visited this mountainous country, doubtless their interesting representation of the Himalaya would have been executed on a more extended scale and with surprising effect. From

a late traveller, Mr. Moorcroft, with great zeal having penetrated into a part of Thibet, upon an elevated plain, the approach to the most elevated parts in these mountains might probably be accomplished with less difficulty in the direction of that country but little known. Further information regarding it would be highly interesting. In exploring these mountainous regions by a scientific geologist, unknown treasures of a metallic nature might be discovered. To the best of my recollection, it was about 1790, that the vakeel from the Rajah of Catmunda, the capital of Nepal, presented to the governor general at that time a large piece of native gold, in a quartz matrix, of considerable weight and value, which I believe was sent to the Calcutta mint; it was considered a very great natural curiosity, and in exploring these unknown regions perhaps masses of rich ore may be discovered, of value surpassing and exceeding all present conjecture.

Colonel Hardwick, in his excursion to Serinagar,* has communicated with much ability a great deal of very valuable botanical information; but in geology and mineralogy as yet has been published but very little concerning this mountainous country: what has been communicated induces a supposition, from the number of specimens of various coloured stones, that have been found widely scattered in the mountain torrents, that nature's most beautiful products of this kind are to be found in these regions. The surveyor whose zeal and ambition might induce him to undertake the important service of accurately determining the height and geographical situation of those parts of the Himalaya range, supposed to rival the Cordilleras or the Andes in elevation, would do well to peruse the very able and scientific proceedings of those emi-

* *Srinagar*, the city of Sri, the Hindu goddess of prosperity and abundance, the *Ceres* of Grecian mythology.—*Ed.*

nently scientific men who determined their height, to reflect with great attention upon the methods they adopted for that important purpose; the fine instruments they used upon that occasion, together with the great personal exertion they put forth in surmounting the almost insuperable difficulties that they encountered; their great abilities to use the instruments provided, and their undaunted resolution in overcoming all obstacles, in accomplishing the highly important and very scientific enterprise entrusted to their pre-eminent abilities. In determining the height of the Himalaya, it will not, I apprehend, be considered satisfactory, merely to give the result of the observations and measurements executed for that purpose, but they must all be detailed in the most explicit manner for the public investigation of men of science in general, that they may have full opportunity of contributing by their abilities in the discovery of any errors that may be made, whether by inadvertency, mistake, or any other cause. Upon such grounds and such proceedings only, I beg leave to suggest, can the height of the Himalaya be determined to the satisfaction of science in general; nor can the assertion respecting their most elevated summits be satisfactorily supported in any other way than that they are higher than the highest of the Andes. So far as my knowledge and experience extended when I was in India, I never saw or heard of any instruments in Bengal used in any survey, to be compared with those that were used in determining the height of the Andes, or that were used in determining the distance between the observatories at Greenwich and Paris, or of those more recently used in the government surveys of the counties in England. The principal instrument used by Mr. Reuben Burrow when I accompanied him, in determining the latitude and longitude of the principal

places in Bengal, Bahar, &c. was a quadrant of about thirty inches radius, made of ebony by Capt. Ritchie; it had a brass plate inserted upon it and was divided by himself. A better instrument was not to be procured at that time; but it never could be expected, with all his abilities and experience as an astronomer, that observations could be made by him with such an instrument, with the same accuracy that can be with those instruments executed by the most able mathematical instrument-makers in Europe. It may not be useless to observe here, that the package of mathematical instruments in oak or deal cases, that are intended for service in India, frequently causes great embarrassment; neither of these kinds of wood will stand the climate, but soon warp and fall into pieces. Well seasoned mahogany is found to answer the purpose much better, but not when the various parts of a case are only cemented together with glue, which every surveyor in India knows will not endure the heats of that climate; but they should be secured with metallic plates neatly inlaid and fixed with screws, and all the perambulators should be secured in the same manner. To obviate difficulties of this kind in the equipment of surveyors at the presidency of Fort William in former times for proceeding upon extensive and arduous service, who will not recollect the very important assistance derived from the mechanical abilities and friendly zeal of Captains Isaac Humphrys and William Golding? they will be long remembered, and I have great satisfaction in recording this tribute to the memory of departed worth. If a young person, qualifying for the surveying department in India, received some instruction in this country that might enable him to replace a screw, or any similar defect, in an instrument, to replace the glass tube to a barometer, in filling a spare tube with quicksil-

ver, it may become of the most important use to him in very critical periods of public service; for accidents in the portage of a surveyor's apparatus are continually occurring, particularly to barometers: such instruments should always be accompanied with spare tubes. In case of accidents it might be of the greatest importance in a distant survey, for it would be in vain, then, to think of aid from the mathematical instrument-makers residing in Europe, or even of any that might, or might not happen to dwell in Calcutta. From the very able detail of Colonel Lambton's measurements and observations on the coast of Coromandel, I know of no person in India at this time, who is so likely to conduct an undertaking so important to the scientific world as he is. The necessary instruments might be sent for the special purpose from this country; he would find as much assistance as he might require in the corps of engineers at the three presidencies. The department of geology and mineralogy might probably be best filled from this country, but should be provided with all necessary apparatus to investigate and make practical and important experiments on the spot. The expense of such an expedition would not be great, but the ends and purposes of it might, and, in all probability, would terminate in acquiring much important knowledge highly beneficial to the interests of mankind, perhaps with incalculable advantage to its immediate supporters, and it would gain for us that national credit, which as the principal power in the East-Indies it is expected we should uphold. It may not be useless to bring to mind that the Himalaya separates the provinces under the British government from a country, if not of a cold, yet of a temperate climate, and that the inhabitant of such a country is likely to find grateful to his feelings clothes of woollen

manufacture, and may ultimately open a market for a considerable portion of the coarser woollen of this country. The communication appears to be greatly obstructed for want of a tolerable road, but that is a difficulty that might be overcome and the expense abundantly repaid. No time should be lost in commencing upon this enterprize, now we have obtained uncontrolled access to the Himalaya. Under proper management it might be extended over the whole of that most interesting part of the surface of the earth; but it is only in the most able hands that we can have a fair prospect of executing difficult service with success. Delay is subject to the sinister accidents of the world; the present is a time when the blessings of peace afford leisure for national reflection, now relieved from the unhappy anxieties attending a state of warfare. It appears reasonable that the ends of science should be taken up and pursued, especially when the result is looked for in national honor and advantage. It is awful to reflect upon the extended dominion maintained by an inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants from the united empire, and how far it is to increase is almost beyond human conjecture; for it is not merely by military tenure in subsidiary forces that the undisturbed control of those extensive provinces is to be maintained, but by inducing numerous predatory tribes to observe the habits and practice the arts of civil life. To civilise the inhabitants of India is a very important step towards propagating feelings of good will and peace towards each other and mankind in general; and it may reasonably be expected to form the first dawning of Christianity among them, which must be the desire of every sincere Christian, as the greatest blessing we can bestow upon them. But while we forbear from urging a religion for their consideration (although we

may deplore the darkness and misery they are at present involved in, in this respect) there is a reciprocal equity due from the governors to the governed that must not be disturbed, in granting to them in its fullest extent religious toleration, at the same time endeavouring to enlighten their minds by education: and while our government is conducted by sentiments of this kind

and of a similar nature, our nation may yet be the instrument of communicating the blessings of Christianity amidst the immense population of India, and, under the guidance of Providence, rule with benevolent sway over those widely extended territories of India for very many years to come.

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The memorable pursuit of Pindaris by a detachment of the 4th Bengal Native Cavalry commanded by Captain Ridge well deserves to be recorded in your useful and entertaining publication; it is one of those extraordinary events which cannot fail to excite military emulation and ardent enterprize, on which the security of British India mainly depends. This gallant little squadron, consisting of about three hundred horse, was stationed at Lohargong. Upon the approach of a large body of Pindaris it was ordered out, and after a chase of sixty-nine miles came up with not less than five thousand of these plunderers and murderers, killed three hundred, and completely routed and dispersed the remainder. A disproportion so enormous exhibits the incalculable superiority of even a handful of men, directed by judicious discipline and animated by determined courage. To use the words of the commander in chief published on this occasion in the Gazette extraordinary dated the 26th April 1817, “An opportunity could not have been more completely fashioned by fortune for displaying the judicious and intrepid decision of the leader, as well as the admirable courage of the Honorable Company’s Troops, nor should the perseverance of the

“squadron in the effort to over-
“take the Pindaris be put out of
“view by the more brilliant cir-
“cumstances of the final contest.
“An exertion continued for sixty-
“nine miles at this season is a
“proof of both ardour and pati-
“ence, best to be appreciated
“by the lamented event of its
“having actually caused the death
“of that most valuable officer
“Captain Howorth.”

The annexed is an extract of a letter transmitted to me from Bengal by a friend of Howorth’s, giving a more detailed account; and if you think it deserving of publication it is at your service.

I am, Sir, &c.

To those whose feelings on the melancholy occasion are not so deeply absorbed in grief as to be insensible to any consideration but the overwhelming one of the loss, it must be a satisfaction to know that he terminated his earthly career in that generous devotion to the public service by which his whole life had been distinguished, and which combined with his private worth, had gained him the esteem of all whose good opinion was worth possessing, which made him loved and respected when living, and regretted now that he is no more. It will not be too painful to you, and may prove satisfactory to learn the particulars of an event which has made his wife a mourning widow, his children weeping orphans. I will therefore extract them from the officer, Captain Ridge, who commanded the

party of Cavalry which poor Howorth accompanied, and which a friend has sent for my perusal. It may first be proper to observe, that ill health obliged Howorth to leave his own corps and to go to Lohargong; while there, a body of Pindaris approached, and the troops having marched in pursuit, the deceased begged to be allowed to accompany the cavalry: this was granted. The pursuit was long, and exposed to the fatigue of it, under the burning sun and fiery winds of April, his strength could not support it and he fell a victim to his zeal. As his character was too well established, he need not have feared any reproach for remaining behind; and though perhaps no person would have refused to comply with his request, it is to be regretted that the ardor of professional feelings should have made him disregard those personal considerations, which the result shewed he would have been well justified in attending to. I proceed to give the extracts. "We were ordered to be in readiness to move out at a moment—the instant poor Howorth heard of it, he came over to my bungalow and requested me to allow him to accompany my squadron, which of course I could not refuse, but I used every argument in my power to dissuade him from so much rashness; but all was in vain. On the evening of the 10th of April we marched at 9 o'clock: Howorth was ill with an ague on him during the whole march, but was pretty well at breakfast: he came into my tent about half an hour before the alarm was given of the Pindaris coming down. I moved out at half past two in the afternoon of the 11th, and nothing could exceed the heat. We had a great deal of hard riding before we got sight of the enemy. I observed poor Howorth some time after, when we were up to the Pindaris, very much distressed, weak, and scarcely able to keep his seat; he first threw away a stick he had in his hand, and then took his cap off and flung it from him: at this time he stared me full in the face, and appeared almost, or quite delirious: his hands resting on the pommel of the saddle, without the least power to pull the bridle reins: the horse turned off to the right, he immediately fell from his horse, and expired on the spot. A trooper of mine, whose horse

had dropped from heat, ran for water, poured some into his mouth, but, alas, it was too late. Some Pindaris coming round to the rear, the trooper was obliged to quit the place and save himself: these rascals speared poor Howorth in two places; one through the neck and a very slight one in the body, but he was not sensible of their spite. They did not strip or touch a single thing about him, for I got a brooch, a hair necklace, silver snuff box and watch after his body was brought in: he was buried with all military honors at a place called Poryrab, on the banks of the Cain river. The officers of the 6th regiment intend erecting a monument over him: Lieutenant King and myself have requested to be allowed to subscribe towards it, as a small testimony of our regard and respect for the memory of so worthy and excellent a man." Here concludes the melancholy and interesting account; and in corroboration of that part which relates to his instant death, and that he did not suffer from the wounds inflicted, I am enabled to state that the circumstances mentioned by the writer exactly correspond with those which took place at the battle of Delhi on the 11th Sept. when Major Middleton, my then commanding officer, lost his life from the same cause, namely exhaustion. Medical aid was in that instance immediately procured but the living principle was gone, and just before he fell he exhibited all the symptoms experienced by poor Howorth. I dwell on this because as he is gone, it is some satisfaction to be assured it was not by the hands of the enemy that he died. I trust, from what he said when down here, that his widow and family will not be left unprovided for. I will now copy some verses which were published in the newspaper to the memory of the deceased, by whom I know not.

On you who do not check the tear,
Which nature prompts, o'er valour's bier,
You, who would not repress the sighs,
That feeling breathes when virtue dies,
On you I call, who oft have known
A pang for sorrows not your own,
To mourn with me o'er Howorth's grave,
The virtuous man, the soldier brave!
His name shall shine for ever bright,
In truth and valor's purest light:

Religion, honor, well combined,
 With each soft feeling of the mind,
 In one attractive whole to blend
 The hero, husband, father, friend ;
 For this the soldier's tears shall steep
 The sod that shades the warrior's sleep ;
 For this, in agonizing woe,
 The widow's bitter grief shall flow ;
 While hope shall heavenward raise the
 prayer,
 To meet her best beloved there ;

As to a heart with anguish wild
 She clasps her prattling orphan child.
 Unconscious babe ! too young to feel
 The wound that time can never heal ;
 And o'er the lowly tomb shall bend,
 With many a sigh, the faithful friend,
 And mourn with me o'er Howorth's
 grave,
 The virtuous man, the warrior brave.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In my last I translated the beautiful story of the two doves, as related by the Vizier, in order to dissuade his sovereign, Dabishlim, from undertaking a distant journey to Sirandip, or Ceylon, in quest of the book of Bidpai or Pilpay's fables : but as the king had made up his mind to this expedition, he answers him by relating two apologues ; one of a young hawk, which, in falling from the nest of its own dam, had been caught by a kite ; and, after being brought up by this foster-parent along with its own young, on coming to years of maturity displays that innate nobleness, which could ill stoop to prey on garbage ; but taking civil leave of its kind, but mean patron, proceeds on its travels, and, after some bold adventures, becomes the favourite sporting hawk of the sovereign of that wide domain, and reaches the pinnacle of towering renown. The second apologue is the story of a young tiger ; who, in his spirit and intrepidity, is equally successful in travelling ; and as two stories for one, and particularly on the sovereign's part, are irresistible, any further discussion is useless, and all prepare to accompany the King on his journey ; when reaching Ceylon, and meeting, as he expected, a gracious reception from the learned Brahman, the book commences, and is continued throughout in the form of question

and answer between King Dabishlim and Bidpai Hakim. But in order more fully to explain the nature of it to your readers, I shall devote this essay to a recapitulation of its introduction ; which, if done any justice to, must afford them a fine example of the elegance and beauty of Persian classical composition.

The Introduction to the Anwar-i Sohailli, or classical Persian Copy of the Fables of Bidpai, or Pilpay.

The *انوار سہیلی* Anwar-i Sohailli, or Emanations of the star Canopus, after opening with the usual prelude of praise and thanksgiving to the Deity, and a panegyric of the prophet Mohammed, his superiority above all former prophets, and an exaltation of the koran above all other books of revelation ; and after recommending the adoption of persuasive rather than violent means to enforce its morality and doctrine, and the advantages of thus interlarding its texts and maxims with the popular writings and details of the day, and thereby rendering them familiar to all, who might read themselves, or hear them related by the Tellers of Stories, the author Molana Hussin-bin-Allul-wanz, surnamed Kashi, artfully continues :

“ Accordingly mankind should esteem the Koran as a complete system of morality and religion ; for the eyes of temporal beholders are illuminated by contemplating in its elegant language the charms of its received significations, and the senses of spiritual researchers exhilarated by the exquisite fragrance of its subtilties and

truths, besides what they might comprehend in their more common acceptations; and thus every body can partake of this

benevolent banquet, as may best suit his special appetite:

هیچ جوینده از آن در نرود بیمقصود

No zealous wisher quits that gains without securing his object: and on commenting on those premises it has been understood, that the more the face of each precept is adorned with the lines and flourishes of knowledge, and the more

the cheek of each admonition is coloured with the bloom of science, the more enraptured will the hearts of its devout admirers become in reviewing its nuptial charms:

هر که زیباتر است از خوبان * سوي او ميل بيشر باشد

The richer the lovely shew in their apparel, the warmer must our affectionous feel for them.

"But of all books, the fabricated advantages of which were reared on the propositions of knowledge, and of all writings the beneficial materials of whose compositions were grounded on the blessings of advice, the chief is that of the *Kalilah wa Damnah*, which the philosophers of Hind compiled in a choice style, and mingled in it, after a manner peculiar to themselves, precept with example, and mirth with levity. Having turned the forms of conversation into the models of fiction and adapted them to every variety of disposition, and having put into the mouths of quadrupeds

and birds, reptiles and insects, much diversity of apologue and parable, they have managed to interweave with their moral applications the manifold benefits of knowledge, and various blessings of admonition, that the learned may read them with improvement, and the ignorant for their amusement, while the master and pupil must be equally assisted in teaching and acquiring their lessons.

"And this book of knowledge has been justly likened to a pleasure park, the groves of whose mysteries are studded with flowers, and the borders of its rose-bowers charm and delight us with such sweet perfumes, as heretofore no eye hath seen, nor ear hath heard.

ما لا عين رأت ولا اذن سمعت

هر نکته از و شکفته باغي * افروخته تر ز شب چراغي لفظش جو طراوب جواني * معنیش جو آب زندگاني

Every example of its wit is a full-blown parterre, more brilliant in its water than the night-illuminating diamond; its language nervous as the vigour of youth, and its sentiments animating as the sparkling fountain of life.

"Moreover it has been an object of such importance to explore this mine of

truths and mysteries, that ever since its first discovery till the present time, its benefits have been reaching all that could avail themselves of good society or profit by cheerful company; and the clothing of these elegant verses is a drapery gracefully suiting the dignified figure of that volume:

صورت او جامهٔ مجد و سعادت را طراز * معنی او خاتم اقبال و دولت را نکتین
عارض رنگین اشعارش همه غنچ و فریب * طرهٔ مشکین الفاظش سراسر تاب و چین
از کلام کاملش انوار دانش شعله زن * راست چون اسرار علم از سینهٔ اهل یقین

Its outward garb is a fringe on the robe of glory and prosperity, its inward decoration a gem on the ring of good fortune and dominion: the blooming cheek of its poetry is dimpled with its fascinating eyes and smiles, and the murky tresses

of its prose illuminate its margin with flourishes and ringlets: the brilliancy of learning sparkles in the elegance of its style, just like the mysteries of wisdom issuing from the breasts of holy and inspired saints.

" And the enlightened philosopher

Bidpai the Brahman **بیدپای برهمن** wrote that book in the language of Hind, and dedicated it to the world-adorned Dabishlim, who reigned over certain kingdoms of Hindustan, &c."

So far I have translated verbatim from the introduction of the Anwari Sohaili, which afterwards goes on tracing its diverse versions from Hindi into the Pablovi, from this into Arabic, from Arabic into modern Persian, both poetry and prose, till it ended in the present elegant but florid work. But in order to identify it as one of the three great inventions to which the Persians justly lay claim, it is specially so stated as the will of Hoshang the second king of the Peshdadian dynasty, and in fact the prince from whom that race of kings derived their title of **پیشدادان** Peshdadan or law-givers, from having drawn up for his own guidance, and that of his successors, the book of **جایردان خرد** Javidan Khird or Eternal Wisdom, and which was the original of the whole; in proof of which I have further only to state, that the Brahmans in their account of it admit, that their sovereign Dabishlim, on discovering it at Ceylon, was obliged to send for a Hebrew or Chaldean philosopher to interpret it into Hindi.

The author adds:—

" It behoves me to remark, that the fabric of the Kalilah and Damnah is founded on a system of practical philosophy, which implies such a knowledge of the instrumentality of free-will and human agency, as conduces to man's provisionary arrangement here and hereafter, and to that requisite degree of perfection which he is capable of attaining. This species of knowledge is, in the first instance, divided into two sorts; 1st, what regards man in his individual capacity: and 2d, what refers to him in a state of

society. The first, admitting of no participation of species, is denominated a purity of morals, or system of ethics; and the second, which includes bodies in the aggregate, is subdivided into two sections; one including the community of private dwellings and single families, and this is called domestic and patriarchal economy; and the other extends to cities, provinces, kingdoms and empires, and is termed municipal policy and monarchical government. This book contains numerous examples of the three last sections, namely domestic economy, police and government; but touches incidentally only upon the subject of ethics."

In fact the author has written on ethics a special treatise, the **اخلاق** Akhlak Mohsini or purity of morals. He continues:—

" Though I might have invigorated my subject by touching on some of the moral attributes, yet I was cautious of admitting the smallest deviation from the original text; and with the exception of rejecting the two first chapters" (for there are sixteen instead of fourteen in the original Kalilah and Damnah), "I have introduced the stories by question and answer, precisely as they took place between King Dabishlim and Bidpai the Brahman. After recapitulating a list of the contents" (or fourteen chapters) "I proceed to the story of **همایون فال** Homayun Fal and **جسته رای** Khajistah Rai his Vizier, which might possibly have given occasion to the whole work."

Accordingly after one of his usual flourishing exordiums, in which he also admits, that he embellishes on his text, in panegyric of this king and his prime minister, he carries them on a grand hunting expedition. In this they are occupied till noon, when the heat is so oppressive, that they are glad with a select party to take shelter under a grove in a neighbouring mountain.

لطیف و دلگشا آب وهوی * مبارک منزلی فرخنده جای
ریاحین بر کنار جوی رسته * باب ژاله نصت و روی شسته

درختان چون بتان قد بر کشیده * زیکدیگر بخوبی سد کشیده
 قراز شاخ مرغان خوش آواز * بالبحان ارغنونها کرده بر ساز
 نهال سرو کز جنت سبق داشت * خط طوبی لهم بر پر ورق داشت

Its salubrious and soul-exhilarating air and water, made it the mansion of happiness and abode of gladness: its sweet herbage, planted along the banks of its rivulets, had bathed its face and hands in limpid dew: its trees stood erect like a row of idols, and rivalled one another in stateliness of form: perched on their boughs sat melodious birds, carolling a concert of harmonious instruments: the cypress, which excelled that tree (the Tûbâ) of paradise, had inscribed on its every leaf, *let them be gay and happy!*

"After resting from their fatigue, the

King and Vizier perambulated this charming grove, and were attracted by a tree rendered leafless by old age:—In the heart of this tree, which was capacious as the heart of the holy and devout, there was a hollow space, which a swarm of bees had made the secure receptacle of their hoarded provender. After listening to their busy hum, the King addressed his Vizier and said, what causes this body of active insects to crowd around this tree, and by whose orders do they go and come, and range up and down throughout this meadow?

ازین آمد شدن مقصودشان چیست * درین محرابکه معبودشان کیست

What is the devoted object of all these retrograde movements, and who their idol in this temple of worship? Khajistah Râi opened in reply, O mighty sovereign! this is a sect of much industry and little waste: over them reigns a king of the name of Yasûb, and in the dimensions of his body he is bigger than the other bees. And in full assembly they do him homage with much ceremony and state, and establish him on a quadrangular throne, which they have formed of wax: and he has ministers, chamberlains, guards, lecturers, and viceroys, to assist him in his government, and his subjects are so ingenious, that each can model himself a hexagonal cell of wax, so uniform and perfect, that there is no perceptible difference in its sides, nor could the ablest geometrician build such another with a compass, rule and other instruments. And when the hive is complete they quit it by the sovereign command, and the

general of the bees binds them by a verbal compact, not to disgrace themselves by any vile act, nor tarnish the hem of their purity by filthy contact. In the faithful discharge of this promise they will settle only on the tendrils of fragrant flowers and sweet herbs, so that whatever they suck from their fairest blossoms speedily digests in their stomachs into a sort of bland and well-flavoured chyle, and passes through them in the form of a clear liquor, which is in the books of physic described as containing in its nature all that can contribute to the health of man. And after their return the doorkeepers examine them by smell; and if they have not swerved from their engagement, that is, if they retain their purity, they have permission to enter their appropriate cell: but, what heaven forbid, if any of them has infringed on the tenor of this verse:

دست وفا در کمر عهد کن * نا نشوی عهد شکن جهد کن

"Rest the hand of fidelity on the loins of endeavour, and do your utmost not to break your promise:" and if an offensive smell should exhale from his body, the doorkeeper would forthwith cut the culprit into two: and should he neglect this duty, and connive at his admission, the king in his pure nature would be aware of this approaching abomination; and, having investigated the particulars, direct

those ill-fated bees to be taken to the place of execution; and first order the doorkeeper to be put to death, and then the misbehaving bee, that others might take warning not to do the like. And should, for instance, a stranger from another swarm straggle into the hive, and attempt to force an entrance, the doorkeeper would forbid him; and should be, notwithstanding, persist, he must kill

him. And we have it on record that the imperial Jamshid borrowed the institution of chamberlains, officers of state, porters and viceroys, and the ritual of sitting under a canopy and on a throne from them; and this ceremonial has in process of time reached the summit of perfection."

After hearing this detail Homayun Fal

took a nearer view of their constitution, and admired, that fierce as they seemed, and armed with stings, their deportment should be so peaceable; while he could not help remarking the opposite disposition of mankind, too often inclined to harass their brethren, and chiefly intent upon injuring their next akin:

دور فکر کز سر نامردمی * پر حذر است آدمی از آدمی

only remark, that from a spirit of misanthropic inhumanity, one man's occupation is to guard against his neighbour.

Many of us recollect the economy of the bee as described by Virgil in his Georgics, and though our modern naturalists are more scientific and particular in their details, yet it is curious to know, what an oriental, four hundred years ago, could say on this subject; remembering, by the by, that this notice, like many others in the arts and sciences, is purely incidental.

In continuation of the story, Homayun Fal gets so disgusted with mankind in a state of society, that he recommends that the good should be individually withdrawn from the wicked; when Khajistah Rai, in his better acquaintance of the world, replies: "how could it suit a man to betake himself to solitude, and forego the society of his kindred, when that hero Fate, and the absolute decree of the Almighty, has ordained the collective mass of human beings to be the objects of necessity, and mutually dependent one upon another: therefore have mankind come to live together in towns, or in other words coveted society, which is called a state of civilization, and that intention of civilized life, the giving and receiving assistance, must thus become reciprocal; for we can figure to ourselves

the personal duration and permanency of this community only in such a compact of mutual cooperation: as for example, were each individual obliged to provide himself with food, cloaths, and a dwelling-house, he must first furnish himself with the tools of a carpenter and blacksmith; for only with them could he procure the means of ploughing, sowing, and the other implements of husbandry, and how is he in the interim to supply himself with food? And admitting he can get all those ready, were he to devote his whole time to one employment, he may be but poorly qualified to arrange and accomplish that in all its branches; how then is he to manage with the complicated concerns of life? Accordingly it behoves mankind to be mutually assistant, and each industrious to exceed in the produce of some special handicraft; and whatever surplus may accrue, he can spare it to his needy neighbour, and receive in exchange what he again can spare from his labour, so that the common concern may be thus equally and equitably accommodated. From such premises it may be seen, that mankind stand in need of each other's aid, and that such cooperation were impracticable without a social compact; therefore to withdraw from society is a species of absurdity, and the

testimony of ^{سند و...} **الجماع** society being a mercy of the Deity, is a corroboration of the fact:

بکمر دامن جمعیتی و کاری ساز * که هیچ کار میرشد بد تنهایی

"Hang on the skirt of society, and follow some industrious occupation, for no good is to be done by retiring to yourself and sitting alone;" and the tradition of

لا رهبان في الاسلام the monkish celi-

bacy is not a ritual of Mussulman orthodoxy."

The king remarks upon this; "that from the vicious disposition of man, any such society must lead to wrangling and dissention, unless checked by the hand of absolute power." The vizier answers; "a rule has been adopted to obviate such dissention, which by forcing every man to rest content with his own special

right, restrains the hand of his rapacity from grasping at the rights of others; and that rule they call an act of government, whose basis stands on the ordinances of equity." He then proceeds by adding, that a prophet is made the instrument of revealing the will of God, and an absolute monarch chosen to carry this will into execution: "and any such intelligent prince, who having fixt the centre of his operations within the circle of wisdom, shall make the counsels of the learned the rule of his government, must equally render his kingdom pros-

perous and flourishing, and his subjects happy and content, like unto that mighty sovereign Dabishlim Hindi, who reared the fabric of kingly power on the verbal canons of Bidpai Hakim the Brahman; and having realized what he ascertained was the practice of former sovereigns, he in consequence of that passed a long life in glory and prosperity, and now that he has exchanged this frail abode for the mansion of eternity, his renowned name and illustrious fame yet remain on the pages of the times:

هر چند فکر میکنم از هر چه در جهان * نام نکو است حاصل ایام ادبی

Whatever I can fancy, that has existed in this world, a good name is the best memorial of a man's past life. Homayun Fal, now made aware that his vizier was

master of the story of Dabishlim and Bidpai Hakim, gets him to relate it; and thus commences the wondrous history of this book:

زبان خرمند روشن روان * کلید در گنج حکمت بود
در گنج بکشی و نقدی بیار * که او را عیار نصیحت بود
نصیحت بر آن وج کو با ملوک * که در وی صلاح رعیت بود

The tongue of an intelligent and enlightened mind is the key of the treasury-door of wisdom: throw open the treasury-gate and bring forth the ready hoard, that it may answer the purpose of the touch-stone of admonition to them: admonish kings after such a manner, that the result may prove a benefit to their subjects.

But effectually to control the appetites and passions of the subject, orientalists deem "the existence of a despotic prince absolutely requisite, who having taken

under his protection the legislative ordinances of the prophet, which are typical of his law, must give currency to the edicts of government, in order that the head of the church may be encircled with the glory of sovereign dominion, and the robe of state equally edged with the fringe of veneration; for

الملک و الدین توأمان the church and state are twin-brothers:

نزد خرمند شاهي و پیغمبري * چون دو نکلین آند و یک انکشتري

To men of understanding a prophet and a king, are but as two seals set within the same ring."

Having thus given a sufficiency of the Introduction of that really valuable work, the Anwari Sohaili, to excite an interest in your readers, I may add, that I have had a translation of the whole lying by me above twenty years; for it was my custom, when first studying the Persian language, to translate any such interesting book that had been recommended by my munshiee as an exercise; and that, when another work of still greater

importance has gone through the press, I am likely to return to, and also prepare this. How much the liberal mind of Dr. Adam Smith would have been delighted to find his sentiments on political economy, and the perfection to which the mechanical arts are carried by a division of the labor, had been so many centuries before his time anticipated by an oriental writer! It is to be regretted that most of the learned works of oriental philosophers, from their being written in prose, have perished; for the taste of an Asiatic scholar general-

ly leads him to cultivate poetry, and few of them would now-a-days take the trouble of transcribing a book of dry philosophy and science: accordingly, it is only in those works of science that have been really rendered into poetry, of which there are a few systems of physic, astronomy, and even dictionaries still remaining, and in the incidental notice in such a work as the present, and with all their best poets, that we have chiefly preserved to us the history of the arts and sciences of the East. Among a few works still left, that are purely scientific, I may mention the *Ajāib-al-Makh-lūcāt*, *Mirabilia Creaturarum*, or the Wonders of Creation, by *ذکریا*

بن محمود ال کمولی ال قزوینی Zakariā-bin-Mohammed-bin-Mah-mūd, al-kamūli of Cazvin, the city of his nativity, who died A. H. 674 or A. D. 1275. His principal work, for he was the author of many more, making a large quarto volume, contains, as might be expected in that age, a medley of real and fabulous history, botany, zoology, geography, &c.; and often quotes Aristotle, Pliny and Galen, as its authorities; and, along with strange stories of pigmies and cranes, simorghs and dragons, green wells and enchanted fishes, affords more interesting accounts of countries and tribes, of quadrupeds and fishes, of birds and insects, of mountains, rivers, trees, fruits and herbs, and even of medicine, astronomy, music, arithmetic, &c., than any other oriental work now extant; and if any oriental scholar would take the trouble of revising and printing it, little as such works are yet patronised in England, he might by exciting an interest on the continent of Europe, find himself remunerated, if not benefited. There are several copies of the work to be found in the public libraries of London, and in private

collections, some of them containing beautiful and correct drawings of all the beasts, fishes, birds, trees, and even monsters, described in the book: and the account of metals and gems, a subject that has attracted great public attention of late, contains in particular much curious information. It is often quoted in the *Farhangī Jihangirī*, the work I am at present occupied in translating; as are also the *زخیرة خوارزم شاهي* *Zak-hirah Kharism Shāhi*, or Magazine of Kharism Shah; and the *اختیارات بدیعی* *Akhtiyārāt Budiyāi*, or Selections of Rarities; and the *عجایب ال بلدان* *Ajaib-al-Baldān*, or Description of strange

Cities; and *عجایب الدنيا* *Ajaib-ad-duniya*, or Wonders of this World, by Azār; but it would occupy too much of your valuable pages to particularize the contents of these interesting oriental books.

I meant to have concluded this essay with a story from the *Anwari Sohaili*, illustrative of the principle of productive and unproductive labour, with a coinciding apologue from Sadi, and another from our own adventurer; but these will of themselves be sufficient to complete a whole essay, and shall be made the subject of my next.

Having observed in your last Journal a reprint of Sir William Jones's Essay on what he calls the *Indian Game of Chess*, I shall fill up my sheet with some short remarks on that, and in defence of having myself claimed the *Persian* right to the exclusion of the *Indian* to the invention of that game; to the book of stories generally called *Pilpay's fables*, and to the art of cyphering. In that account he details a *Hindi game*, which he calls *Chaturanga*, or more properly *Chaturaji*; and "which," in the same breath, he admits "from being more complex, is, in his

opinion, more modern than the simple chess of the Persians, and that of this simple game, so exquisitely contrived," and which is to my knowledge most skilfully played, according to the Persian scheme, by the Hindu and Mussulman gentlemen of the present day in Bengal, and yet he insists "so certainly invented in India, he cannot find any account in the classical writings of the Brahmins." We in Europe had it immediately from the Saracens; and it is curious, that the Arabs, who borrowed best part of their knowledge from the Persians, even to their religion, rather than acknowledge the true source, whatever they cannot claim as their own, they give to the Hindus; as the Greeks before them, who were equally indebted to the Persians, had made Pythagoras and their other travelling philosophers bring any science, their vanity durst not claim as an original right, from Egypt. But the words descriptive of the terms of this game, and the original names of the men, are the best criteria; and these will be all found to be pure Persian. And first the name of the game of chess

is سترنگ Satrang, which the Farhangi Jihangiri explains to signify, 1. Mandrake, a root growing in China, and having a likeness to the human face: 2. The well known game of chess, because it is played with wooden figures having a human form: بازی را که معروف است بدین اعتبار که صورت انسان را از چوب ساخته اند سترنگ نام نهاده it adds, "that the Arabs call it شترنج Shatranj, by which name it is now generally known: but it is curious, that the Chaturagi, which is clearly the Brahman's complicated imitation of the simple Persian game, and the Shatranj of the Arabians were games of hazard, and the moves guided by the throws

of a die, as Vyasa details it:—"if cinque be thrown, the king, or a pawn, must be moved; if quatre, the elephant; if trois, the horse; and if deux, the boat:" and in the Koran it is among other games of chance specially prohibited; by which it would appear, that the Arabs had borrowed it from the Persians before the era of Mohammed; but after his time, being forbid the use of paintings and engraved images, they changed the handsome figures of the Persians into those uncouth forms, which we copied and long retained the use of in Europe. That learned orientalist, Doctor Thomas Hyde, is of opinion,—"that the word Chess is itself derived from the Persian word شاه Shah or the king, which is often used in playing to caution the king against danger: hence Europeans and others have denominated the game (in their monkish Latin) Stachiludium and Shailudium, or the game of Shah; and the English call it Chess."

And on referring to the word شاه in my dictionary it signifies besides a king: 1. خدایوند and اصل the origin and master: 2. داماد a bridegroom: 3. هر چیزی که در بزرگی و خوبی ممتاز باشد whatever is distinguished for its size or excellence: and 4. کشت کردن شاه putting the king in cheque at chess and calling shah! shah! the word برد bord, done, has in Persian the same import: and I wonder the Arabs did not change the word شاه into سلطان Sultan, which they do in its signification of a saint or holy man, as I observe in a fine painting of our blessed Saviour of my esteemed neighbour Mr. Neave; and which belonged to the late Vizier Asuf-ud-Dowlah, and has written over it

سلطان عرفین or that Sanctified Personage, who had the experience and knowledge of this world and the next, without passing the gates of death; for the Mussulmans do not admit, as I have formerly stated, that Jesus Christ suffered crucifixion, but that he ascended immaculate as he was born into this life, and returned unto the father in heaven! Again the term of شاد مات or Check-mate is the Arabic translation of

the Persian term شادکشت Shah-kasht, or the king is slain; and the first expression we have adopted universally in Europe, as all nations have done the word king for the chief figure in the game, except the Chinese, who call it Choo-hong, signifying scientific in war: the shah has the same moves as our English king, but cannot castle. The second figure called

فرزان Farzan in Persian and signifying science, wisdom and knowledge, and hence perhaps a prime minister, the Arabs have translated

into وزیر Wazir a minister or vicergerent, and we in English call it the queen, absurdly enough, as M. Barrington in the London Archæologia observes, when disproving the Grecian claim to this invention, for how are we to metamorphose a piadah or foot-soldier into a queen, a promotion he is entitled to on reaching the extreme of the antagonist's side of the board? Into this error we were led by the French, who have converted the Persian farz or farzan into vierge, maidenhood or virgin. According to the Persian play of this game, when a piadah or pawn reaches the last line on his adversary's checks, it is called فرزین Farzin or distinguished, and if the Farzan has been previously lost, it is entitled to rise to that rank, and

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is crowned with one of its opponent's pawns. The Farzan is the first piece moved, and advances one step in front, his piadah moving one step at the same time, which is supposed to be done by command of the king, that he may review and regulate the motions of all the other figures: afterwards it moves only diagonally in advance or retrograde, and but one step or check at a move. The next, or third in rank, is the پیل Pil in Persian, translated by the Arabs into فیل; hence the Italian il Al-fino and French Fou or Fol, all of them corruptions of the Persian word Pil, signifying an elephant: the Hindus have also translated it into Hasti an elephant; but it is difficult to say whence we derived our corresponding name of bishop: Daines Barrington supposes the French name of Fou, signifying also a fool, to be an epithet bestowed on it by some wag, because kings and queens were attended by fools looking out for translations, and bishops are alone improved by this process. The Pil moves diagonally in advance or retrograde, always two steps at once, hopping over any piece that stands in its way, except the Shah, and taking any piece that stands on the second check from it in its range. The fourth in rank is the اسپ

Asp, in Arabic فرس Faras, in Sanscrit Aswa, and in Hindustani Ghora, which we in Europe have mounted and made a cavalier or knight of; and he has, in the Persian game, the same moves and power as the English knight. The

fifth is the رخ Rokh, which my dictionary explains: 1. the cheek or face: 2. an ideal monstrous bird, which like the Anca has no existence: and مهره از مهرهای و سترنگ بنام او موسوم است the

Rokh (or castle) at chess takes its name from this animal: in Sanscrit this is changed into Naucá or Rôca, and signifies either a boat or car, and in Hindustani into Rot'h or Rut'ha: and it has puzzled all our etymologists, because

they would not deign to refer to what could only explain it, a dictionary of the pure and antient Persian language: it has the same moves and power as the English rook or castle: thus Ostîd Ansari:

سترنگت جمال را تو شاهي يارخ * مر اسب كمال را ركابي يا رخ

"Art thou a king or a castle on the chess-board of loveliness? art thou a stirrup or a rein to the steed of perfection?"

For rokh signifies also a horse's rein. The sixth species of figure, called piadah پياده or foot-soldier in Persian, has the same moves and power as its corresponding English power; and as has already

been remarked, on arriving at the extreme line of its adversary's checks, is promoted to the rank of farzân or general. In answer to the third of five questions put to Sadi by the Sahib Dewan, whether a person that had made a pilgrimage to Mecca, or one that had not, was the more worthy, he replies:

اي اعجب پياده حاج چون عرصه شطرنج بسر مي برد فرزین مي شود يعني
بهتر از آن مي شود كه بود و پياده حاج باديہ بسر مي برد و بدتر از آن مي
شود كه بود

"How wonderful! that when the piadah, or ivory pawn of the chess-board, arrives at the top, it becomes a general, that is, it attains a higher station than it formerly held; but the piadah, or foot traveller on a pilgrimage to Mecca, is

accomplishing the journey of the desert, and reaches its end worse than when he set out."

And when Homayun Fal and Khajistah Rai reach the grove:

شاه و وزير بر يكت كوشه* بساط از مركب سوداي اسب و فيل پياده شده
وي بازي از فرزین بند خيال فاسد برد و مات عرصه* تعلقات رخ همت بر
تافته در عجایب مصنوعات الهي و غرائب مبدعات نامتناهي تامل مي
فرمودند

they are compared to the mover of the chief officers of the chess-board; and the Persian prose as well as poetical writers thus often allude to this most elegant of their sedentary amusements. Sir William Jones says, that the word shatranj, or rather satrang, has by successive changes been transformed into axedrez, scacchi, e'checs, chess, and check; but I think with Dr. Hyde, that the words chess and check are derived immediately from the Persian word shah, and that the name of our exchequer, and those chequered

figures we see on the window-shutters of every ale-house, are derived from another common game in the East called pachichi, with which every English gentleman of Bengal has, in former days, amused himself in the apartment of his biby, and its checkered satrinj or carpet, in the form of a Saint Andrew's Cross, is a more appropriate model of it than the chess-board. In the palace of Agra they used to show a beautiful tessellated marble court with a gallery on one side, where the emperor Achar and his favorite

queen used to play this game, making Abū-fazil and his other ministers on one side, and Mansing'h, his father-in-law, and other Hindu chieftains of his court on the other, not as the chess men. And I have somewhere read, that when Firidown, the son of Abitin, laid siege to Zohāc, the Assyrian tyrant in his citadel *دژ هوخت* Dizj-hōkht-gong, that finding considerable difficulty in carrying it, owing to the charms of a host of necromancers, by whom it was garrisoned and defended, and his own troops getting impatient, he invented the game of chess, as well for their amusement, as to

inflame their military ardor, this game being wholly founded on the principle of attack and defence. And this stratagem succeeded to his wish, the soldiery being delighted with the game, and forgetting their toils in their daily contests for victory against the enemy, while on duty in the trenches, and in their tents, at this fanciful imitation of it, while he was assisted by the famous blacksmith Gāwah in contriving a counterspell, which discomfited that of the foe, and enabled him to carry the place by storm. I shall finish with a comparative scheme of the terms used at this game, in the four chief Asiatic and European languages.

English.	Persian.	Arabic.	French.	Italian.	German.	Sanscrit.	Chinese.
Chess	Satrang	Shatranj	Echecs	Scacchi	Scachspiel	Chaturanga, & Chaturaji	Choke and Choochongki
King	Shah : in Hindi Padshah	Shah	Roi	Re	Koenig	Raja	Choochong, or scientific in war, i. e. a generalissimo
Queen	Farzān : Farz, Farzin	Wazīr, or Vizier	Dame	Regina or Dame	Koenigin or Dame	Mantri, but not used in the real Chaturanga	Son or Counsellor
Bishop	Phil	El	Fou or Fol	Alfio	Springer	Maṣṭi, Pila	Tchoong
Knight	Asp	Faras	Cavalier	Cavallo	Ritter	Aswa	Mai or Horse
Castle, or Rook	Rokh	Robk	Tour Roi	Rocco	Roche	Rath, Ratha; Nanka, Roca	Tche or war-chariot
Pawn	Pādāh	Bidak	Pion	Pedina, Pedona	Baur	Padata, Padica (foot soldier)	Paoo or artilleryman
Cheek	Shahī shah	Shah, kish	Echec au Roi	Senecoral Re	Schack	—	Kwai
Cheek-mate or Mate	Kosht	Shah-māt or Māt	Echec et mat, Mat	Scacco Matto	Schack Mat	—	Shoombe

Having thus satisfactorily proved that the subject of the Anwari So-baili, what we commonly called Pidpay's Fables, and the Game of Chess, are really Persian and not Indian inventions, it remains also to demonstrate that the Persians have an equal and just claim to the art of cyphering; when I shall have occasion to touch upon a key, that may possibly lead to the

opening of that treasury of antient lore, the arrow-headed and compass-like characters on the Ruins of Ishtikhar or Persepolis, and the bricks of Babylon; but that I must defer till my essay after next.

In that essay I mean to take a short review of the Persian language, to answer as an introduction to some brief biographical sketches of the chief Persian poets;

and as that of Molânâ Hatifa affords a beautiful example of a parody, a sort of writing orientalists have a fine taste for, and what has been lately much abused with ourselves, I shall quote it as a specimen of my intended work, and have only to add on this subject, that if any of their writers were to parody the Mussulman faith or its ritual, the populace, without consulting the Kasy, were likely to convey the culprit outside the city, and summarily stone him to death. ملانا جامه Molana Hatifa Jamah

درختي كه تلخ است اورا سرشت * كرش در نشاني به باغ بهشت
 دراز جوي خلدش بهنكام آب * به بيخ اندرش ريزي از شهدناب
 سرانجام كوهر بكار آورد * همان ميوه تلخ بار آورد

"That tree, whose nature it is to be bitter, were you to plant it in the garden of Eden, and water it with the ambrosial stream of paradise, and were you to manure its root with virgin honey, would

after all discover its innate disposition, and only yield that acrid fruit it had ever yielded;"—When off hand he answered it :

اگر بيهضه زاغ ظلمت سرشت * نهي زير طاوس باغ بهشت
 بهنكام آن بيهضه پروردنش * ز انجیر جنت دهی ارزنش
 دهی آبش از چشمه سلسيل * بان بيهضه دم در دم جبريل
 شود عاقبت بيهضه زاغ زاغ * برد رنج بيهوده طاوس باغ

"Were you to set the egg of a raven, whose nature is gloomy as chaos, under the pea-hen of the garden of Eden, and during the time she sat on that egg, were you to feed her with the pulp of the fig of paradise, and give her drink from the celestial fountain; nay, were the angel Gabriel to inspire her with the spirit of life, still that egg of a raven could but produce a raven, and that labor of the pea-hen would come to a fruitless conclusion."

And this parody met Jami's approbation. Accordingly Hatifa was secluding himself from the world, when A. H. 914, Shah Ismaeil Sofüvi fought the Uzbek Tartars in Khorasan, and slew Shi-bog Khan their chief: and possessing himself of that fine province, prevailed on our poet to quit his cell, and come to court.

Hatifa held the couplets of his uncle cheap; and even disapproved of those of Firdösi and Amir Khosrö; and solely ambitious of rivaling the Khamsah or five poems of Nizami, wrote in imitation of them his Laili Majnün, Khosrö and Shirin, and Keft Pêkir: also in imitation of the Sikandar-nāmah he undertook a heroic poem in praise of his patron, which he did not live to finish, dying A. H. 927, A. D. 1521. If less learned than Jami, who was more of a metaphysician than a poet, he had a finer genius, and is considered a pathetic, if not a sublime writer.

Your's, &c.

GULCHIN.

21st Feb. 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—This day is the centenary of the opening of Bombay Church, and I send you an account of that ceremony, in a Letter from the then worthy Chaplain, the Rev. Richard Cobbe, the manuscript of which has been carefully preserved in my family for many years.

I was much surprised to find in one of your late numbers an account of the delivering over of this church, and the ground it stood upon, to the ecclesiastical authorities in full and without reserve; it may not be generally known, that the church was built by public subscription, that the Governor of Bombay, the Hon. William Aislabie, first gave leave for its erection, on the 19th June 1715, and in the name of the Company subscribed ten thousand rupees; Mr. Cobbe one thousand rupees, *cum multis aliis*; amounting in the whole to rupees 42,402, or pounds sterling, £5,250. 15s. 10d. Under these circumstances it must appear to every reasonable man that the church so erected was the *bonâ fide* property of the government and the inhabitants of the place, and I am quite at a loss to imagine on what grounds it was made over to the Bishop. Of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of his Lordship over that and every other church in India, no man can doubt; the letters patent expressly provide for it: but I apprehend that neither the spirit nor letter of the legislature ever meant to provide, that the *bonâ fide* property of the church and the ground it stands upon, should be alienated in fee simple from the Government and inhabitants, from whom alone were derived the funds for its erection and support.

On the 19th June 1715, being the first Sunday after Trinity, the

Rev. Mr. Cobbe preached a very zealous sermon in behalf of the church, exhorting the active exertions of the inhabitants in furthering the good work, and after sermon in the morning waited on Governor Aislabie in the Fort, who, according to the rev. gentleman's common-place-book (still preserved) addressed him as follows:—

“ Well, Doctor, you have been very zealous for the church this morning !”

“ Please your honour, I think there was occasion enough for it, and I hope without offence.”

“ Well, then, if we must have a church, we will have a church ! Do you see and get a book made, and see what every one will contribute towards it, and I will do first ;”—which was accordingly done, leaving a blank for the Company's subscription, which was afterwards filled up for ten thousand rupees.—I am, Sir,

AN OLD BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

Cheltenham, }
Dec. 25, 1817. }

To the Worshipful Robert Adams, Esq.,
Chief of Calicut and Tellichery.

Bombay Castle,
Jan. 10, 1718-19.

Worshipful Sir,—Having this opportunity of paying my respects, I thought myself obliged for the many favours received, to continue this small tribute of a grateful acknowledgment.

In my last I promised your worship some account of the ceremony in opening our new church, which was performed according to Governor Boone's order, in the following manner.

On Christmas-day last, 1718, the Governor and Council, attended by the free merchants, military, &c. inhabitants of the place, proceeding from the fort in

great order to the church, and approaching the great door at the west end, were met by the chaplain in his proper habit, and introduced repeating the twenty-fourth Psalm, with the *Gloria Patri*. The church was dressed with palm branches and plantain trees, the pillars adorned with wreaths of greens, and the double crosses over the arches looked like so many stars in the firmament. Service began as usual on Christmas-day, but with this additional satisfaction, the making a new Christian the same day in our new church; a good omen, I hope, of a future increase. The Governor, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Crommelin, stood gossips; who came down to the font in time of divine service, where the child was baptized according to order, by the name of *Susanna*; a whole crowd of black people standing round about, Ramagee and all his cast, who were so well pleased with the decency and regularity of our way of worship, that they stood it out the whole service. Sermon ended, Isaiah lvi. 7, the Governor, &c. council and ladies, repaired to the vestry, where having drunk success to the new church in a glass of sack, the whole town returned to the Governor's lodgings within the fort; where was a splendid entertainment, wine and music, and abundance of good cheer. After dinner the Governor began, Church and King, according to custom; but upon this occasion an additional complement of twenty-one great guns from the fort, which were answered by the European ships in the harbour, with several other healths, drinking and firing till almost four o'clock; and lest so good an opportunity should slip, by the Governor's leave I brought in the subscription-book, and got above two thousand four hundred rupees to our church, of which the Governor, for example's sake, launched out one thousand ru-

pees himself. We have not yet quite finished the tower, on which there is a steeple designed to be built, and raised, in order for a seamark, as high as we can tower it.

As to the church itself, it is indeed a structure deservedly admired for its strength and beauty, neatness and uniformity, but more especially for its echo; the roof of it being arched with three regular arches of stone, supported by two rows of pillars and pilasters on each side, with a large semi-dome at the east end to receive the communion table, like that of St. Paul's, London, ascending by three steps, and a rail to separate it from the body of the church. Its situation is very commodious, in the midst of the inhabitants, within the town-wall, and at a due distance from the fort. As to its extent, it is larger than either of the English churches at Madras or Bengal, or any of the Portuguese churches here; suitable, in some measure, to the dignity of our royal settlement, and big enough for a cathedral.

Thus was the ceremony of opening Bombay church performed with all the public demonstrations of joy, with that decency and good order, as was suitable to the solemnity. As to other matters relating thereunto, your worship will excuse me the particulars; begging leave to be referred to Captain Eustace Peacock, who was an eye-witness to the same, and can better inform you by word of mouth. Hoping all the ladies are well, yourself and factory, I remain with due respects,

Worshipful Sir,

Your and your good lady's

Most obliged humble servant,

RICHARD CORRE,

P. S. The same day was memorable also for finishing the town-wall.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—An opportunity of inspecting the antiquities of India does not fall to the lot of every one even of Asiatic readers; the following notice of those of a cele-

brated city of the Dakhan, with a sketch of the fortress of Dowlutabad, I offer in aid of the valuable purposes of your Journal. For my part, I consider it as a duty to af-

ford to the public stock the information which I could have desired of others, had circumstances been reversed, and shall be satisfied if those who are not too misanthropic to be pleased with any thing, should receive any gratification in the perusal. I will now proceed to give you as correct an account of Arungabad as I can collect from the notes taken by me during my stay there. Arungabad was built by Arunzebe as its name implies, (*Abad* in Persian signifying a *city* or *abode*, consequently it literally means *the abode of Arunzebe*) about a century ago: it is an open, unwall'd town, eleven miles in circumference. The famous tomb of Arunzebe's wife, with its eminent fountains, and the renowned ruins, in the last stage of mouldering destruction, of the once magnificent palace of Arunzebe, are the antiquities which rendered this city an object worth our inspection, as in other respects it is a place of little note; the streets narrow, the houses mean, and the inhabitants, like many others in the east, ignorant, filthy, and scarcely deserving to be termed civilized. On our approaching the tomb we discovered it to be a perfect square, having a dome of marble. I should estimate its height at about ninety feet; of the space of ground which it occupies I can say nothing certain, having lost the paper on which I marked it down, at a subsequent visit I took the next morning by myself, for the purpose of ascertaining the measurement of it. At each angle of the square is a minaret, and from each side there runs a row of fountains, fourteen in each row, and at the end of these fountains, opposite to each side of the tomb, is a temple. The whole of these buildings are situated in a delightful garden (the tomb exactly in the centre), of about twelve acres in extent, and surrounded with a wall. The foun-

tains, with walks on each side of them, divide the garden into four equal parts, which abound with every description of luxuriant fruitage; we were particularly struck with the remarkable fineness of the oranges and grapes. The tomb is chiefly built of marble and granite; the only light that is admitted into it, which is nevertheless perfectly sufficient, is through a species of lattice work made of marble, the workmanship of which is indeed admirable: the whole is a splendid specimen of Indian taste and execution in a work of such a nature. The once magnificent palace of Arunzebe is a striking instance of the instability of sublunary fabricks, and of the silent ravaging hand of time; it is in total ruins, and with difficulty can the spectator spy sufficient remains to enable him to form some idea of what has been a noble example of the grandeur of eastern architecture.

I will now present to your attention a concise history of Dowlutabad, in addition to which I will afford you a relation of our visit to the Caves of Ellore, so justly celebrated. Dowlutabad, or the fortunate city (Dowlut in Persian signifying fortunate or rich), is situated at the distance of about nine miles from Arungabad: it was built by an unknown person, for in all the works of Indian lore there is not any account of it, nor is there any tradition concerning it; all is conjecture, with the exception, however, of what the commandant says respecting it, who, upon being interrogated as to the personage who caused it to be built, coolly answered, "God's chief engineer." It is impregnable, as you will find by the following relation. Originally Dowlutabad must have been an immense rock, in the form or shape of a cone, which external appearance it still retains: the circumference of it is two miles: there are not any

mountains or high hills near it, but it rises singly from the plain. In its natural state it must have sunk in a declivity to the plain, but it has been rendered by the hand of man perpendicular for one hundred and eighty feet in height all round! The ditch is fifty feet deep, cut out of the solid rock. The only entrance to this wonderful instance of human labour is over a bridge, so extremely fragile, that it could be broken down in a few minutes; having crossed which you enter a place excavated in the mountain, and passing through another you ascend a spiral set of steps, about two hundred in number, and issuing out of a trap-door made of iron, once more breathe fresh air. This outlet is above the perpendicular part of the rock. The trap-door is perforated with holes, on which a fire can be kindled, and a part of the rock is so constructed that it acts as a bellows on this fire, and the smoke descends into the caverns beneath, through which you must enter; so that if you were to cross the ditch and get inside the mountain (recollect there is no passage

outside) against the wishes and inclination of the inhabitants, they can, by lighting a fire on the trap-door, suffocate you with the smoke which would descend into the caverns. There are but few guns in Dowlutabad, but the place is more naturally made for defence than offence. The inhabitants reside in the several caverns in the mountain, which is plentifully supplied with water. The suburbs are extensive, and numerous inhabited. The evident intention of this fort, which I have attempted to describe, is a place where treasure can be safely deposited in time of war and tumult; and Arunzebe, in building Arungabad so near, must have had this idea in his mind, Dowlutabad at that time belonging to him. It was once taken by the French by stratagem, the native commandant not being resolute enough to resist the offer of money; it afterwards was restored to the rightful owner, and is now in the possession of the Nizam, who is very jealous of allowing strangers to enter the fort; the letters we had to some Rajas procured us the favor and honor we met with.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—An old and almost unknown traveller gives a description of a Ganges boat, which may be rescued from oblivion, and at the same time afford information and amusement in your hands.

Here (at Patna) are certain pleasure boats used by great men, which because of their strange shape, I will describe in a few words. These boats I cannot resemble to any thing better than to a Gaefish; they are extraordinarily low, long and slender, with twenty, twenty-five, or thirty oars of a side; all severally painted, some green, some red, blue, &c. The place where the great man sits, is

either afore or in the middle, in a curious Choutree made purposely. When they journey the vessel is stuck full of flags; these hang down on the prow which is excessively elongated; as also is the stern, both ends being sharp alike. On both sides of the prow hang down many of those cow tails so much esteemed. They use a cheer to their pulling, as we do in our barges, one giving the word first, and all the rest answering. From our house which stood on the banks of the river, we often saw hard by the shore, many great fishes as big as Bonitos or Albicores, leaping in the same manner as they do at sea. They are called Soa.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DÉS.

(Continued from p. 239.)

July 15th.—At sun-rise, thermometer 41° ; march at $5^h 40'$. At five hundred and seventy-four paces a bed of snow in the watercourse. The splashes of water on the surface of the ground melted during the day, are frozen in the night. Road ascends to one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four paces, when we reach the level of a beautiful plain about a mile and a half broad, with mountains to right and left, and narrowing to a gorge about three miles in front. Mountains on left have snow falling upon them. At four thousand eight hundred paces reach the right side of the valley, which declines to the North: a stream arises from a bed of melting snow, direction N. 65° E. At five thousand two hundred and forty paces a second bed of snow. Middle of the valley stony with two currents of water. Animals of a fawn colour about twice the size of a rat, without tails, and having much longer ears than rats; *Q. Marmot*?* They burrow in the ground, and seem to associate with a smaller species of the same form and general character, but of a much darker colour; perhaps younger ones only. One of this sort was shot yesterday, being taken for a young hare; which it resembles in its mode of jumping and sitting on its hind legs. At five thousand five hundred and fifty-one paces the valley narrows to six hundred yards; surrounding hills said to contain gold, which is sometimes found in lumps of considerable size. At nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-six paces encamp; at 11 A.M. cloudy, high wind; begins to rain; afterwards hails, and this alternately with strong wind till sun-set, when the atmosphere clears and the wind falls.

July 16th.—Thermometer at sun-rise 34° ; our tents frozen. March at $6^h 45'$ along the left bank of the stream which we followed yesterday, saw close to our ground a large pair of horns attached to a skull, which I supposed to have belonged to the *Baral* or wild sheep, but was said by the *Uniyas* to be an animal

called *Douga*. At one thousand nine hundred and five paces large fragments of frozen snow fallen into the water from the rocks, almost choking up the channel which is not above seven yards broad. The frozen snow or rather ice, when broken from the edge of the projecting banks under which the water flows, divides into pyramidal or conical nails, the small part downwards. Red stones, something like cinnabar of antimony, with black shining crystals, interspersed through their substance. Large lumps of green granite glazed over in parts with a kind of green glass, in the bed of the stream. At two thousand paces enter into a narrow defile of frozen snow, which the stream has cut through and deserted. A ledge of about eight feet thick is suspended to the rock at each side, leaving a narrow passage between them, ninety-four paces long; at two thousand four hundred and thirty-five paces came to another defile of ice. At three thousand four hundred and twenty paces, rhubarb plants in plenty. At six thousand three hundred and seventy-five paces our stream joins another; and the road leads to a plain, on which were two wild horses and a prodigious number of hares. At eight thousand and twenty-five paces reach the bed of a clear, broad, and rapid, but not deep river; plain dug in many parts for gold. Having crossed the river, and reached our ground at 1 P.M. and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two paces, we encamped.—We killed this day one hare, and two grouse, or birds of this class, of a fawn colour, feathered legs, broad feet, covered with a pad of horn, divided into many points, like shagreen, and having two long thin tail feathers. This river, which rises near *Gongré*, goes past *Gherlope*, then close to *Laddá* or *Ladiká*, and is said likewise to proceed to *Bekhara*, where probably it falls into the *Ammoo*, *Dijhon* or *Orus*. The mountains on each side of this valley or plain, which is about five miles across, dip much to the N. W.

July 17th.—Thermometer 35° . Ice or water near our encampment. Saw some

* Probably a new kind; as all the known species of *Arctomys* have short ears or none. In other respects seems to agree with the genus.

Brahmin geese,* and small shrikes hovering over the river. At three hundred and thirty-six paces ascend the foot of the mount, ranging with the river, which runs about eighty yards to the left. At one thousand three hundred and sixty paces, the plain is divided into an upper step about two miles broad, and a lower one, in which is the river following the middle of the lower step or valley, and about a mile in breadth. Many wild horses on the upper step. At three thousand two hundred paces myriads of small flies, very troublesome. At four thousand two hundred and five, road very uneven from hillocks and hollows. The surface of the ground covered with salt. At five thousand seven hundred and twenty, the various currents which divided the valley unite and form a large and clear stream, of considerable rapidity. At six thousand, a very large but dry watercourse leads to the river. At eight thousand six hundred, a valley opens from two or three miles broad, and covered with large pebbles. Heat very great. At eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, come to five currents of a river, which we cross. This river rises from mountains covered with snow lying S. 75 E. and falls into that just mentioned. *Gher-tope*, formed by some black tents at a considerable distance, bears from hence N. 5 E. The intervening plain, and indeed as far as the eye can reach until it is bounded by a pass to the N. W., is covered by prodigious bodies of sheep, goats, and yaks, amongst which is a small number of horses. The number of cattle cannot I think be less than forty thousand. At fourteen thousand paces reach the town, or rather assemblage of tents in clusters, made of blankets surrounded by hair ropes fixed to stakes. Over the tents are variously coloured shreds of silk and cloth as flags.

We had only just pitched our tents and arranged our baggage, when a messenger arrived from the *Déba* and *Wasir*, desiring us to pay them a visit to-day, and we should proceed to business the following day; the terms of the message were too pressing to admit of delay, accordingly we proceeded to the house of the *Déba* with our presents. It was enclosed

by a fence about four feet high, and surrounded by the same litter of bones, horns, and scraps of wool, that we had remarked at *Dabá*. After entering an enclosure, we stopped a few seconds at the close of a small yard, in the front of which were some matchlocks and bows and arrows, piled in a kind of guard house; and we were desired to go through a low door into a room, about twenty feet long. At the opposite end, on a raised bench of earth, covered with a carpet and cushions, sat an elderly man, bare headed, and clothed in a greasy yellow damask gown. This was the *Déba*. On the right hand from the *Déba* was a dark complexioned person, who was his younger brother; and on his right again, a rather fair young man, who was the son of the late *Wasir*, and now shared the authority of government with the *Déba*. The *Déba* had rather a shrewd countenance. His brother had a sullen expression, and was ill favoured. The young *Wasir* had a pleasing face, of the *Tatar* kind. We had cushions placed on the side of the room, opposite to the young men; and our attendants with those of the household occupied the lower parts of the chamber. Some conversation passed through the medium of our interpreter, which turned upon our usual place of dwelling, and the articles we had brought with us, of which an inventory was handed to the *Déba*, and after being looked over by him, given to the *Wasir*. The apartments were built of soda. The roof was flat, made of branches of trees laid across, covered with sods, and having a square hole near the centre, which answered the double purpose of letting in light and giving vent to smoke: the sides of the room were hung with dirty yellow silk. On the right hand of the *Wasir* were two dogs. The *Déba* sat at the upper end of the room on a platform of sods two feet high, covered with an old carpet, on a cushion faced with *China* satin. Before him was a little long table, on which were a box with barley-meal, a blue and white large *China* tea-cup, a thing like a small lead tea canister, used as a spitting pot and a greenish jasper tea-cup, less than the other. This latter was frequently filled by a boy, from a large earthen tea-pot with a pale coloured lid, apparently cold. Superstition in eastern

countries attaches to Jasper cups the property of splitting, if poison be put into them; and this trait, at first blush, does not speak in favour of the morality of our *Tatar* friends.

Over his head, to defend him from the earth of the gods or other annoyance, were two or three pieces of common chintz, and at the right corner was a small square apartment, made by a chintz curtain, in which was a light. As the *Dêba* lighted his pipe from a chafing dish of charcoal, which was on the floor, I suspect him to be a worshipper of the sun and fire; and this suspicion is strengthened by the long hymns which our attendants chanted on the road, at the first appearance of that luminary.

Our interview was very long; but it was easy to see that the impression of our being either *Gorkhas* or *Felings*, (so the *Tatars* call *Europeans*) wore off either by the representations of the *Dêba* of *Dêba*, or by the weight of our presents. Particular inquiry was made for pearls, and cups of crystal. Round the *Dêba's* neck was a string of beads, thick in the middle and squeezed in at the ends, each bead about an inch and a half long, of a black substance resembling elastic gum, and marked with a deep circular impression made by a kind of seal. At the bottom was a small oblong, rounded gold box, with a little turquoise stone in the middle of the lid. In each ear he had a long pendant, consisting of a large pearl between rows of small turquoise stones set in gold. All the three persons mentioned had on their tail, which is twisted from three plaits, a gold circular ornament in lieu of a rosette. This is generally larger than a crown piece, half an inch thick, with a raised edge defended by very beautiful filigree work enriched with some decoration of the turquoise. This is really an elegant trifle, and with the exception of a dagger case, and an etal for long iron sticks to clean the throat of their tobacco pipes, was the only real decoration, betokening taste, I have seen in the country.

July 18th.—This morning we displayed our goods as detailed in our inventory. After we returned, a *Cashmirian Fakir* from the *Râjd* of *Latdk* sent word, that he was ready to buy our goods, if the

Dêba did not close with our terms. He said that he should be glad to open a commerce with *Hindûstan* for goods of that country in exchange for the productions of *Latdk*. That place, he said, was about sixty kos or ten days journey from *Ghertope*, and the same distance from *Cashmir*. He mentioned a place called *Busheer*, twenty days journey from *Latak* and ten only from *Bokhara*. The road through *Capul*, from *Dehli* to *Bokhara*, he represented as very circuitous. From *Anritair* to *Latdk* the journey was from twenty to twenty-five days, and the best season for it was the hot weather or the rainy season, but it would be preferable to go in the former and return in the latter period. He purchases shawl wool on advances at thirty *negis* per rupee; the first quality sells in *Cashmir* at twelve *negis*, and the second fifteen *negis* per rupee. The best wool comes from the neighbourhood of *Ouprang Kote* near *Mânasarôvar*.

July 19th.—The *Latdkis*, as well as the *Uniyas*, are not able to grow grain enough for their own consumption, but are supplied by the inhabitants of the hills. The *Uniyas* procure their grain from the *Joudris*, the *Marchas*, and other traders, through the passes as far as *Baschar*, the *Latakis* from the *Cashmirians*.—The supply of grain is highly important to the *Uniyas* as they live on barley-meal and rice, which they eat with their tea. Animal food seems to constitute only a small portion of their diet.

The shepherds are now beginning to shear their sheep and goats, *Joudri* and *Baschar* merchants are purchasing sheep wool which they manufacture into *Punkis* and blankets; and those from *Latdk* are collecting the shawl wool. I purchased a small quantity of the latter, at the rate of twenty-five *negis* per rupee. The *Latdkis* require thirty. The *Dêba* hinted that he might be disposed to give twenty; and this in the beginning it may be prudent to take, until a footing be established. It is important to shew, that he will receive more advantage by dealing with our agents in future than with the *Latdkis*. These have some shawl goats, but not in numbers sufficient to supply the *Cashmirian* market. However, if a portion of the quantity raised in *Undis*, can

be diverted from the usual line, they may be compelled to keep more goats themselves. Still without much success, as the cold is not so severe in the neighbourhood of *Ladák* as to the eastward, in which direction the mountains are higher, and covered constantly with a larger quantity of snow.

July 20th.—At a little distance from us, and close to the river, two people are engaged in preparations for making paper. They have two large bags of old paper, that has been written upon, and manufactured from the bark of the root of the *Lathyrus*, formerly mentioned. A few large flat stones are placed near the edge of the water, where a portion of the stream has been divided from the main current by a low piece of sods. On the grass are two frames of wood, covered on one side with fine cloth, and the other is open, forming a shallow tray. The workmen begin by dipping some of the old paper in the water, then beating it upon a flat stone with a small round one, till it is reduced to a pulp. One of the trays is then placed in the broad part of the canal, leaving a space for the water, to run under it. The pulp is put into a geer pump with water, and worked into a paste; it is then poured on the cloth, and as this is sunk two or three inches in the stream, the water rises through the cloth into the tray, and mixing with the pulp, dilutes it. The impurities, which swim, are picked out, and the pulp agitated by the hand until it is supposed to be sufficiently clear, when the current of water is lessened. The workman sees if the cloth be equally covered with pulp; and if any part look thin, he stirs the water with his finger immediately over another, that is too thickly covered, and raises a cloud of paste which his finger leads to the thin spot, and by making a little eddy, the motion of which he gradually diminishes, the pulp is made to subside. By a repetition of this simple process, the sheet becomes of an equal thickness throughout: when it is carefully raised out of the water and placed horizontally on the ground to dry, till the greater part of the moisture is drained off, when it is gradually raised, and when nearly dry, the frame is set upright: when perfectly hard, one corner of the large sheet

is raised from the cloth, and the whole detached by the hand. However this paper is very inferior as to evenness to that made in *Hindustan*.

July 21st.—At about ten o'clock we were visited by three *Tatar* musicians from *Ladák*, one played on the hautboy, another on drums, and the third sang and danced. The airs were very similar to those of the *Scotch*; and the tones of the hautboy resembled strikingly those of the bagpipe. This instrument had eight holes for the fingers, and one for the thumb, with two reeds, and a metal tube, with a broad slange concave upwards and convex downwards, in which the reed was inserted. The reeds were tied together with a piece of string about two inches long, that the loose one might be ready to be changed instantly. The musicians began with an overture not unlike that of *Oscar* and *Malvina*, as far as comparison may hold between the execution from two instruments and that of a full band. They then sang the words without music, and so went on with the instrumental and vocal performance alternately.

The *Déba* and *Wazir* made their present, consisting of two large trays of rice, one coarse the other fine; three lumps of butter sewn in skins, and eight sheep. The butter was rancid, a circumstance which in this country does not lower its value. The exhibition of the articles of my small medicine chest and of some surgical instruments appeared to give much satisfaction; and both the *Déba* and *Wazir* were pleased with a few drops of oil of peppermint on sugar.

July 22d.—This morning I received a message from the *Déba* to visit him as soon as possible. He proposed a new rate of valuation for the coin, in which our advance for wool had been made to him. This proposal was a gross rogucry, as we had weighed the rupees and found that one of them was equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ *Ladákí Timdshaz*, and had ascertained the goodness of the silver. He had too, of his own accord, offered to allow that rate. I told him, that we had placed the fullest confidence in his honour, and had considered the bargain of the day before as binding on both parties: however we were in his power; and we wished him

to receive the twenty-five rupees, which would have arisen out of the transaction as it at first stood, in the light of a *nazar*. I declined giving five *Sirinagar* *Tundshas* in lieu of a rupee, as I had been informed that the *Déba* alone refused them, and probably through the influence of the *Latáki* merchants. During the arguments on this subject, the young *Wazir* spoke to the *Déba* several times in an under voice, held down his head, seemed confused, abashed, and ashamed of the trick played by the *Déba*. The latter, obviously pleased with having carried his point, said, that heretofore no shawl wool had ever been sold except to *Latáki* merchants; that there was an order of government inflicting the loss of his head on any man that should sell this wool to any other person; but that in consequence of our having come from a great distance, being as he was fully aware, persons of consideration, and as he was pleased with our conduct, he had departed from the general rule and had put us on the same footing with the *Latákis*; that we should in future be placed on the same terms as they; and he would engage that no third person should enter into competition with the two parties for this article. I expressed my satisfaction with his promises; and begged that he would give me a list of the things he might be likely to want from *Hindustan*, as the *Europeans* sent many articles of great utility and beauty to that country. He said, that a sword, and large pearls of a rose colour, pear shape, and free from flaws or irregularities, would be most acceptable. He gave me a drawing of one, which probably would be worth two thousand rupees, and which he valued at three or four hundred. After our commercial affairs were thus settled, he said that we could not have permission to go out of the usual road from *Ghertope* to *Mánasaróvar*, or to stay more than one or two days at that place. Thence we were to proceed to *Gangri*, afterwards to *Hienlung*, to take up our wool, then to return to *Didd*, and enter the territories of the *Gorkhas* by the *Niti* pass. I answered that we were ready to obey, to the utmost of our ability, the orders which he had prescribed; but that it had entered into our pilgrimage to visit *Jullámuch*, and that by the road of

Niti we should make a round, to which our finances were unequal. He said that the heads of the *Seydnas*, who had become sureties for us, should answer for our leaving the country by any other road. I urged every argument that occurred to me; but he was inflexible. He said his own head would be forfeited if he gave his consent to our returning by any other pass, and that our lives were held by him in equal estimation with his own; but that the case was without remedy. This blow was unexpected and heavy, as it places us in the alternative, either of being exposed to be stopped by the *Gorkhás*, or of losing the benefits of the connexion we had formed with the governor of the *Unds*. Amer Singh says that as the *Marchas* were our security here, so will they guarantee our passing by the *Baschar* road. To effect this, he says it is only necessary to go one day along the *Niti* road when we leave *Didd*, and then striking to the west with a good guide, we shall reach the *Baschar* without inquiry or molestation; or if we dislike this plan we may go to *Niti* and make an arrangement with the *Mana Marchas*, near *Bhadriná*, to give us a guide. My companion thinks it will be best to go as far as *Tapoban*, and there striking over the great snowy *Tanfúsi* range, gain the province of *Dudan* and push vigorously for *Chilkea*. I prefer this, because we can see our cattle safe to *Niti*, and make an arrangement then for passing our cattle and goods through the *Gorkha* territory. The old pundit opens for *Baschar* road; and says we shall neither be seen or heard of by the route which he shall chalk out, until we reach a country in which we shall not be noticed. I rather apprehended that the prohibition has been caused by the inquiries which the old man has been frequently making from *Baschar* people respecting the state of the road; but, be it as it may, it is clear to me, that if we wish not to furnish to the governor of *Ghertope* a substantial reason for rejecting future communication with us, we must abide by his order in respect to quitting his country by the *Niti* pass.

Mr. H. went to the *Cashmirian*, and found that he was a *Wakil* or agent of the *Rájá* of *Laták* for the purchase and sale of wool. He said that the amount of wool annually bought by the *Rájá* was

between two and three lakhs, the greater part of which was resold to the *Cashmiri*-an merchants, who waited for the return of the *Wahli* and paid for it immediately. Merchants from *Amritsir* took off the rest. In speaking of articles of merchandize which were marketable at *Latah*, he mentioned coral beads, which formerly were brought from *Delhi* and *Benares*, and though exceedingly dear, were resold into *Tatary* at a great profit. But within the last three years their value has fallen greatly, from the great numbers which have come through *Yarkund*. These have been brought by the (*Ooroos*) *Russians*, who have long been in the habit of trading with that country, and in the course of the last three years have pushed on a lively traffic into *Cashmir* through agents. The *Wahli* said, that the *Ooroos* had not yet been at *Latah*; but the *Deba* of *Dabá* asserted, that kafilas of five or six hundred *Ooroos* on horseback had come to the fair of *Ghertope*. Now if this latter intelligence be true, the *Russians* must reach *Ghertope* by another route than that of *Yarkund*. The *Wahli* said that the horses of *Latah* were much larger than those of *Undés*, but that the best were bred in *Yarkund*, thirty days journey from *Latah*, and that *Bokhara* was fifteen days journey from *Yarkund*: *Latah* is ten or twelve days journey from *Ghertope*, the same distance from *Cashmir*, and twenty-five from *Amritsir*. Thus the road to the N. W. of the *Himálays* from *Delhi* would stand thus: from *Amritsir* to *Latah* twenty-five days, *Yarkund* thirty, *Bokhara* fifteen; making a total of seventy days; a much shorter distance than that by *Cabul*. In this route there are two days journey in which no water is to be met with; and and for thirty days there is a tract without inhabitants: but the road is safe. I must here remark, that the river, which goes from *Ghertope* to *Latah*, does not proceed to *Bokhara* as before stated, but falls into the *Attock*, or more properly speaking, is the main stream of that river. Neither is it a fact, that *Cashmir* furnishes *Latah* with grain, as was at first reported to me; the latter country having sufficient land in cultivation for producing barley and other grains, except wheat and rice, which it obtains from *Baschar*. I went this evening to the *Cashmirian's*

tent, taking with me two small bottles of essence of peppermint and of volatile caustic alkali. He received me with great respect, spoke in the highest terms of the regard shown to medical characters in the West, and of the pleasure he had in our meeting, which he now regretted had not taken place before. His name was Ahmed Khan Kazalbash, about forty-eight years of age, and of a respectable appearance. He placed before me some fine sugar-candy and a paper of saffron. Looking-glasses of large sizes were, he said, much in request in *Cashmir*. He was particularly desirous to have a lancet of the same make with one that I had given to the *Garpan*, but in this I could not indulge him. I drew him on to converse about the *Russians*, but could learn no more than what has been stated, save that a few have before been in *Cashmir*. He brought with him shawls of various kinds for sale; and said that his people, who were not come up, had some of great value in charge. No body, he said, could trade at *Latah* without the direct permission of the *Rájá*. We first supposed that the *Cashmirians* came to *Undés* for part of the wool they used; and learning that they did not, were disposed to blame them for want of enterprise. However it appears that they have not been permitted to trade directly with *Undés* by the *Latahís*.—A state of warfare had long existed with intervening periods of peace, or rather truce, between these two states, in the reign of Mahmud Shah. The *Chinese* *Tatars* then invaded *Latah*, whose inhabitants applied to the *Cashmirians* for assistance. These represented their state to the Emperor, who ordered them to send some infantry to their aid. By their help the *Latahís* repulsed the assailants; and a treaty of amity was made between the conflicting parties, of which one article was, that the shawl-wool raised in *Undés* should be sold to the *Latahís* alone. This has since been little infringed upon, except two years ago, when the *Joudri* *Marchas* purchased a small quantity on account of Mr. Gillman of *Bareilly*. The *Latahís* apprised of the transaction, complained to the government of *Ghertope*, who issued the rigorous edict before mentioned, forbidding the sale of any except to the *Latahís*, on pain of death to the party selling.

July 23d.—Leave *Gherlope*; thermometer 38° at sun rise. The night has been frosty. Having taken leave of the *Déba* or *Garpan* in the afternoon, and of the *Wazir* at night, we prepared to start. The *Wazir* treated us with much cordiality. He said that in a very short time he should go to *Lassa* to remain. In his apartment, which was a much better one than that of the *Déba*, were many trunks, and in the right hand angle was a small platform with benches in front, on the top of which was a brass image, before which a lamp was burning, and grain of various kinds was served on salvers of wood. On the lowest step were several plain wine glasses reversed, which from their clumsiness I supposed to be of *Russian* manufacture. He showed us the picture of the late *Lama*, executed in silk, but both the form of the person and the countenance announced more of the female than of the other sex. This character I have remarked to have prevailed in every portrait of the many different *Lamas* which I have seen, and, were it not that no mention has been made of this personage having been emasculated, I really should have imagined to have happened. However, taken out of the hands of his parents in infancy, educated in the entire subjection of the passion of sex, and kept in a state of little less than entire confinement, with full feeding, it is not surprising that the features of the face should have little of the virile character, and that the whole contour of the body should contract a feminine softness undistinguished by the bold variety of swell and fall belonging to a muscular frame accustomed to exercise.

At three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five paces reach two piles of stones, the uppermost of which were engraved with a character that appears different from that in common use, and appropriated, I presume, to religious purposes. The valley here narrows and is bounded by mountains, whose tops are more or less covered with snow, and it takes a winding direction to the left. At five thousand four hundred and seven paces arrive at our ground of encampment near some tents, and a considerable herd of yaks with a flock of the finest sheep I have seen in *Tetury*. Pleased with the prospect of having my choice

from amongst the best collection of cattle of every kind I had seen, I rambled through the whole, and made choice of several female yaks and calves, as also of young goats, which however were not equal in quality to the yaks and sheep.

The horsemen, whom I discovered too late to be intoxicated, said that they had no orders to allow me to pick out of the flock, but would send for instructions on that point.

July 24th.—Thermometer 44°. At an early hour ordered the *pundit*, *sircar*, and interpreter to proceed to *Gherlope*, and represent to the *Déba* and *Wazir* how we had been treated; as also to mention that the horsemen had said, that as they had received only four days pay, we must travel day and night. We had scarcely determined upon this measure when the horsemen sent word, that a message was come from the *Déba*, importing that he would send another draft of each kind; and, if I did not approve of them, I might take back the articles he had purchased. I directed them to offer a higher price for the power of selection: but rather to take such cattle as he should offer, than on our part to break the original bargain. In the evening my messengers returned with eight cows, and the same number of calves, of which four were bulls.

July 25th.—Thermometer 41°. March at 8h 10'. The river we have left comes from N. 85°. E. The mountain in this thoroughfare for the most part covered with snow. The breadth of the valley in which the stream runs, is about 3½ miles. Thermometer at 1 P. M. 82°. The road, on which we are proceeding, seems a great thoroughfare; many *Bazchar* and *Joudri* merchants having passed to-day with loaded sheep, goats, and yaks towards *Gherlope*.

July 26th.—Rain. Thermometer 43°. The changes of temperature in this climate are extremely sudden. Last night the mountains to the right were bare; this morning they were covered with snow. Thermometer in tent 74°, at three P. M. rain: alternate sun-shine, overcast sky, wind, and thunder.

July 27th.—Thermometer 39°. At noon all our baggage being dry, commence our march. The river from this spot runs N. 70° W. about 1½ miles,

and then takes a turn S. 80°. W. and joins the river along which we went to *Ghertope*. At four thousand four hundred and sixty paces cross the river three feet deep, rapid, with large slippery stones; water very clear. At six thousand two hundred and sixty, thirteen wild horses grazing to the left. At seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, came to bank of river, which cross, about 2½ feet deep, eighty yards broad, and very rapid. At eight thousand two hundred, reach our ground and encamp. The valley well furnished with grass; several *Tatar* tents, and cattle grazing; much furze on the adjacent hills. River comes from N. 75 E. and runs N. 50 W. for about 1½ mile when it takes a turn to the S. 75 W. and forms one of the principal branches of the *Ghertope*, supposed to belong to the *Attock*—Wind very cold, raining all round. The river rose rapidly, and the *Tatar* horsemen refused to cross their horses, in order to bring over some of the people who had stayed to conduct our goats and sheep across the river; the yaks were sent in, who stemmed the current. Some clung to the tails of the animals and came over easily; the others, more timid, preferred retreating to some huts at a distance, where the *Tatars* gave them milk and lodging—A few drops of essence of peppermint on sugar to the *Hindus*, and a dram of brandy to the *Musselmans*, with strict injunctions, that they should run about and not approach the fire till warm, prevented any of the persons who had been much exposed to the cold from suffering by it.

July 28th.—Thermometer at sun-rise 44°; obliged to wait until ten o'clock, before the river had sunk sufficiently to admit of the men and a few goats, which were left, passing over. At 1½ 20' march. The mountains have the particular red appearance indicating the presence of gold; and though adorned with little verdure, are picturesque in their forms. Cross several small rivulets which come from the left and fall into several ponds to the right: air very cold. At seven thousand and fifty paces reach a pile of stones covered with inscriptions. At eight thousand one hundred and sixty, road crosses several dry watercourses, and ascends to the summit where are two

small heaps of stones, over which is a line covered with slips of rag, and supported by two sticks. At nine thousand four hundred and sixty paces cross a rivulet formed by fresh melted snow. This rises on the left and runs to the right. Reach our ground, ten thousand and sixty-six; at 5½ 20' very cold, windy and cloudy. A storm rises in the N. W. attended with thunder and small hail. Thermometer 47. Hail changes to rain, which falls steadily till 7 P. M.

To-day I heard a strange sharp and loud noise proceeding from the side of a hill, at the bottom of which the road ran; it seemed between a bark and howl, and expressed much anger. For some time I could not make out whence it came, but, whilst casting my eyes on a furze bush, an animal about the size of a middle sized dog sprung from a hole underneath it, about fifty yards up the hill, and after surveying the passengers and repeating his yelping, retreated with precipitation into his cave, as soon as he saw me jump from the back of a *Chowr*—His general colour was a yellow brown. His head was round with small ears, his face burned light and dark-yellow and his tail long.

July 29th.—Thermometer 37°. At 9½ 45' began to hail, which soon changed to rain, and lasted until 10½. We began our march at 10½ 45'. Mountains on the left covered with snow; many wild horses grazing on the high table-land. At sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-two paces reach a branch of the *Satádri* river which I forded here, and again at sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, much against my will, as it was extremely cold: but my yak had played some tricks, which in my weak state of health I did not think prudent to experience more than once. At 7½ 15' reach *Misar*, very cold and much fatigued. Thermometer 46°.

July 30th.—Halt at *Misar*. Thermometer 44°. In the forenoon, eight yaks arrived laden with shawl-wool accompanied by two persons on horseback. One of these was an officer called a *Nerba*, who had received orders from the *Garpas* to supply the quantity for which we had made advances.

(To be continued.)

THE LIFE OF LUIS DE CAMOËNS.

(From the Translation of the Lusiad, by W. J. Mickle.)

WHEN the glory of the arms of Portugal had reached its meridian splendour, nature, as if in pity of the literary rudeness of that nation, produced one great poet, to record the numberless actions of high spirit performed by his countrymen. Except Osorius, the historians of Portugal are little better than dry journalists. But it is not their inelegance which rendered the poet necessary. It is the peculiar nature of poetry to give a colouring to heroic actions, and to express an indignation against the breaches of honour, in a spirit which at once seizes the heart of the man of feeling, and carries with it an instantaneous conviction. The brilliant actions of the Portuguese form the great hinge which opened the door to the most important alteration in the civil history of mankind; and to place these actions in the light and enthusiasm of poetry, that enthusiasm which particularly assimilates the youthful breast to its own fires, was Luis de Camoëns, the poet of Portugal, born.

Different cities claimed the honour of his birth. But according to N. Antonio, and Manuel Correa his intimate friend, this event happened at Lisbon, in 1517. His family was of considerable note, and originally Spanish. In 1370, Vasco Perez de Caamans, disgusted at the court of Castile, fled to that of Lisbon, where king Ferdinand immediately admitted him into his council, and gave him the lordships of Sardoal, Punnette, Marano, Amendo, and other considerable lands; a certain proof of the eminence of his rank and abilities. In the war for the succession, which broke out on the death of Ferdinand, Caamans sided with the king of Castile, and was killed in the battle of Aljubarrota. But though John I. the victor seized a great part of his estate, his widow, the daughter of Gonsalo Tereyro, grand master of the order of Christ, and general of the Portuguese army, was not reduced beneath her rank. She had three sons, who took the name of Camoëns. The family of the eldest intermarried with the first nobility of Portugal, and even, according to Castera,

with the blood royal; but the family of the second brother, whose fortune was slender, had the superior honour to produce the author of the *Lusiad*.

Early in his life the misfortunes of the poet began. In his infancy, Simon Vaz de Camoëns, his father, commander of a vessel, was shipwrecked at Goa, where, with his life, the greatest part of his fortune was lost. His mother, however, Anne de Macedo of Santarém, provided for the education of her son Luis at the university of Coimbra. What he acquired there, his works discover: an intimacy with the classics, equal to that of a Scaliger, but directed by the taste of a Milton or a Pope.

When he left the university, he appeared at court. He was handsome,* had speaking eyes, it is said, and the finest complexion. Certain it is, however, he was a polished scholar, which, added to the natural ardour and gay vivacity of his disposition, rendered him an accomplished gentleman. Courts are the scenes of intrigue, and intrigue was fashionable at Lisbon. But the particulars of the amours of Camoëns rest unknown. This only appears: he had aspired above his rank, for he was banished from the court; and, in several of his sonnets, he ascribes this misfortune to love.

He now retired to his mother's friends at Santarém. Here he renewed his studies, and began his poem on the Discovery of India. John III. at this time prepared an armament against Africa. Camoëns, tired of his inactive obscure life, went to Ceuta in this expedition, and greatly distinguished his valour in several encounters. In a naval engagement with the Moors, in the straits of Gibraltar, in the conflict of boarding he was among

* The French translator gives us so fine a description of the person of Camoëns, that it seems to be borrowed from the Fairy Tales. It is universally agreed, however, that he was handsome, and had a most engaging mien and address. He is thus described by Nicolas Antonio, "*Mellioris statura fuit, et carne plena, capillis nigro ad cruent colorum fulgentibus, maxime in juventute. Emulabat ei frons, et medius nuxus, cetera longus, et in fine crassiusculus.*"

the foremost, and lost his right eye. Yet neither the hurry of actual service, nor the dissipation of the camp, could stifle his genius. He continued his *Lusiadas*, and several of his most beautiful sonnets were written in Africa, while, as he expresses it,

One hand the pen, and one the sword
employed.

The fame of his valour had now reached the court, and he obtained permission to return to Lisbon. But while he solicited an establishment which he had merited in the ranks of battle, the malignity of evil tongues, as he calls it in one of his letters, was injuriously poured upon him. Though the bloom of his early youth was effaced by several years residence under the scorching heavens of Africa, and though altered by the loss of an eye, his presence gave uneasiness to the gentlemen of some families of the first rank, where he had formerly visited. Jealousy is the characteristic of the Spanish and Portuguese; its resentment knows no bounds; and Camoëns now found it prudent to banish himself from his native country. Accordingly, in 1553, he sailed for India, with a resolution never to return. As the ship left the Tagus, he exclaimed, in the words of the sepulchral monument of Scipio Africanus, *Ingrata patria, non possidebis ossa mea!* Ungrateful country, thou shalt not possess my bones! but he knew not what evils in the east would awake the remembrance of his native fields.

When Camoëns arrived in India, an expedition was ready to sail to revenge the king of Cochin on the king of Pimenta. Without any rest on shore after his long voyage, he joined this armament, and in the conquest of the Alagada islands displayed his usual bravery. But his modesty, perhaps, is his greatest praise. In a sonnet he mentions this expedition: We went to punish the king of Pimenta, says he, *e succedones hem, and we succeeded well*. When it is considered that the poet bore no inconsiderable share in the victory, no ode can conclude more elegantly, more happily than this.

In the year following, he attended Manuel de Vasconcello in an expedition to the Red Sea. Here, says Faria, as Camoëns had no use for his sword, he employed his pen. Nor was his activity

confined in the fleet or camp. He visited Mount Felix, and the adjacent inhospitable regions of Africa, which he so strongly pictures in the *Lusiad*, and in one of his little pieces, where he laments the absence of his mistress.

When he returned to Goa, he enjoyed a tranquillity which enabled him to bestow his attention on his Epic Poem. But this serenity was interrupted, perhaps, by his own imprudence. He wrote some satires which gave offence; and, by order of the viceroy, Francisco Barreto, he was banished to China.

Men of poor abilities are more conscious of their embarrassment and errors than is commonly believed. When men of this kind are in power, they affect great solemnity; and every expression of the most distant tendency to lessen their dignity is held as the greatest of crimes. Conscious also how severely the man of genius can hurt their interest, they bear an instinctive antipathy against him, are uneasy even in his company, and, on the slightest pretence, are happy to drive him from them. Camoëns was thus situated at Goa, and never was there a fairer field for satire than the rulers of India at this time afforded. Yet, whatever esteem the prudence of Camoëns may lose in our idea, the nobleness of his disposition will doubly gain. And, so conscious was he of his real integrity and innocence, that in one of his sonnets he wishes no other revenge on Barreto, than that the cruelty of his exile should ever be remembered.

The accomplishments and manners of Camoëns soon found him friends, though under the disgrace of banishment. He was appointed commissary of the estates of the defunct in the island of Macao, on the coast of China. Here he continued his *Lusiad*; and here also, after five years residence, he acquired a fortune, though small, yet equal to his wishes. Don Constantine de Braganza was now viceroy of India, and Camoëns, desirous to return to Goa, resigned his charge. In a ship, freighted by himself, he set sail, but was shipwrecked in the gulph near the mouth of the river Mecon, in Cochin-China. All he had acquired was lost in the waves: his poems, which he held in one hand, while he saved himself with the other, were all he found himself possessed of, when he stood friendless on the unknown

shore. But the natives gave him a most humane reception: this he has immortalized in the prophetic song in the tenth *Lusiad*;* and in the seventh he tells us, that here he lost the wealth which satisfied his wishes:

Agora da esperança ja adquirida, &c.

Now blest with all the wealth fond hope could crave,

Soon I beheld that wealth beneath the wave

For-ever lost;—

My life, like Judah's heaven-doom'd king of yore,

By miracle prolong'd—

On the banks of the Mecon he wrote his beautiful paraphrase of the psalm, where the Jews, in the finest strain of poetry, are represented as hanging their harps on the willows by the rivers of Babylon, and weeping their exile from their native country. Here Camoëns continued some time, till an opportunity offered to carry him to Goa. When he arrived at that city, Don Constantine de Braganza, whose characteristic was politeness, admitted him into intimate friendship, and Camoëns was happy till Count Redondo assumed the government. Those who had formerly procured the banishment of the satirist were silent while Constantine was in power; but now they exerted all their arts against him. Redondo, when he entered on office, pretended to be the friend of Camoëns; yet, with all that unfeeling indifference with which he planned his most horrible witticism on the Zamorim, he suffered the innocent man to be thrown into the common prison. After all the delay of bringing witnesses, Camoëns, in a public trial, fully refuted every accusation of his conduct, while commissary of Macao, and his enemies were loaded with ignominy and reproach. But Camoëns had some creditors; and

these detained him in prison a considerable time, till the gentlemen of Goa began to be ashamed, that a man of his singular merit should experience such treatment among them. He was set at liberty; and again he assumed the profession of arms, and received the allowance of a gentleman volunteer, a character at that time common in Portuguese India. Soon after, Pedro Barreto, appointed governor of the fort at Sofala, by high promises allured the poet to attend him thither. The governor of a distant fort, in a barbarous country, shares, in some measure, the fate of an exile. Yet, though the only motive of Barreto was, in this unpleasant situation, to retain the conversation of Camoëns at his table, it was his least care to render the life of his guest agreeable. Chagrined with his treatment, and a considerable time having elapsed in vain dependence upon Barreto, Camoëns resolved to return to his native country. A ship, on the homeward voyage, at this time touched at Sofala, and several gentlemen who were on board, were desirous, that Camoëns should accompany them. But this the governor ungenerously endeavoured to prevent, and charged him with a debt for board. Anthony de Cabral, however, and Hector de Sylveira, paid the demand; and Camoëns, says Faria, and the honour of Barreto, were sold together.

After an absence of sixteen years, Camoëns, in 1569, returned to Lisbon, unhappy even in his arrival, for the pestilence then raged in that city, and prevented his publication for three years. At last, in 1572, he printed his *Lusiad*, which, in the opening of the first book, in a most elegant turn of compliment, he addressed to his prince, king Sebastian, then in his eighteenth year. The king, says the French translator, was so pleased with his merit, that he gave the author a pension of four thousand reals, on condition that he should reside at court. But this salary, says the same writer, was withdrawn by cardinal Henry, who succeeded to the crown of Portugal, lost by Sebastian at the battle of Alcazar.

But this story of the pension is very doubtful. Correa, and other cotemporary authors, do not mention it, though some late writers have given credit to it. If Camoëns, however, had a pension, it is

* Having named the Mecon:

*Este recebera plácido, e brando,
No seu regno o Canto, que molhado, &c.*

Literally thus: "On his gentle hospitable bosom (sic brando poetivè) shall he receive the song, wet from woeful unhappy shipwreck, escaped from destroying tempests, from ravenous dangers, the effect of the unjust sentence upon him, whose lyre shall be more renowned than enriched." When Camoëns was commissary, he visited the islands of Ternate, Timor, &c. described in the *Lusiad*.

highly probable that Henry deprived him of it. While Sebastian was devoted to the chase, his grand uncle, the cardinal, presided at the council board, and Camoëns, in his address to the king, which closes the *Lusiad*, advises him to exclude the clergy from state affairs. It was easy to see that the cardinal was here intended: and Henry, besides, was one of those statesmen who can perceive no benefit resulting to the public from elegant literature. But it ought also to be added in completion of his character, that under the narrow views and weak hands of this Henry, the kingdom of Portugal fell into utter ruin; and on his death, which closed a short inglorious reign, the crown of Lisbon, after a faint struggle, was annexed to that of Madrid. Such was the degeneracy of the Portuguese, a degeneracy lamented in vain by Camoëns, and whose observation of it was imputed to him as a crime.

Though the great* patron of one species of literature, a species the reverse of that of Camoëns, certain it is, that the author of the *Lusiad* was utterly neglected by Henry, under whose inglorious reign he

died in all the misery of poverty. By some it is said he died in an almshouse. It appears, however, that he had not even the certainty of subsistence which these houses provide. He had a black servant, who had grown old with him, and who had long experienced his master's humanity. This grateful Indian, a native of Java, who, according to some writers, saved his master's life in the unhappy shipwreck where he lost his effects, begged in the streets of Lisbon for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents, which have a tendency to erect the spirit of a downward age. To the eye of a careful observer, the fate of Camoëns throws great light on that of his country, and will appear strictly connected with it. The same ignorance, the same degenerated spirit, which suffered Camoëns to depend on his share of the alms begged in the streets by his old hoary servant, the same spirit which caused this, sunk the kingdom of Portugal into the most abject vassalage ever experienced by a conquered nation. While the grandees of Portugal were blind to the ruin which impended over them, Camoëns beheld it with a pangency of grief which hastened his exit. In one of his letters he has these remarkable words, "*Em fim accaberey à vida, e verrão todas que fuy africoada a minha patria, &c.*" "I am ending the course of my life, the world will witness how I have loved my country. I have returned, not only to die in her bosom, but to die with her." In another letter, written a little before his death, he thus, yet with dignity, complains, "Who has seen, on so small a theatre as my poor bed, such a representation of the disappointments of fortune? And I, as if she could not herself subdue me, I have yielded and become of her party; for it were wild audacity to hope to surmount such accumulated evils."

(To be continued.)

CHINESE PLANTS.

(Continued from Page 570, Vol. IV.)

TEET shoo—*Dracena ferrea*. This is cultivated in most of the gardens at Canton, often in pots. Flowers in the beginning of summer.

Lung-nga shoo—*Stylidium*. This is a large and quick growing tree. It is found in some gardens near Canton, but is not plentiful. Flowers in the

- beginning of summer. Lung-nga signifies dragon's tooth, so called from some resemblance to the teeth of the fictitious dragon of the Chinese.
- Chuey—Castanea.
 Kum Kung Leng—Buttneria.
 Hong Seang Soo—Abrus precatorius.
 Ping tang peen leen—Saururus.
 Shan keen Now—Thunbergia angustifolia.
 Shuy Quun Chee—Quis Qualis?
 Hong Yok Cham—Hemerocallis cœrulea.
 Ap lee chow—Pontederia vaginalis.
 Shan tree chee Hopy Tong—Hypericoides Myrtifolia.
 Mae chee—Gutierrezia scandens.
 Oong Choey—Ipomea.
 Quang Si Kum Nuan Fa—Hameinella Chinensis.
 Shan Kum Nuan Fa—Lonicera.
 Kung Fun Cha—Camellia.
 Ta yeep che Lin—Eurenia.
 Kut puey Meen—Gossypium.
 Lam—Roellioides.
 Shan yong chun—Cerbera manghas.
 Shan Lo—Amoora cucullata.
 Kan Mut—Cephalanthus.
 Shuey Chong—Thuya.
 Ying Ko Po—Rubus Nov. Sps.
 Oong Me Cher—Viburnum affn.
 Pak hong Fa—Cratogeomys Sp.
 Voo Ee Cha—Thea (Bohea).
 Lang Ki—Acanthus ilicifolia.
 —Ixora.
 Shan Mut Le—Erycibe Nov. Sps.
 Shan Mok Haong—Nerium divaricatum.
 Ta yeep Shan Ying Chau—Gaillardia.
 Si yeep Shan Ying Chan—Cesalpinia.
 Shuey Lan Chee—Stereulia.
 Shan Wong Pe—.. ..
 Ki chee neem—Rhexia.
 Ou Neem—Myrtus tomentosa.
 Yok Lou Chun—Chrysanthemum.
 Ma Yee pak—.. ..
 Fun pow chee—.. ..
 Kung fun hong—.. ..
 Een chee te suet—.. ..
 Tsou Ki Koon—.. ..
 Mei Suk leen—Chrysanthemum.
 Kum See wong—.. ..
 Wong chun chu—.. ..
 Ying To—Amygdalus.
 Shan Chu Lan—Chloranthus congruens.
 Shan teng—Melodino affn.
 Pak yow Chee—Dryandra.
 —Crossandra.
 On Kow—Stillingia sebifera.
- Seem tou Lit—Capparis Nov. Sp.
 Seang me—Rosa multiflora.
 Shan Keang Alpinda Sps.
 —Hesychium.
 —Costus Sps.
 Chang Poo—Acorus Calamus.
 Shan Sow Kou—Hoya carnosa.
 Chen Mok Le—Aerodendrum fragrans.
 Wong mon tan—Pæonia moutan. This is a very scarce plant, so much so that there has been some reason to doubt its existence. This notice was taken from a plant at one of the mandarin's houses in Canton in February.
 Ming teep fa—Malpighia gen. Calyx 5-phyllus, contortus. Corolla 5-petala, contorta, fimbriata. Stamina inequalia. Pistillum curvatum.
 Handsome tree of the smaller size. Grows spontaneously on the hills near Canton.
 Yow Mok—Phyllanthus affn. Embicee Corolla 6 petala. Pistilla 3,—2 fid. Small handsome tree, produces an edible fruit.
 Tsat yeep yut chee fa. Novum genus, Paridi proximum. Calyx 6. Cor. 6. Capsul. 6 locularis, polysperma. This is a very curious, erect growing herbaceous plant, with solid round bulbous roots. Grows in low moist ground. The bulbs are used for medicinal purposes by the Chinese.
 Shan Muey—Calyx 5 phyllus Corol. 5 petala. Bacca 1 sperma. Small delicate shrub, grows on hills and other dry grounds.
 Lin kok shoo—Gymnema. Cal. 1 phyllus 5 partitus. Corol. 1 petala 5 fida. Folliculus 1, pyriformis, semina papposa. Small straggling or climbing shrub.
 Shek seen To—Gen. orchid. incert. Generally is found growing upon a kind of blue rock.
 Ee shoo lan—Gen. orchid. incertum. Grows on the trunks or larger branches of old trees.
 Shan kum quat—Daphne indica. Cal. 1 phyl. Cor. 4 fida, equalis. Bacca ovalis 1 sperma. Small handsome shrub.
 Fung Hoo shan shan chee—Styrax. Calyx 5 phyllus Cor. 1 petala, 5 partita. Small handsome tree.
 Fung Hoo shan to kean—Azalea indica congener. Calyx 5 partitus. Corol. 1 petala 5 fida. Pistillum longius stami-

- nibus. This is a very handsome small shrub, having in the habit as well as in some parts of the fructification, a considerable resemblance to the Chinese Tow keun, or *Azalea indica*. Fung hoo shan is the name of a hill where it grows plentifully.
- Moo yeep teng—*Cuscuta* species. A curious climbing plant without leaves. Grows on hills supporting itself upon other plants. Flourishes in the summer months.
- Hong pak muey—Calyx 5 phyll. Corol. 6 petala. Small, erect growing tree.
- Mei shuey lau shoo—Cal. 5 phyll. Corolla 5 petala, Bacca 5 sperma. Handsome flowering shrub.
- San qui—*Berberoides*. A handsome tree of middle size, was introduced to Macao from Manilla in 1805. The leaves when bruised have the smell of anise seed.
- Shan lun shoo—*Sydneyoides*. Calyx 5 fidus, Cor. 5 petala, Nux 1 sperma. Small handsome tree.
- Mow kea fa. Handsome, erect growing shrub.
- Ap le chow—*Potamogeton*. Small herbaceous plant. Grows in low stony ground, frequently about old walls.
- Pak too chong—*Styrax*. Cal. 1 phyllus, 5 fidus Corolla 1 petala, 5 partita, reflexa. Nux 1 sperma. Small handsome tree.
- Ho shoo—Calyx 5 fidus. Corolla 5 petala. Bacca 5 sperma. Tree of the middle size.
- Shan ki shoo—*Fagara*. Cal. 4 phyl. Corol. 4 petala. Caps. 4 sperma. Handsome erect trifoliate shrub.
- Shwang sow chee—*Metidesma*. Calyx 5 phyllus, Cor. 5 petala. Bacca 1 sperma.
- Shan too haong—*Ligustrum*. Calyx 1 phyllus, Cor. 1 petala, 4 partita. Bacca 1 sperma.
- King tae chee—Cal. 5 fid. Cor. 5 pet. Bacca monosperma.
- Fung ho shan ka too chong—Cal. 5 fid. Cor. 1 pet. campanulata, 5 fid. Bacca polysperma. A handsome, erect shrub, grows on the sides of dry, stony hills.
- Poon peen teep—*tiburnum*. Cal. 5 fid. Cor. 1 pet. 5 part. Bacca 1 sperma. Creeping radicans shrub, grows on dry barren hills.
- Nga haong—*Ophispermum*. Cal. 5 part. Cor. 1 pet. 10 fid. Handsome, low growing shrub, found on or near the summits of high hills.
- Tsoo muey qui—*Rosa*. Small, delicate species of rose, cultivated in the gardens at Canton. It is difficult to propagate, consequently scarce and much esteemed. Flowers in the spring.
- Fo keen lan—*Cymbidium*. This is a very rare plant at Canton, and held in the highest estimation.
- Calotropis gigantea*. The seed of this plant was brought to Macao from Anjer point in 1803—it spontaneously propagates abundantly by the seed.
- Ou no—*Uvaria*. Handsome low bushy shrub, grows in thickets on low grounds, or in hollows on the sides of hills. Produces an edible fruit.
- Ta yeep quo hang she—*Clematis*. Handsome, climbing shrub. Its flowers have a fine fragrance, and a very elegant appearance; produces a succession of flowers for a long time in the beginning of summer.
- Ka wong chee—Cal. 5 fid. Cor. 1 pet. tubularis. Limbus 5 part. patens. Strong climbing shrub. Grows in thickets, supporting itself on other trees or shrubs.
- Shan chok shoo—*Gardenia*? Cal. 4 phyllus. Cor. 4 petala. Pomum 8 loculare, polysperma. Small, handsome tree. Grows in low ground, and in hollows of the hills, produces a sour fruit, sometimes eaten by the country people. It would make good tarts.

(To be continued.)

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE MAHRATTA STATE POWER.

(Continued from page 228.)

MANY of the observances which Muhammad enjoined upon his followers are evidently copied from the ritual of Moses; darkened as was the day spring which had

visited Arabia, his informants were not prepared to point out to him that the Jewish ceremonies were chiefly symbols of a more mental piety, and were already

virtually abolished, when a milder system was offered to the affections of mankind.* From this cause it is curious to observe the dilemmas to which the acuteness or audacity of the idolaters occasionally reduced the feelings of the true believers, by a counteraction upon their own superstition. Of Maloji they had to complain, that the man who so little respected the piety of his fathers and his country, as to fabricate a story of an interview with the queen of heaven, did not shudder at any sacrilegious profanation requisite for the furtherance of his projects. Gifted with a peculiar facility of comprehending the weak points of character, the Mahratta does not appear to have idled his time in collecting plunder; in the dead of night the carcasses of three wild hogs were silently conveyed into the right holy precincts of the principal mosque of Dowlatabad, labels in their necks, addressed to Nizam Shah, explained their message. "Jadoo Rao, the Desmukh, has given his daughter to our son; he spake the word before witnesses but now disregards it through the persuasion of his wife, and will not speak to us; we have therefore slaughtered three hogs, and unless, Sire, you interfere, wheresoever in your territories there are mosques, in their inner apartments shall dead hogs be strowed." In the morning the attendant, on opening the consecrated place, beheld the abominated swine. All powerful in civil matters as the Koran renders the hand that bears the sword, and makes that power to be justice, so implicit is the dependance on the prophet's instructions which pervades the populace that it would be very hazardous for the firmest masnad to appear even to disregard their zeal. It is truly astonishing with what rapidity the popular clamour rises when Islam is in danger; the mass is presently collected, and forthwith the procession moves towards the palace; "Islam is in danger, our virtue and morals will be corrupted!" The step adopted by the Nizam on this occasion evinces the weakness of his authority over the surrounding districts. The brothers and their

forces had already withdrawn beyond the reach of his pursuit, but justice was called for, and Jadoo was the only offender whom justice could effect. The Hindu was therefore ordered to the presence, and the alliance of Jessao to the son of Maloji was peremptorily insisted on; he was terrified into submission, but obtained a promise of their suitable promotion; this was carried into effect, they were invited to Dowlatabad, treated with honor in every form, and made conjointly masters of twelve thousand horse, and the nuptial ceremonies of Shahji and Jessao were celebrated in the Nizam's presence.

Avaji Govinda Hanuman Peshwa was now made Diwan to Maloji, who shortly produced the long vaunted treasure: the large tank of Mahadeva was now dug at Shevalirt, the great pagoda at Verool was erected, numerous wells were excavated and gardens planted, while a largess secured the blessing of the Brahmans; for it is an acknowledged maxim in Hindu, if not in other ethics, that religion is derived from wealth, and happiness is provided by religious acts: a persuasion the natural consequence of forgetting to take the motive into the account.

In a few years after these events occurred the death of Nizam Shah. His eldest son being a mere child, the widow, under whose care the prince and his brother were left, following the advice of the ministers, appointed Shahji, now arrived at manhood, to the important trust of Diwan. Elevated on the seat of the Durbar with the young princes, Shahji accordingly held levees and was gratified with receiving the homage of Jadoo standing with his compeers below. The gratification, however, which the Desmukh experienced from witnessing the dignity of his son-in-law was not sufficient to eradicate the recollection of his former condition, and the injury done to his own prospects, who but for this family would probably have now enjoyed the unlimited control of the realm. It is very difficult to witness with equanimity the rising into superior stations of men of whose superior talents we are not convinced; envy continually reminded Jadoo of the two sentinels who once eat his bread and obeyed his commands with reverence. So bitterly did this feeling work, that it was not long ere a wakil was dispatched to Delhi, where Shah Jehan sat on the imperial throne.

* This misapprehension is by no means eradicated from Europe. A weak mind will always be satisfied with what affects the senses, and a vulgar one will be pleased with magnificence; to such the address of our great poet will be unintelligible.

"Thou, O Spirit, who dost prefer,
Before all temples the upright heart and pure."

It has ever been a point of honor with Oriental sovereigns to give assistance to the weak, added to which consideration the opportunity of conquest offered by the situation of affairs of Dowlatabad was not to be neglected. Mir Jumla, a confidential general, was therefore deputed at the head of sixty thousand men. Arrived on the banks of the Narbuda, the Moghul found Jadoo and other dissatisfied sirdars with levies of Dekhani troops, who formed a junction and led the advance against their master's throne.

Shahji Raja's immediate care, at this alarming juncture, was to secure the princes and the zenana; they were hastened to the Konkan, and deposited with the treasure in a fort near Calian. Mahall was indeed a strong hold, which might frown for ever upon the valour or the tactics of the besiegers; famine was not to be dreaded, but accident or treachery might open the gates. It would be manifestly absurd, where the conduct of national affairs is the incidental result of the will of any one man, and perhaps receives its being, or its form, from ephemeral contingencies, to expect that the course of politics should be directed by the rule of an established system, should consist of a series of well adjusted parts and bearings, that the spirit of treaties should be consulted, or the interests of commerce mutually secured—these are realms where the reciprocity of national interests never yet produced an alliance of states, or the interchanges of social benefits between communities. Oriental alliances, transitory as the life of the prince or the stability of his masnad, may yet claim the honor of frequently arraying under the banners of the same cause the armies who but a few hours previously were determined on each others destruction. Under such circumstances Shahji applied to Visapur*, and obtained promises of protection: but his retreat was not conducted with perfect success, he arrived personally safe with Sambhaji, his eldest son, in the presence at Vijayapur, but Jesao, in an advanced state of pregnancy was not able to keep her horse, and fell into the hands of her father's troops, whose revenge so hastened his pursuit,

that he continued it through the night, lighting his road by torches carried on elephants. Jadoo was soon appeared towards his daughter; she was not his enemy. There was a temple in the vicinity dedicated to the consort of Siva, to which she was conducted, and considering the child as granted to her prayers on the spot, he was named Sivaji in honor of the divinity. He was born in Saka, 1543, in the bright half of the moon of Visauki, (answering to the 17th May, year of Christ 1626.)

Shahji was received with favor by Sekaudar Shah, the prince of Vijayapur, and was dignified with the title of commander of twelve thousand horse, and the gratuity of a jaghire in the Carnatic.

As soon as this threatening storm was overblown, and the Mogul was retired, it became the duty of Sabaji, the minister of most influence at Dowlatabad, to provide a person capable of directing the state. The trite comparison of human life to the changeful circulations of a running wheel, is justified in its closest assimilation by the biography of a very large proportion of Asiatic worthies. Yesterday a refugee, to day a Vizier, to-morrow, thrust down with blasted honors, the fourth day, as it were, re-ascending to equal prosperity. Malik Amber, a native of Abyssinia, had occupied a high station in the Durbar of Vijayapur, he was now in circumstances of threadbare penury, measuring on foot a pilgrimage to kiss the black stone at Mecca. Sabaji beheld him, it is said, weary in his travels, asleep on the boards of a shop. He beheld the mark of a lotus on his foot; this, although designating him a person of the highest rank, does not satisfactorily account for his immediate elevation; but the sages have also said, that whoever has the mark of a lotus on his foot is certainly the possessor of great wealth. Sabaji understood the fortunate sign, and the vacant seat of Shahji was consigned to him. Mir Jumla on this returned from Delhi; the state of Vijayapur was on the decline, and its complete subjugation ardently desired by the Moghul. Malik Amber, however, met the invaders, and drove them across the Narbuda. New honors were on his return heaped upon the Divan, whose next step was to lead a large force against Vijayapur.

(To be continued.)

* More properly Vijayapur, or Vijayanagar, both signifying the city of victory or triumph. It is the Bijapur of Mussulman historians.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

*Historical Sketches of the South of India, &c.**(Concluded from page 270.)*

Amongst the numbers whose ambitious projects have agitated the world in different periods of its history, the commanding abilities of Hyder Ali are rarely to be met with. The inadequacy of the mental resources of the majority of such individuals, to effect the realization of their hopes, is usually exemplified in the abrupt disclosure of premature designs. Success, it must be owned, is frequently secured, in the last extremity, by dint of desperate exertion, but the utter destruction of the parties is generally found to be the result of projects imperfectly contrived, although it is not invariably, in this sublunary sphere, the reward of atrocious actions.

Various opportunities were presented to Hyder in the course of his political intrigue, of usurping the supreme authority; but as he aimed at establishing his power on a foundation that could not easily be shaken, he employed them only to remove the various dangers that were likely to disturb his future government. Periods of civil commotion are always favourable to the gratification of individual malice and the schemes of restless ambition; and in the history which is now before us, the murder of Herry Sing, whom Hyder had reason to regard as a dangerous rival and determined enemy, was only a prelude to the ruin of numerous individuals amongst the wealthy and the great, whom the calculating policy of private interest proscribed as public enemies.

The troops of the government, at the period we are now considering, were in a state of mutiny, in consequence of the inability of

Nunjeraj to discharge their long arrears. The means by which Hyder had always contrived to preserve the fidelity of his own, are sufficiently explained in the passage we have last extracted. The popularity he had consequently obtained throughout the army, rendered him, in the opinion of his patron, the fittest person to compose the present troubles. An opportunity was thus afforded to increase his power, and Hyder was not an individual that was likely to neglect it. The territories that were placed at his disposal to enable him to discharge his trust, the credit he obtained by removing the threatened danger, and the additional influence he naturally acquired amongst the troops, shortly rendered him in effect the most powerful subject in the state, and placed him in a situation to assume with little difficulty, the supreme direction of affairs. Our author shall explain in his own language the manner in which the favours of an usurping minister were requited by his faithful servant.

The large appropriation of revenue for liquidating the Maltratta debt, added to the previous assignments in the hands of Hyder for the payment of his own corps, and the discharge of the bonds of Deo Raj, left but slender means for the other expenses of the state; and in a few months considerable arrears were again due to the army. Hyder, from the course of events which has been described, had become commander in chief. Nunjeraj exercised the whole power of the state, without any farther control than the mere shew of royalty, which it had been concerted to allow to the Raja. He had hitherto seen in Hyder an obedient and zealous adherent; and in his rise, the acquisition of a powerful instrument, of which he held in his own hand the exclusive direction. He was now to view him in another character.

It will readily be imagined that the remembrance of the injuries and personal insults which the Raja had suffered from

Nunjeraj, was too deeply impressed to admit of sincere reconciliation. Late events had given to Kundé Row a more frequent access to the palace; where the old flowerer of the late Dad Deo Raj seems to have been the only person of sufficient capacity and knowledge to communicate with him on so delicate a subject as the feelings and wishes of the family: and by her means it was soon concerted that the liquidation of the arrears of the troops was to be made the means of compelling Nunjeraj to retire from public life. Some confidential chiefs of the troops were accordingly instructed by Kundé Row in the part which they were to perform, without being aware of its ultimate object. They came to the quarters of Hyder, demanding, in a moderate tone, the payment of their arrears. He represented, in terms equally mild, that his own corps, for the payment of which he possessed fixed resources, was regularly paid, but that funds for the payment of the rest of the army were not under his direction. The troops then demanded that he should obtain payment from the person who had their direction, namely Nunjeraj; and he promised to use his best offices. These visits were daily repeated, and with additional urgency; until the troops at length positively insisted on Hyder's going at their head to sit in *Dharna* at the gate of Nunjeraj; and this was done, with every demonstration on the part of Hyder of compulsion and reluctance. Nunjeraj had received some oblique intimations of the subject of the dowager's private conversations with Kundé Row: the terrors of the former *Dharna* were still fresh in his recollection; and perceiving by Hyder's presence the full extent of the plot, he made his decision, and prepared to put the best face he could on his retirement from public life. After a separate interview with Hyder, in which the preliminaries were adjusted, he came out to the gate, and represented to the troops that the misfortunes of his administration had determined him to bow to the decrees of fate; and that the Raja had accordingly assumed the principal direction of his own affairs, with the express view of permitting him to retire; that all his arrangements were made for rendering his accounts and resigning his office; and that under all these circumstances, it was unjust to hold him responsible for their arrears. This contingency had also been provided for; a few soldiers called out to remove the *Dharna* to the gate of the Raja; the measure was approved by general acclamation, and Hyder was again compelled to lead them to the palace.

As this measure had been expressly preconcerted, it occasioned no alarm; and a messenger came out to desire that Kun-

dé Row might be sent to communicate with the Raja. Kundé Row returned, after a short interval, with a demand from the Raja that Hyder should take a solemn oath in the presence of the troops to obey his orders, and renounce his connexion with the usurper Nunjeraj, for whose retirement a munificent provision should be made; and on these conditions the Raja intimated that he would find means of satisfying the demand of the troops. Hyder took the oath, with suitable demonstrations of reluctance; was summoned to the palace, and returned to inform the troops that the arrangements ordered by the Raja would require a few days to be completed; and that in the mean time he rendered himself personally responsible for the liquidation of their arrears: an assurance which was received with confidence and satisfaction.

For the purpose of enabling Hyder to discharge the arrears, and provide in future for the regular pay of the troops, an addition was made to his assignments of revenue, which caused the districts in his direct possession to exceed one half of the Raja's whole territory. Kundé Row received from the Raja the formal appointment of *Predaun*, or *Dewan*, as he was more generally called (for the nominal title of *Serv Adikar* was reserved to Nunjeraj); and in his double capacity of *Dewan* to the Raja and to Hyder he exercised the revenue administration of the whole country; with the single exception of the provision settled for Nunjeraj, which was a jagheer producing three lacs of pagodas. From this sum Nunjeraj was to maintain for the service of the state one thousand horse, and three thousand infantry, regular and irregular, but was exempted from personal service, and permitted to retire altogether to his jagheer; an arrangement which, according to the pay of those times, and supposing the troops to be actually maintained, would leave a surplus of about one lac of pagodas for his personal expenses.

If we were to stop to moralize on scenes like these, we might write for everlasting. The utter degradation of moral feeling which pervades the continent of India, is not to be censured in cases of individual depravity, but detested in the general mass. The monster of iniquity is too palpable to be described. In nations which are devoid of the blessings of Christianity, advancement in civilization appears to degrade the character. It softens, it is true, the sterner vices, but banishes the honorable feeling

which prevails in the savage state. The religion of Mohammed has rendered many of the countries of Asia an exception to this general rule. It has deprived them of every generous sentiment without diminishing their natural ferocity. In India it may be said that the maxims of religious toleration have been partially adopted: but the followers of the false prophet have amply atoned for their departure, in this particular, from the positive requisitions of Islamism, by greater refinement in the art of treachery, and the utmost excesses of sensual indulgence. We turn from this digression to the subject immediately before us.

We have noticed Hyder in the earlier period of his military life, conducting himself, as a leader of a banditti; we have seen him advanced in political importance by the patronage of a wicked minister; whose power he at length usurped, and from whom his persecution actually forced on one occasion the following reproof; "I have made you what you are, and now you refuse me a place in which to hide my head." We have now to observe him reduced to the last extremity by a Brahmin who had hitherto proved the most zealous of his adherents, and the most skilful agent in his courses of iniquity. Such is the character in which Kundè Row has already been introduced to our readers.

The conspiracy was formed for the express object of destroying the usurpation, and reinstating the Rajah in his legitimate authority. So admirably was the secret preserved, that the crafty and vigilant Hyder was kept in total ignorance of the danger that awaited him, until absolutely surrounded by the troops of his enemies. He "gave immediate orders," says Colonel Wilks, "to call for Kundè Row; but was astonished to hear that Kundè Row was distinctly perceived on the works, directing the fire of the artillery. He saw at once

the extent of the treachery, and prepared to meet it with his accustomed presence of mind." So desperate was his situation become, that his solitary escape by night appears to have been owing entirely to the forbearance of Kundè Row. With the utmost expedition he reached the western provinces, where several of his officers were on duty; but quickly found himself engaged in a contest where success was scarcely to be hoped for. It was not simply with the armies of a powerful kingdom, aided by a Mahratta force, that he was destined to contend. The cause of his enemies was now supported by the vigour of an intellect almost equal to his own. Again on the brink of ruin, he was saved by the departure of the Mahratta troops, in consequence of the arrival of alarming intelligence from the north of India. Still however his fortunes were desperate; and our readers will perceive from the following extract, that it was chiefly by the influence of his former patron, whose favors he had so ill requited, that he was preserved from utter destruction, and ultimately enabled to recover his lost authority.

Nothing but a confidence in powers of simulation, altogether untried, could have suggested to Hyder the step which he next pursued. With a select body of two hundred horse, including about seventy French hussars under M. Hugel, he made a circuitous march by night; and early on the next morning, unarmed, and alone, presented himself as a suppliant at the door of Nunjeraj at Cunnor, and being admitted, threw himself at his feet. With the semblance of real penitence and grief, he attributed all his misfortunes to the gross ingratitude with which he had requited the patronage of Nunjeraj; entreated him to resume the direction of public affairs, and to take his old servant once more under his protection. Nunjeraj was completely deceived; and with his remaining household troops, which, during the present troubles, he had augmented to two thousand horse and about an equal number of indifferent infantry, he gave to the ruined fortunes of Hyder the advantage of his name and influence; announcing in let-

ters dispatched in every direction his determination to exercise the office of *Serv Adikar*, which he still nominally retained, with Hyder as his *Dulwoy*, or commander-in-chief. Hyder on leaving his army, had given directions for hanging on the rear of Kundè Row in the event of his making a movement towards *Cunnoor*; which on receiving intelligence of the above stated facts, he of course considered to be his primary object. Hyder attempted by various movements to form a junction with his army, which Kundè Row, by more skilful evolutions, prevented, and pressed forward with such vigour, that the destruction of Hyder and his new friends appeared to be inevitable, when he was extricated by one of those instances of his talent for intrigue and deception which seems to have constituted the leading feature of his character, and to have influenced, more than any other, the whole tenour of his eventful life.

The movements to which we have adverted brought Kundè Row to Kuttè Malwaddy, twenty-six miles S.W. from *Seringapatam*, about the 20th of February; and Hyder, closely pursued, was about ten miles in his front, when he prepared in the name and with the seal of Nunjeraj letters addressed to the principal leaders of Kundè Row's army: these letters adverted to a supposed engagement which they had made to seize Kundè Row and deliver him to Nunjeraj; they promised, on his part, to perform the conditions of the stipulated reward; and concluded with the observation, that nothing now remained but that they should immediately earn it.

The bearer of these letters departed duly instructed, and falling purposely into the hands of the outposts was carried to Kundè Row; who, entertaining not the least suspicion of the artifice, conceived that he was betrayed by his own army, and, seized with a sudden panic, instantly mounted his horse, and escaped at full speed to *Seringapatam*, without any previous communication with the suspected chiefs. The flight of the commander-in-chief being quickly known, a general agitation ensued; the more dangerous as the motive was utterly unknown: and every person began to provide for his safety by flight, without any one being able to communicate to the other the cause of his alarm. Hyder's light troops brought him early intelligence of the state of the enemy; and at this instant his army, by a preconcerted movement, appeared in the rear of Kundè Row's, while he moved his own corps to attack the front; and by falling upon it with his whole force, in this state of dismay and confusion, he obtained a complete and decisive victory, capturing the whole of

the enemy's infantry, guns, stores, and baggage. The horse alone had by an early flight provided for their safety, and the infantry were incorporated without much reluctance into the army of the victor.

By means of a force that was now respectable, and the aid of additional artifice, he was shortly enabled to dictate terms in the following arbitrary tone.

He dispatched a message to the Raja, intimating in substance, "that Kundè Row was the servant of Hyder, and ought to be given up to him: that large balances were due to Hyder by the state, and ought to be liquidated. After the payment of these arrears, if the Raja should be pleased to continue him in his service, it was well; if not, he would depart, and seek his fortune elsewhere."

Such were the terms of his formal communication to the Raja. To the persons holding public offices he conveyed the object of his demands, and the consequences of rejection, in a more distinct manner. Many of these persons had long held the most important offices of the government, and had benefited largely by the laxity and corruption which had prevailed: they were accordingly more occupied with the means of securing their private fortunes than by considerations affecting the fate of Kundè Row, the rights of the Raja, or the safety of the state. Such principles opposed but slender impediments to the designs of the conqueror, who had signified his pleasure that the full extent of his meditated usurpation should, in the last bitterness of mockery, appear to be the spontaneous act of the Raja himself: that unfortunate personage was readily made to understand that the danger was imminent, that no means existed of paying the balances, or making any appropriation of funds for their speedy liquidation; and that one only arrangement remained which could afford the hope of averting more dreadful calamities. A proposal for carrying that arrangement into effect was, in this moment of terror, transmitted to Hyder in the name, and with the concurrence, of the Raja; namely, 1st. That districts to the amount of three lacs should be reserved for the Raja's personal expenses, and one lac for Nunjeraj; 2d. That Hyder should assume the management of the remainder of the country, and charge himself with the responsibility of defraying the arrears, and providing for the pay of the army and public charges of every description; and 3d. That Kundè Row should be given up to him.

This heavy load of care and responsibility was of course most reluctantly but dutifully undertaken, and Hyder waited on the Raja about the beginning of June with all the forms of mock submission and respect; and from this moment his usurpation was complete. The solemn, affecting, and well-acted interview with Nunjeraj at Cunnoor was consigned to convenient oblivion, or revived in ridiculous forms for the amusement of his convivial hours; and that weak and credulous man, after the first impressions had subsided, seemed scarcely to have expected any other result.

Kundè Row was given up, and confined: and his official servants, as well as himself, were of course plundered to the utmost extent of their means. Before it had been determined that Kundè Row should be surrendered, a joint message was sent to Hyder from the Raja and the ladies of the palace, praying for mercy towards that unfortunate man as a preliminary to the adjustment of public affairs. Hyder replied, that Kundè Row was his old servant, and that he would not only spare his life, but cherish him like a parrot; a term of endearment common in conversing with women, from that bird being a favourite pet in the harems of the wealthy. When he was afterwards gently admonished of his severity to Kundè Row, he ironically replied, that he had exactly kept his word; and that they were at liberty to inspect his *iron cage*, and the rice and milk allotted for his food; for such was the fate to which he had doomed Kundè Row for the remainder of his miserable life.

Hyder, who beyond a question had now invested himself with the sovereignty of Mysoor, being endowed with a mind that must always be in action, naturally looked abroad for foreign conquest. He immediately formed an alliance with Basalut Jung, a restless and enterprising chief, who finding himself incapable of depriving his elder brother, the Soubahdar of the Decan, of the government he possessed, was actively engaged in attempting to enhance his power by unprovoked encroachments on the territories of minor chieftains. By virtue of this alliance, the district of Sera, so soon as conquered, was to be added to the dominions of Hyder. The acquisition was speedily accomplished, and only prepared the way to the attainment

of more extensive advantages, and to operations which ultimately provoked the jealousy of the most powerful princes of the peninsula.

The conquest of Bednore, a kingdom which bordered on the province of Sera, was first suggested to Hyder by the claims of an impostor, who pretended to be the identical Rajah who was assassinated about five years before, and who now solicited his assistance to reinstate him in the possession of his hereditary dominions. The penetrating mind of Hyder was not to be so deceived. He availed himself, however, of the opportunity which the circumstance afforded, of virtually conquering in his own right a kingdom which, from the riches of the inhabitants and the fertility of the soil, was not to be overlooked in the widest range that the prospects of ambition could command. The events of the conquest are thus related by Colonel Wilks.

Hyder, on the instant of his arrival at the barrier, in the beginning of March 1763, ordered a noisy but feigned attack to be made on the posts in his front; while he placed himself at the head of a column formed of his most select troops, and, following the path pointed out by his guide, entered the city before an alarm was given of his approach.

The Rane's servants set fire to the palace in different places, in conformity to their instructions. The inhabitants of this rich and populous town had hitherto been exempted from the alarms and miseries of war; a felicity rare in India, and everywhere least appreciated by those who have most enjoyed it. They fled in all directions, with a dismay and astonishment embittered by its contrast with the stupid and insolent security of their former habits. The terror of such minds, outstripping the ordinary effects of fear, drove the whole mass of the inhabitants to concealment in the woods and mountains, which touch the very confines of the city: and the immense property of the most opulent commercial town of the east, eight miles in circumference, and full of rich dwellings, was thus left without a claimant.

Hyder's first care was to extinguish the flames of the palace, in which he personally assisted; and his second to put an end to the plunder of the troops, in order that he himself might become the

exclusive possessor of the booty. His arrangements for this purpose were so skillfully combined, that in a few hours his official seals were placed on the doors of every public and private dwelling above the condition of a hovel, and safeguards were stationed to enforce respect to the only plunder which was deemed to be legitimate. The available property of every description, including money and jewels, which he realized on this occasion, is variously stated, but it may without the risk of exaggeration be estimated at twelve millions sterling; and was throughout life habitually spoken of by Hyder as the foundation of all his subsequent greatness.

The occupation of the rest of the country was rather a business of arrangement than of conquest. The two principal detachments possessed themselves of Bussor Raj Droog, (fortified island)—Honaver, (Onore) and Mangalore on the coast; and a third of Bellalroodroog, where the Rancee capitulated on the general assurance of due consideration for her rank and dignity.

On the arrival of the army at Coompeesee, the fraud of the pretended Chen Busvela is understood to have been discovered, if indeed we are to suppose that Hyder at any time believed the tale; but until the capture of the Rancee he continued to treat the impostor with all the forms of distinguished external respect, not, however, concealing a smile at the jests of the soldiers, who amused themselves by saluting him with the title of Ghyboo Raja, or the Raja of the resurrection; a name which became the standing joke of the camp.

Whatever may have been the conditions understood by the Rancee, or the stipulations adjusted with Ghyboo Raja, it is certain that Hyder dispatched to one common prison, on the fortified rock of Modgherry, one hundred and eighty miles to the eastward, not only these two personages, but Nimbela the Rancee's paramour, and Somasakur, her adopted son and sovereign. Their confinement was intended to be perpetual, and there they

remained until liberated on the capture of the place by the Mahrattas in 1767.

Hyder was now detained for a short period, in consequence of the commencement of the rainy season, in the territories he had just acquired, and during that interval a conspiracy was formed for his assassination by the servants of the former dynasty. The plot was chiefly detected by the penetration of Hyder himself, and was suppressed by the summary execution of three hundred of the conspirators.

The province of Sera, "which Hyder deemed it convenient to receive in the garb of a formal investiture from a Mahomedan lord, was in point of fact a conquest from the Mahrattas;" and he was now on the eve of a war with that nation. Finding that the contest was inevitable, he endeavoured by the rapidity of his conquests to create in the dominions of his enemies a formidable barrier against the progress of their arms: and before they were in a condition to confront him with their troops, he was actually in possession of nearly the whole of the Mahratta country between the Tombuddra and the Kistna. But he had now to contend with an able and enterprising general, and to experience the harassing effects of a mode of warfare with which he was totally unacquainted. Compelled to a hasty retreat, he got entangled in the woods of Bednore, and narrowly escaped with the loss of half his army. The contest was terminated, however, even before Hyder was able to reach a situation that was perfectly secure, by means of a mysterious negotiation that was carried on between the latter and a relation of the chieftain who commanded the Mahratta army, and who, in common with Hyder himself, had usurped the authority of his lord.

The terms of the treaty, as Colonel Wilks observes, were remark-

* Under Zeman Khan states that she capitulated on the condition of being reinstated in her sovereignty on her conversion to Islam; that she accordingly went through the form of pronouncing her cart by eating beef, and after this wanton degradation was sent to Modgherry. I have no doubt of the main facts of the case, but I conclude that my respectable informant must have forgotten some of its circumstances. Hyder seldom adhered to the spirit of an inconsistent engagement; but he professed never to deviate from its letter, and the oracle of Delphi was not more skilful in framing an equivocal sentence. But a conversion to Islam certainly was never blended with his political views, and must have been the spontaneous offer of a woman to whom disgrace was familiar; the expectation may have been inferred, but it is probable that Hyder never made a promise on such a condition.

able for their "extreme moderation, considering the desperate circumstances in which Hyder was placed."—They were as follow:

1st. He engaged to restore all the districts and places which he had wrested from Morari Row.

2. To relinquish all claims on Abd-ul-Hekem Khan, and the country of Sava-poor.

3. To pay thirty-two lacs of rupees, on receipt of which Madoo Row engaged to retire, and did actually commence his march on the day after the payment was made, viz. about the end of February, 1765.

Hyder's occupation of Sera appears to have been tacitly admitted in this negotiation, and all discussions relative to the Poligars of Chittledroog, Raidroog, Harpoonelly, &c. seem to have been studiously avoided by both parties. Madoo Row had other contributions to levy during the open season from February to June; and by a proper understanding with these Poligars and with Morari Row, he considered the recovery of the posts wrested from the latter to furnish the certain means of regaining Sera, and the countries to the south-east of that capital, whenever he should find leisure to repeat his visit; while Hyder, from an opposite consideration of the very same reasons, determined to evade these retrocessions altogether.

The attention of Hyder was now directed, first, to compose the disturbances in his own dominions; and secondly, to subjugate the Nairs, a hardy and independent race, who inhabit a portion of the mountainous and woody districts to the westward of the kingdom of Mysoor. The latter of these undertakings he found to be an affair of considerable difficulty; but having ultimately succeeded in his object, he adopted the barbarous expedient of a forceable emigration of fifteen thousand of the natives, for the purpose of effectually preventing their future opposition. It is observed by Colonel Wilks, that such was the mortality which prevailed in consequence, that not above two hundred survived the change.

Immediately after this event, Hyder received intelligence that his territories were about to be invaded by the allied forces of se-

veral of the most powerful princes of the peninsula, together with a British contingent. It not being our intention, however, to enter into the particulars of any of the contests which engaged so extensively the British arms, we shall close our historical review of the reign of Hyder Ali with his singular negotiation with the Mah-ratta chief, which, after a short but successful contest, occasioned his secession from the allies.

Madoo Row peremptorily refused to receive any ambassador who should not be furnished with full and final powers, for the execution of which his own person should be the guarantee. Apujee Ram, a Bramin in the service of Hyder, was selected for this delicate service: his acceptance of the trust evinced a reciprocal confidence worthy of a better state of society, and in this, his first diplomatic essay, some traits of personal character were unfolded which reflect a corresponding light on the national manners of a Mah-ratta camp. Apujee Ram was received by Madoo Row in the great tent of audience, in a full darbar, consisting of all his officers of state and chiefs of the army, amounting to near four hundred persons. After the inspection of his powers, he was referred for details to the putwurdun, and directed immediately to proceed, in open darbar, to explain to him the business of his mission, Madoo Row himself affecting to be occupied with other concerns. The envoy was not discouraged by these affected indications of indifference; he made no objection to the unusual demand of entering on business in the first audience of ceremony, but commenced his speech without a moment's hesitation. In an exordium of some eloquence, he expatiated in a pathetic strain on the miseries of war, and on the moral obligations of those to whom Providence had confided the destinies of nations to confer on their people the blessings of peace. He then proceeded, in a clear and business-like train of argument, to represent that Hyder considered every cause of dispute to have been settled by the peace of Bed-noor, and that he was not aware of any deviation from his engagements which could justify the present invasion.

The Putwurdun replied that the peace of Bednoor was concluded with the Raja; that since that period it had become notorious that the Raja was a prisoner and Hyder an usurper; and that the liberation of the Raja, and his restoration to his legitimate authority, were essential towards establishing the previous rela-

tions of the parties on which Hyder had founded his complaints of aggression. A general murmur of approbation throughout the assembly announced that this argument was considered unanswerable.

Apajee Ram, in a tone of repentant humility, acknowledged that the Raja was virtually a state pageant in the hands of Hyder; but, added he, with an immovable gravity of countenance, the arrangement is not an invention of our own, but a distant and respectful imitation of the conduct of our betters; and if those eminent authorities will lead the way in the moral doctrines they inculcate, we shall unquestionably follow so laudable an example. The reader will of course recollect, that the Mahratta Raja, the descendant of Sevagee, was a prisoner in Sittára, and that Mádoor Row, the Peshwa or general, was hereditary usurper.

Mádoor Row hung down his head, the whole assembly refrained with difficulty from a burst of laughter, and the ground was quickly cleared for actual business. The preliminary points were soon understood, and in a private audience, to which he was admitted on the following day, the retreat of the Mahratta host was purchased for thirty-five lacs of rupees, half of which was paid on the spot late in the month of March. Mádoor Row had obtained possession of all the districts of Mysoor to the south-eastward of Srerá, and the treaty provided for the immediate restoration of the whole, with the single exception of the fort and district of Colar, which remained in pledge for the payment of the remaining sum of seventeen and a half lacs of rupees. But this sum being also discharged in conformity to the treaty early in the month of May, Mádoor Row finally evacuated Colar, and turned his face towards Poona.

We have noticed in a preceding column that the fifth chapter of the work contains a dissertation on the landed property of India. Ever since we assumed the character of lords paramount of the soil in this our eastern empire, we have experienced considerable difficulty in regard to the settlement of the lands. The talents of the greatest statesmen, and the indefatigable industry of the most able of the Company's servants, have been constantly engaged in endeavouring to unravel the perplexities of this important subject. Neither can it yet be said that the

question is satisfactorily answered, whether the sovereign is the sole proprietor of the land, or it is portioned individually, as in other countries, amongst the more wealthy classes of the community. The regulations that were adopted under the administration of Lord Cornwallis, were possibly too hasty, where testimonies were so conflicting: and we believe that the opinions of many of the strongest advocates for the "perpetual settlement" have in some degree experienced a change. To such it will be naturally a consolatory reflection, that the "settlement" was but partially effected; and that time and industry may yet enable us to amend our laws, where room is not afforded to correct our errors.

It is the opinion of Colonel Wilks, that land, in every part of India, was originally private property: and in order to establish the truth of his doctrine, he begins by quoting various passages from the sacred books of the Hindoos; amongst the most remarkable of which is the following sentence from the Institutes of Menu: "Cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood, or who first cleared and tilled it." We shall present our readers with a passage from our author on this subject.

The passages from the digest itself, which prove beyond the possibility of cavil the existence of private property in land, crowd upon me in such numbers, that I am only at a loss which of them to select; but in order that we may not be disturbed by the claims of the fabulous husband of the earth, in the form of Raja or Zemindar, it may be proper to commence with shewing that the laws of Menu, and of the Digest, with regard to the sale, the gift, the hereditary descent, and other incidents of land, can by no possibility be forced to apply to either Raja or Zemindar, or any other person than the individual occupant and proprietor. Six formalities for the conveyance of land are enumerated in the Digest, viz. 1. the assent of townsmen; 2. of kindred; 3. of neighbours; 4. of heirs;

5. the delivery of gold; and 6 of water: * to which six formalities the commentator is pleased to add a seventh, not mentioned in the text, the assent of the king, or the officer of the king residing in the town. I shall, however, be satisfied with his own explanation of this very passage in another place, when he had probably suffered his recollection and his courtesy to be off their guard. "The assent of townsmen, of heirs, and of kindred, is there required for the publicity of the gift; the assent of neighbours for the sake of preventing disputes concerning the boundaries. Publicity is required that the townsmen and the giver's own kinsmen may be witnesses." The land which is here given or conveyed as private property is a portion, and apparently a small portion, of one of the townships, which we have described; townsmen, neighbours, and kindred, assemble, not only on account of the publicity of the gift, but to ascertain how much is given. Menu prescribes the mode of adjusting disputes concerning boundaries, not only between two villages, but between two fields, and determines that in the latter case the testimony of next neighbours on every side must be considered as the best means of decision. "Let the owner of a field inclose it with a hedge. Whatever man owns a field, if seed conveyed into it should germinate," &c. &c. These are but a few of very many texts which might, if necessary, be adduced to prove a fact no longer to be deemed doubtful; namely, that the land intended is neither a province, nor a kingdom, nor an empire; but simply a field, or an estate, a portion of the lands of a township. This fact will be farther illustrated in treating of the restrictions under which the land was possessed; first with regard to hereditary descent, and secondly with regard to taxes or public contributions, or, in other words, to the claims of the king.

A distinction is made between the title to land which a man has acquired himself, and that which has descended to him from an ancestor. A man may give or sell at his pleasure what himself has acquired, even though he should leave his family destitute: "A man's own gift is valid, because he has property which is the established cause of validity, but it is not admitted that the religious purpose is attained," &c. &c. "Property is equally devised by the voluntary act of the owner in sale as in gift, and it occurs a hundred times in practice;" but what has de-

scended from an ancestor cannot be alienated without the consent of the heir, or heirs (that is, all the sons equally), who have a lien equally in the immoveable heritage, whether they be divided or undivided," &c. &c. whether they live under the paternal roof, or have removed to other habitations. "Land, or other immoveable property, and slaves employed in the cultivation of it, a man shall neither give away nor sell, even though he has acquired them himself, unless he convene all his sons." The authorities are not agreed with regard to independent power over what he has acquired himself. "The validity (says Jagannatha) of a gift of land, whether inherited from ancestors, or acquired by the donor himself, being admitted, because the incumbent has ownership, the same would be established in regard even to the whole of a man's state, for the ownership is not different;" and again, "be it any how in regard to the whole of a man's estate acquired by himself, the gift of what has descended from an ancestor, by a man who has a son living, is void, because he has not independent power over that property."* Such are the commentaries of a man who has pronounced in another place that subjects have no landed property at all: the reader will, however, unquestionably have observed, that we have here not only every requisite character of hereditary landed property, but the actual recognition of entailed landed property as an universal principle of Hindoo law.

Colonel Wilks proceeds to investigate the various titles to the possession of landed property, in such of the provinces of India as were little visited by the Mahomedan arms, and finds sufficient instances to convince him of the correctness of his hypothesis.

The following paragraph may be considered as a summary statement of his discoveries on this important question.

We have now passed over the tract which I had proposed to trace, and, as I hope, have proved to the satisfaction of every impartial mind the positive and unquestionable existence of private landed property in India. After proving its distinct recognition in the ancient Sanscrit or sacred laws of the Hindoos, we have

* The sale of immoveable property cannot be effected without the formalities of donation, vol. iii. p. 425. The delivery of gold and water (which is the usual formality of a gift) is on this account necessary to conveyances of every description.

† *E. A. V. 412.* "The bounds of arable fields." — Should the neighbours say any thing untrue when two men dispute about a landmark," &c.

* Because the heirs have a lien.

† It is not intended to intimate that landed property is rendered more absolute by entail. He who can sell and devise without restriction has the most absolute property in land. In this case the property is more perfect as it regards the individual; in the case of entail it is more perfect as it regards the family.

clearly deduced its derivation from that source, and its present existence in a perfect form in the provinces of Canara and Malabar, and the principalities of Coorg and Travancore, which had longest evaded the sword of the northern barbarians: we have found it preserved in considerable purity under Hindoo dynasties, and comparatively few revolutions in Tanjore until the present day: we have traced its existence entire, but its value diminished, in Madura and Tinnevely, which had experienced numerous revolutions, and had long groined under the Mohammedan yoke. In the provinces adjacent and west of Madras, which had sustained the close and immediate gripe of these invaders, we have shewn by ancient documents its immemorial existence in former times, and even at the present day the right, in quality, clear and distinct, but in value approaching to extinction: and we have observed in the latter years of the dynasty of Hyder, the perfect landed property of Canara approaching the same unhappy state in which the proprietor from fear disowned his property, and a small interval remained before its very existence would be buried in oblivion. The enquiry has led us over a large portion of the provinces subject to the government of Fort St. George, and a necessity has occurred for touching lightly on its territorial policy.

Even with the authority of Colonel Wilks before us, we must not presume to venture an opinion on a question of such difficulty, but perhaps we may be permitted to agree with our author, that the excessive exactions of the Mahomedan rulers of India were not unlikely to produce this intricacy of claims. For supposing with Colonel Wilks, the original existence of private property, such, he also informs us, were the burdensome taxes that were imposed on the cultivators of the soil by the rapacity of their conquerors, that in numerous instances they forsook their agricultural pursuits and fled into the woods, from whence they were frequently compelled to return by their hard-hearted task-masters. We have reason to believe that in the territories of the Nizam the same evil continues to exist. Where lands were thus alienated, they would be assumed by the crown, and be consequently por-

tioned out under the conditions on which we know them to have been held by the Zemindars. It is not improbable that in the earlier periods of Mahomedan depredation such alienations were exceedingly extensive; for the very woods of India, by exhibiting the vestiges of a ruined cultivation, bear frequent testimony to the ancient existence of property where property is now no more.

The natural style of Colonel Wilks is bold and manly; but whenever he stoops to imitation it loses both in vigor and simplicity. He frequently aims at terseness and conciseness of expression, in which he occasionally succeeds, but generally becomes obscure. He has a dangerous propensity to handle long periods, and his attempts are invariably awkward. In the narrative style he frequently excels in energy many of our best historians, but seldom equals them in elegance and simplicity. In the tone of indignation he is sometimes boisterous, but generally successful. His greatest forte is delineation of character:—there he is scarcely surpassed by any of our finest writers. It would be palpable injustice to withhold the following specimens.

He [Hyder] could neither read nor write any language; but exclusively of Hindostanee, his mother tongue, he spoke with entire fluency the Canarese, Malabar, Telegoo, and Tamil languages. Of the Persian or Arabic he had no knowledge whatever; and the sum of his literary attainments consisted in learning to write the initial of his own name, to serve as his signature on public occasions; but either from inaptitude to learn, or for the purpose of originality, he inverted its form. Unlearned, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, he formed his mind upon a broad experience and sagacious observation of mankind, whom, in the actual scene on which he moved, he generally trusted as they deserved, to the precise extent to which they could not deceive; with ostensible frankness, and perpetual suspicion: and in the few instances of a more liberal confidence, his penetration was once, and but once, deceived, in Kanda Row.

He possessed the talent ascribed to some other eminent men, and perhaps to all with some exaggeration, of attending to several subjects at once; dictating to a moonshie, hearing and answering the report of a spy, and following the recital of a complex account, at one and the same time, and giving to each individual his appropriate instruction.

In common with all sovereigns who have risen from obscurity to a throne, Hyder waded through crimes to his object; but they never exceeded the removal of real impediments, and he never achieved through blood what fraud was capable of effecting. He fixed his steadfast view upon the end, and considered simply the efficiency and never the moral tendency of the means. If he was cruel and unfeeling it was for the promotion of his objects, and never for the gratification of anger or revenge. If he was ever liberal, it was because liberality exalted his character and augmented his power; if he was ever merciful, it was in those cases where the reputation of mercy promoted future submission. His European prisoners were in ionic, because they were otherwise deemed unmanageable; they were scantily fed, because that was economical; there was little distinction of rank, because that would have been expensive; but beyond these simply interested views, there was by his authority no wanton severity; there was no compassion, but there was no resentment; it was a political expenditure, for a political purpose, and there was no passion, good or bad, to disturb the balance of the account. He carried merciless devastation into an enemy's country, and even to his own, but never beyond the reputed utility of the case: he sent the inhabitants into captivity, because it injured the enemy's country and benefited his own. The misery of the individuals was no part of the consideration, and the death of the greater portion still left a residue, to swell a scanty population. With an equal absence of feeling, he caused forcible emigrations from one province to another, because he deemed it the best cure for rebellion; and he converted the male children into military slaves, because he expected them to improve the quality of his army. He gave fair, and occasionally brilliant encouragement, to the active and aspiring among his servants, so long as liberality proved an incitement to exertion, and he robbed and tortured them, without gratitude or compunction, when no further services were expected: it was an account of profit and loss, and a calculation whether it were most beneficial to employ or to plunder them.

Those brilliant and equivoval virtues which gild the crimes of other conquerors, were utterly unknown to the breast of Hyder. No admiration of bravery in resistance, or of fortitude in the fallen ever excited sympathy or softened the cold calculating decision of their fate. No contempt for unmanly submission ever aggravated the treatment of the abject and the mean. Every thing was weighed in the balance of utility, and no grain of human feeling, no breath of virtue or of vice was permitted to incline the beam.

There was one solitary example of feelings incident to our nature, affection for an unworthy son, whom he nominated to be his successor, while uniformly, earnestly, and broadly predicting, that his son would lose the empire which he himself had gained.

We insert the following passages, in which the characters of Hyder and Tippoo are finely contrasted, partly to atone for our silence respecting the latter.

Tippoo, like his father, admitted no associate in his councils: but, contrary to his father, he first determined, and then discussed; and all deviation from the opinion which he announced, or was known to favour, was stigmatised as obstinacy or incapacity.

As a statesman, Tippoo was incapable of those abstract views, and that large compass of thought, embraced by his father's mind. His talents as a soldier exhibited the same contrast. He was unable to grasp the plan of a campaign, or the conduct of a war, although he gave some examples of skill in marshalling a battle. Unlike his father, whose moderation was ever most conspicuous in success, whose equanimity was uniform in every aspect of fortune, and who generally extracted some advantage from every discomfiture, Tippoo was intoxicated with success, and desponding in adversity. His mental energy failed with the decline of fortune; but it were unjust to question his physical courage. He fell in the defence of his capital, but he fell performing the duties of a common soldier, not of a general. The improvement in his infantry and artillery would have been considerable, had it not been marred by incessant dislocations and unmerited promotions: but his army, as a whole, gradually declined in efficiency, as it departed from the admirable organization received from his father. The success of the campaign of 1786 may, in part, be ascribed to the remains of that organization. His failure against the English

arose from the false policy of neglecting his most efficient arm—the cavalry.

Both sovereigns were equally unprincipled; but Hyder had a clear undisturbed view of the interests of ambition: in Tippoo that view was incessantly obscured and perverted by the meanest passions. He murdered his English prisoners by a selection of the best, because he hated their valour: he oppressed and insulted his Hindoo subjects, because he hated a religion which, if protected, would have been the best support of his throne; and he fawned, in his last extremity, on this injured people, when he vainly hoped that their incantations might influence his fate: he persecuted contrary to his interest, and hoped in opposition to his belief. Hyder, with all his faults, might be deemed a model of toleration, by the professor of any religion. Tippoo, in an age when persecution only survived in history, renewed its worst terrors; and was the last Mahomedan prince, after a long interval of better feeling, who propagated that religion by the edge of the sword. Hyder's vices invariably promoted his political interests; Tippoo's more frequently defeated them. If Hyder's punishments were barbarous, they were at least efficient to their purpose. Tippoo's court and army was one vast scene of unspanished peculation, notorious even to himself. He was barbarous where severity was vice, and indulgent where it was virtue. If he had qualities fitted for empire, they were strangely equivocal; the disqualifications were obvious and unquestionable; and the decision of history will not be far removed from the observation almost proverbial in Mysore, "that Hyder was born to create an empire, Tippoo to lose one."

In the advertisement to the reader, at the commencement of the first volume, Colonel Wilks professes much in regard to his consistency in the orthography of Indian names. We cannot, however, allow that he has verified his assurance. Numerous are the instances we could adduce, not only of a departure from his general rules, but of the same words being differently spelt. Assenting as we do to the judiciousness of his observations in the advertisement to which we allude, we have only to express our regret that he has not invariably acted up to his own principles.

It appears to us, that there are two subjects, belonging to the his-

torical department of the work, on which it was incumbent on Colonel Wilks to be more explicit. The negotiations between Lord Cornwallis and Mahomed Ali, by virtue of which the resources of the Carnatic were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, are scarcely noticed, although the difficulties we had previously to encounter, in default of such an arrangement, are described with peculiar minuteness. The disarming of the French subsidiary force at the Court of Hyderabad was likewise an event of the utmost importance, and demanded, in our opinion, a more particular attention than Colonel Wilks has condescended to bestow upon it.

We have been highly gratified with the honorable mention that Colonel Wilks has made of several meritorious officers, who served in the various campaigns of which he has given us the history. Instances of a heroism too exalted for our praise, are exhibited to the admiration of the public in a style that must necessarily kindle the highest enthusiasm. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves that the catalogue of merit might not have been enlarged; neither can we banish the idea of the possibility of certain representations, whether originating in motives of delicacy or propriety, having imposed a reluctant silence where the tongue was ready to applaud.

Our readers will perceive, from our report of the proceedings in the last general court of proprietors,* that the publication of the work we are now dismissing, has occasioned a discussion of considerable delicacy. So far as regards the public, the question is undecided, and as further notice of the subject in its present state might reasonably be censured as premature, we consequently abstain from enlarging upon it.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 17, 1817.

A quarterly General Court of proprietors was held this day, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half year ending the 5th of January next, which court was made special, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions of the court of directors respecting the fee fund, and certain payments heretofore made, and proposed to be hereafter made, from that fund.

The minutes of the preceding court having been read—

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) stated, that it was appointed at that court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, from the 5th of July last to the 5th of January next; and that the court of directors had come to a resolution thereon, which should be read.

The resolution was then read accordingly, viz.

“At a court of directors, held on Friday, the 12th of Dec. 1817,

“Resolved unanimously, that, in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present majesty, cap. 155, it be recommended to the general court, to be held on Wednesday next, to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of July last, and ending the 5th of January next.”

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the question was put on this resolution, to ask, *pro forma*, whether the commercial balances were properly ascertained, and whether those dividends were, according to the act, to be defrayed from them?

The *Chairman*—“Certainly.”

Mr. *Hume*—“Have the accounts been made up to the regular period?”

The *Chairman*—“They have.”

The *Chairman* then moved, that the resolution of the court of directors be agreed to—which having been seconded by the Deputy Chairman (James Pattison, Esq.) was carried in the affirmative, unanimously.

The *Chairman*—“I have to acquaint the court, that, in conformity with the 5th sect. of the 1st cap. of by-laws, an account of the Company's stock, to the 30th of April 1817, is laid before the proprietors.”

The *Chairman*—“I have also to state, that, in conformity with the by-law, cap. VI, sect. 19, a list of superannuations under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 93, is laid before the court.”

Mr. *S. Dixon*—“Am I to understand that the names of the persons to whom

superannuations have been granted, with the sum allowed to each, are to be read to the court, or is it a matter of form to be passed without farther notice?”

The *Chairman*—“The list is before the court.”

Mr. *S. Dixon*—“As it is before us, I should like to know the particulars without breaking into the business of the day. It is meant for our use, and therefore should not be silently passed over.”

The *Deputy Chairman*—“There can be no objection to its being now read. But it has been noticed in the public prints.”

Mr. *S. Dixon*—“It is much better that it should be read. I do not mean to cavil at it, but rather to support it. It may have been mentioned in the public papers, but I am not to procure my information from that source.”

The clerk then read the following document—

An Account of Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, granted to the Officers and Servants of the East-India Company, under the provisions of the Act 53d Geo. 3d, cap. 155, sect. 93, since the 8th April last.

Sir James Cunningham, Bart. late Inspector of Military Stores.....	£750
W. B. Ramsay, Clerk, Secretary's Office.....	300
John Guy, Door Keeper.....	225
J. Woodcock, Assistant Clerk to Committee of Buying and Warehouses.....	700
Henry Hedges, Clerk, Account- ant's Office.....	740
John Pond, Clerk, Office Com- mittee of Buying and Ware- houses.....	280

Mr. *Hume* said, he would be glad to ask a question, relative to the superannuation of an officer, comprised in the list, after twenty years service. It seemed to him, that very few men, except through severe illness, could claim the bounty of the Company after such a period of service. If it were otherwise, they would soon have their funds loaded with claims which they could not bear. A gentleman having entered perhaps at fifteen years of age, it was a matter of moment to consider whether, at the age of thirty or forty years, he should be placed on the superannuation list.

Mr. *Rigby*—“Here I see is a door-keeper, to whom a pension of £225 is granted.”

The *Chairman* was proceeding to the business of the day, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Hume, who said, he had asked a question, which, he hoped, would be considered a fair one, and that an answer would be given to it.

The *Chairman*—"What is the question?"

Mr. Hume said, a gentleman who had received three, four, or £500 a-year, while actively employed, was now, after a service of twenty years, placed on the superannuation list. As this gentleman, in all probability, entered when he was not more than fifteen years of age, it became a matter of question, how far it was prudent in the court of directors to suffer him to retire, after twenty years' service. He alluded to a gentleman of the name of Ramsay.

The *Chairman*—"Mr. Ramsay retired in consequence of great infirmity of body, proceeding from ill health; he, therefore, came within the description of that class of persons, to whom, by the act of parliament, the directors are empowered to grant allowances and superannuations, when just and proper cause is shown for their interference."

Mr. Hume said he was satisfied. He saw that Sir James Cunningham retired on a pension of £750 having long filled the situation of inspector of military stores. This was one of the most important departments in the Company's system, and yet he understood that the individual who was now to superintend it was to receive only £600. This was most extraordinary, when a keeper of warehouses was to be paid twelve or £1500 a-year. He asked, whether there was prudence or justice in directing that an officer of so much importance as the inspector of military stores should only have a salary of £600, while the keeper of a tea-warehouse received twelve, fifteen, or £1700?

GRANTS FROM THE FEE-FUND.

The *Chairman*—"I beg leave to acquaint the court, that it is made special, in pursuance of the advertisements of the court of directors of the 3d and 10th inst., respecting the fee-fund, the payments made, and proposed to be made, therefrom; and also, to lay before the proprietors sundry resolutions of the court of directors on the same subject, which will be submitted to them for their approbation. The papers relative to the fee-fund have been for several days on the table, open to the inspection of those gentlemen who might think fit to consult them."

The clerk then read the resolution of the court of directors of the 3d of Dec. 1817, as follows:—

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1817.

"A report from the joint-committee of correspondence and accounts, dated this day, being read, stating, that the Company's standing-counsel has given it as his opinion, that the money, constituting the fee-fund, must be considered as cash belonging to the Company, under the provisions of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 103, sect. 49; such grants, therefore, as are made from it, require the approbation and confirmation of two general courts of proprietors. The committee, therefore, recommend, that there be laid before the court of proprietors—1st, an account of all pensions, exceeding £200, payable wholly, or in part from the fee-fund, together with the amount which the court of directors would have been enabled to give, if the superannuation clause of the 53d Geo. III. had been in existence when the grants were made;—2d, an account of all new or increased salaries, amounting to more than £200, and payable wholly or in part from the fee-fund, in conformity with the by-law, cap. VI. sect. 19;—3d, an account of the capital of the consolidated fee-fund, with the sums chargeable on it, distinguishing salaries from pensions, made up from the 30th of April 1817 to the latest period. It is submitted to the court of directors, that they ought to call on the proprietors to approve of those items, in which it appears that an excess above £200 has been granted by way of pension. Also, that they do grant the sum of £4,000 per ann. from the general fee-fund for the benefit of the widows and children of the house and warehouse servants, to be paid half-yearly; the first payment to be made on the 30th of April next, in conformity with the court's resolution of the 8th of April, 1816. Also, that the sum of £600 per ann. from the Company's cash, for the same purpose, be continued to be paid, in conformity with the court's resolution of the 8th of April, 1816. But the committee are of opinion, that both the grant of £600 from the Company's cash, and of £4,000 from the fee-fund, should be submitted to the general court for their approval and confirmation.

"Resolved, that this court do approve the said report."

"At a joint-committee of correspondence and accounts, held on the 3d of Dec. 1817.

"The attention of the committee having been called to the origin and constitution of the general fee-fund, they had entered into the subject, and examined the different grants made since its formation. In the course of this inquiry, they became convinced, that doubts might be entertained, whether the operation of the 53d of Geo. III. might not be applicable to

the fee-fund. They, therefore, required the opinion of counsel, and learned from them, that the fee-fund ought, under the provisions of that act, to be considered as part of the Company's cash, and therefore, that all grants of pensions above £200, or of gratuities above £500, formed wholly, or in part from the fee fund, required the approbation and confirmation of the court of proprietors.

"Heretofore your committee thought the court of directors had a right to make grants from the fee-fund, without the intervention of the court of proprietors, or of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India. Nor could it be considered extraordinary that such a feeling should prevail, when it was recollected how long the principle had been acted on. The custom of receiving fees is of most ancient date, co-existent, indeed, with the formation of the Company. In almost all offices, the taking of fees for attention shewn in facilitating business, has been admitted. These fees, when restricted within the bounds of moderation, were not objectionable. In some instances, the government had abolished them, and reduced them in others. At various periods, the court of directors had established tables of fees, and one of them could be traced so far back as May 1724. The court then authorized fees, denominated lot-money, which formed a very large fund; and they also authorized various fees in the warehouse department. They did not think it necessary to revise the system till May 1784, when they examined the nature of the fees, and also the amount received. On the 4th of Feb. 1789 an alteration took place. It was found, that under the then existing system, some persons received very large sums, quite disproportioned to their services, while others received very little; the court of directors, therefore, thought it necessary to take the fees into their own hands. They formed what was termed the warehouse contingent fund, and the payments from that period were made under the authority of the court. On the 12th of March 1802, and on the 3d of April 1803, other alterations were made. When the lot-money had increased from the privileged and private trade, all the fees received in the warehouse department were paid to the Company, and certain officers' salaries being deducted, the remainder was thrown into a general fund, which afforded to the directors an opportunity of granting relief to the families of such of their servants as required aid. The different fees now taken were thrown into one common fund. The principal fees were—a fee on packing, one-quarter per cent. on the sale of privileged goods;—fee from persons going out to India;—fee from strangers settling their ac-

counts;—fee on the sale of old and new goods;—fee on bond of indemnity and charter-party—and several other items of a minor nature." The committee then recommended the court of directors to lay before the general court, the three documents which have been already mentioned in the resolution of the court of directors, of the 3d Dec. 1817.

The resolution of the court of directors, and the report of the joint-committee of correspondence and accounts having been read,

The *Chairman* laid before the court the three accounts alluded to, namely,

"An account of all pensions, exceeding £200 per annum, payable wholly or in part from the fee-fund.

"An account of all new or increased salaries, exceeding £200 per annum, payable wholly or in part from the fee-fund.

"An account of the capital of the consolidated fee-fund, with the sums charged upon it, to the latest period. By the last document it appeared, that the balance of the consolidated fee-fund, on the first of Nov. 1817, was £173,658. 11s. 10d.

The *Chairman* moved, "that the court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 3d of April, 1807, granting to Mr. G. Dominions, late Company's husband, a pension of £650 per annum—£150 from the Company's cash, and £500 from the fee-fund, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

Mr. *Hume* said, he was satisfied, from the perusal of the documents which he had the opportunity of seeing in that house, that every one of those grants was strictly proper. Had the directors come forward, at the time those grants were made, this court, he was quite convinced, would not have objected to them. Having observed this, it could not be supposed that he wished, at the present moment, to oppose them. He was desirous, however, to say a few words on the subject of the fee-fund, having originally introduced it to the notice of this court. An impression had gone abroad, probably in consequence of what had fallen from him in a former court, that this money was made use of by the directors for private purposes. He never intended to express, nor had he ever expressed, such a sentiment; and therefore he conceived some explanation was necessary. He did, indeed, use an expression that was ordinarily applied to personal property. He designated the fee-fund as pocket-money. But all he meant to convey by that expression was, that it was so much money, which the court of directors assumed the right of appropriating and voting away, without the sanction of the proprietors. He never had the smallest intention of insinuating that they bestowed it improp-

perly.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He was perfectly satisfied with the measures that had been taken, in consequence of the fee-fund having been brought under the consideration of the court. The counsel who had been consulted on this subject coincided with him in opinion, that the court of directors had no right to appropriate sums, beyond the amount of £200, to any object, whether such sums were drawn from fees or from any other source whatever. All those fees, which weighed down commerce, and operated unfavorably to their own trade, especially, ought to be removed. It was a contradiction to all just principles of commerce, that any person having occasion to deal with the Company, should pay a heavy tax, in the shape of fees. Feeling this subject to be of vital consequence, he should, at a future period, move that all fees which tended to cramp and injure their commerce shall be discontinued. He observed, amongst the items which formed this fund, that owners of ships, on being employed in the trade, were obliged to pay a considerable sum. No persons could be astonished at the great freight individuals demanded from the Company, when they considered the enormous delay and expense to which those individuals were subjected in their dealings with them. Surely, if they wished their trade to proceed prosperously and profitably, they would endeavour to reduce the expenses of every man who was anxious to deal with them. Looking to the great advantages they possessed with respect to credit and capital, every man would deal with the Company ten per cent. cheaper than he would with any other persons, provided they took off those bars to their prosperity. Every trader, in dealing with them, knew that his bill would be paid when it became due, on the moment, as regularly as if the transaction had been with the Bank of England; and, therefore, to render that advantage more striking, the whole of those oppressive drawbacks ought to be removed. There were also other charges, which, in a national point of view, ought to be taken into consideration. It was of great importance, that London should be made the *emporium* of eastern commerce. The Company had Europe now combatting against them, and every charge, bearing heavily on the merchant, ought to be discontinued. The Company had immense warehouses, which might be turned greatly to their advantage. They could not compete with the private traders to Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, under their existing system. They possessed a great number of extensive warehouses, which would be thrown useless on their hands, a dead expense, unless they could contrive to make it worth the while of the private merchants to use the Company's ware-

houses instead of their own. He made this remark, because there was one-quarter per cent. port-charges in London, which had the effect of driving a great deal of the London trade to Liverpool. In Liverpool the trade was doubling yearly, because the charges, compared with those of London, were nearly one-half less. He did not mean to object to any one of these grants, and would not detain the court longer than to express his surprise, that a pepper warehouse-keeper, should, while in office, receive from £1500 to £1700 per annum, and had now a pension of £600 a year. In conclusion, he had only to observe, that if the resolutions granting the sums specified in the account now before the court, had been laid before the proprietors when they were passed by the court of directors, the general court would have most cheerfully agreed to them.

The *Chairman*.—"I am very glad that the hon. proprietor has noticed a calumny, which, I believe, for the first time, has been insinuated against those within the bar. He has given a fair explanation of his former assertion, and I thank the hon. proprietor for his candour. I am quite sure, that none, save those who are unacquainted with the executive body, could for one moment suppose, that they would make use of any funds intrusted to them for a selfish or unworthy purpose.—(*Hear! hear!*)—With respect to the fees which the hon. proprietor has alluded to, I have merely to observe, that they have existed for a very long period indeed. One of them can be traced so far back as the year 1724; the others are even of far more remote date. The hon. proprietor says, it is impossible for us to compete with the private traders to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. This, it should be observed, is a matter of opinion, and still to be decided; but I confess myself to entertain a very different view, and believe that many other persons think as I do. The hon. proprietor has noticed the increase of the trade of Liverpool. That port, I understand, possesses great advantages over London, because the port-charges there are much less; but the hon. proprietor must know, that the port charges are not under our control, more than the law of the land is. Whatever those charges are, we must submit to them: they are local charges, and it is not in the power of the Company to remove them."

Mr. S. Dixon was exceedingly glad that he attended the court, because a degree of information had been given, not only to him, but to the whole court of proprietors, as to the amount of pensions granted out of the fee-fund, to those who had served them long and honestly. It was a satisfaction to see, in the list of allow-

ances to those persons who had retired, that their length of service had been great indeed. Some of these had toiled for the Company for upwards of forty years. To that description of persons, the publication of the allowances granted by the Company could not be too extensive or too general. As to the manner in which their trade was to be carried on in future, he conceived the proprietors might safely trust that important point to the executive body, who, from the knowledge they had acquired, and the experience which they must have had before they became directors, fully convinced him, that not one of them would be asleep, when the interests of the Company called on them for the exercise of the most vigilant attention. With respect to the probability of the East-India Company suffering, in consequence of the facility with which other towns in the kingdom may be enabled to carry on trade; that subject, he believed, had long occupied the attention of the court of directors, and, he conceived, must still solicit their attention as a matter of the highest importance. If any part of the Company's trade were likely to be injured by the facilities with which others were now allowed to traffic with the East-Indies, the court of directors would, he had no doubt, be always awake to the apprehended danger, and would devise the best means for removing it. The observations of the hon. proprietor, with respect to the charges which various individuals, carrying on business with the Company, were obliged to pay, called for the most serious consideration of the court. These matters must command the attention of the court on a future occasion. At present he had no doubt, that, on reading the names of the persons to whom pensions had been granted, the court would completely concur in the propriety of the conduct that had been pursued by the executive body.

Mr. Hume, in explanation, stated, that he had forgotten to observe, as one reason for his not having opposed any grant from the fee-fund at a former court, that, under the superannuation clause of the 53d of the king, the court of directors might, at the respective dates of granting those pensions, if that clause were then in being, have conferred on the persons so allowed to retire, in conformity with the table affixed to that act, the sum of £5,571; while, in point of fact, the grants they actually made amounted only to £3,500. Consequently, in making those respective grants, they had given £2,000 less than they would have been obliged, or authorised, to bestow.

The Deputy Chairman—"We should not have been obliged. It would still have remained at our discretion to give

what the necessity of the case called for."

Mr. Hume—"You kept yourselves much within the bounds prescribed, which proves that no extravagance was countenanced."

The Chairman—"The hon. proprietor has certainly done justice to our feelings."

The grant to Mr. Dominicus was then carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Deputy Chairman, the resolutions of the court of directors of the 24th of August 1808, and the 11th of April 1810, the former granting to Capt. J. Coggan, late master attendant, a pension of £400 per annum, the latter granting to Mr. John Holland, late freight accountant, who had served the Company for forty-seven years, and had retired, in consequence of the entire decay of his sight, a pension of £600 per annum, were agreed to, without observation, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

The Chairman—"I now move that the court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 1st of February 1811, granting to Mr. Peter Frost, late pepper warehouse-keeper, a pension of £600 per ann.—£200 from the Company's cash, and £400 from the fee-fund, together with the payments already made thereon, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume, seeing affixed to the situation of a warehouse-keeper a salary of £1,250 per annum, wished to know, whether the Company's warehouse keepers still continued to receive such salaries. It seemed to him to be exorbitant, when compared with the service to be performed. In other cases rewards were extremely small. Pitiful sums were doled out with a sparing hand; but here an enormous salary was given, as he conceived, very unjustly.

Mr. Rigby—"I understand that the pepper-trade is a very small, a truly inconsiderable concern, when compared with the magnitude of other branches of our traffic, and a salary of £1200 a year, in such a department, must naturally strike gentlemen as being very much disproportioned to the duties of the situation."

The Chairman—"When the establishment was first formed, pepper was an article of very great importance."

Mr. Rigby—"Does this large salary still continue?"

The Chairman—"The great body of spices is now under the care of the same warehouse-keeper, and the present salary is £820 a year."

Mr. Hume—"Doubts have been stated around me, how far this court is competent, on the same day, to approve of the original resolutions of the court of directors, and also of the sums which have been paid under those resolutions, they being two separate and distinct things."

The Company's counsel stated, in answer to this observation, that the court was, in point of law, competent to agree to both points, by one motion.

The grant to Mr. Frost was then unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Deputy Chairman, the resolutions of the court of directors, of the 27th of March 1811, granting to Mr. R. H. Peart, late clerk in the secretary's office, a pension of £300; of the same date, granting to Mr. J. M. Neale, late clerk to the secretary's office, a pension of £300; and of the 26th of August 1812, granting to Mr. W. Marter, late clerk in the accountant's office, a pension of £300; were unanimously approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

The Chairman—"I have next to move that this court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 1st of February 1815, granting to Mr. W. Coward, late an elder, a pension of £350 per ann., the whole of it from the fee-fund, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume—"You will oblige us, sir, by stating, whether the salary of each elder is £750 a year? Those individuals, from a course of service in your employ, arrive at salaries of £750 or £730 per ann. while the military secretary, transacting your most confidential affairs, is allowed only £300 or £400 a year. This is another instance of those disproportioned salaries, for which I cannot account."

The Deputy Chairman—"The system is altered, and those persons no longer enjoy such large salaries. The utmost salary now given to an elder is £350 a year."

Mr. Hume—"I made the observation in order to procure this explanation, as the circumstance has been mentioned to me in half a dozen of letters. It is necessary, I think, as the circumstance has been so satisfactorily explained, that it should be known to the whole country."

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Chairman—"I now have to move, that the court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 30th of January 1799, granting to Lady Winterton, widow of Mr. Richardson, late accountant general, a pension of

£300 per ann. from the fee-fund, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume observed, that to make any objection to a pension about to be conferred on a lady, would require some very strong ground for opposition. But, whilst he allowed this, he felt extremely anxious to proceed on the principle of justice, whether the individual were titled, or could not boast of any defined rank. In either case, it might be an act of liberality and justice to relieve the widow of a person who had honourably served them. But, when he saw a salary of £3,400 a year attached to the situation which this lady's husband had filled, when he knew that he had long filled that situation, and when he recollected that the executive body were obliged, in consequence of the various claims on the Company's bounty, to refuse a pittance of £50 per ann. earned by meritorious services, he felt himself called on to ask what the circumstances of Mr. Richardson's family were at the time he died? His salary, for many years, was liberal, £3,400 per ann.; and, as this was the case, he hoped specific circumstances would be stated, to warrant the court in being so profuse on this occasion.

The Chairman—"Mr. Richardson had, at the time of his death, been thirty-eight years in the service. I was abroad when the grant was made; but some of my colleagues, I am sure, were perfectly satisfied that it was a pension worthy of being bestowed, or else they would not have acceded to it."

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman—"I beg leave to state that this court is also made special, for the purpose of submitting for its approval, in conformity with the 17th and 28th sections of the 6th chapter of the by-laws, the resolutions of the court of directors of the 28th Aug. 1816, appointing Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Bryce, on the retired list of the Fort St. George establishment, as a military assistant to the auditor, at a salary of £300 per annum, £200 from the Company's cash and £100 from the fee fund."

The report of a committee of correspondence, dated the 22th of August 1816, was here read. It stated, that a military assistant to the auditor was very much wanted, and recommended that some servant of the Company from India should be appointed to the situation. Such individual was not, however, to interfere with the ordinary business in the auditor's office, but was to act under Mr. Wright. The court of directors approved of the said report, and, by a resolution

of the same date, conferred the situation on Colonel Bryce.

The *Chairman* moved "That the court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 28th of August 1816."

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* begged to observe, in anticipation of any observation which might be made on this motion, that the salary was by far too small, it was by no means commensurate with the extent of the service which the military assistant was called on to perform.—(*Hear ! hear !*) The gentleman who filled the situation acquired a most excellent character abroad, and he had conducted himself much to the benefit and satisfaction of the Company at home.—(*Hear ! hear !*)

The *Chairman*—"From the situation I had the honour of holding in the last, and that which I fill in the present year, it is more peculiarly in my power to speak of the merits and services of this gentleman; and I must, in justice, mention him in terms of the highest approbation, as a diligent servant of the Company, and one who is extremely useful in his situation."—(*Hear ! hear !*)

Mr. Home did not rise to object to the situation itself, nor to the appointment of Colonel Bryce, whom he believed to be a very able man. But he wished the court to look a little farther than the appointment of that particular individual. Those who were not aware of the situation in which the court was placed, would be good enough to refer to the resolution of the 29th of March 1809, and the amendment proposed thereto. On that day, an innovation on the rules of the Company's establishment was made, by the appointment of individuals to situations in that house, which they had not been regularly reared, within those walls, to fill. Those individuals, who were not brought up in the line of service to which they were appointed, were called on to do duties which had previously been performed by men regularly educated in the Company's service for that purpose. An hon. director (*Mr. Grant*) whom he then saw in his place, and who filled the chair at the time, coincided in the amendment then proposed, in order to prevent this deviation from their ordinary rules being drawn into precedent, and the court unanimously agreed to the resolution, as amended, to prevent the farther encouragement of a system, from which much mischief was to be apprehended. He did not think that the highly-qualified individual, who was brought forward on this occasion, would be, in any degree, the means of producing the mischief that was dreaded, so far as he was personally concerned. But, he was of opinion, that the present

resolution ought not to be agreed to, until that to which he had alluded was read, in order to shew, that the Company were anxious to preserve the interests and protect the rights of those who were bred up in their service from an early period of life, and that they would not suffer them to be rooted out, on account of any undue preference.

The resolution and amendment were then read by the clerk as follow:—

"At a general court of proprietors, held on Friday, the 7th of April 1809, it was moved:

"That this court do confirm the resolution of the general court, of the 29th of March last, approving of the appointment of two assistants in the military department, with a salary of £300 a year." To which the following amendment was proposed. "That this court, relying on the discretion of the court of directors, and being fully sensible of the weight of the observations contained in the report from the military secretary, recommending that two assistant secretaries be appointed in the auditor's office, agree in the said recommendation. But this court desires also to express its anxiety to continue the protection of the East India Company to those who have performed long and meritorious services: and the court also desire to state, that, if the executive body find it necessary to appoint to those situations persons not regularly bred in this house, such proceeding shall not be drawn into a precedent hereafter."

Mr. Home continued.—He had requested that this should be read, in order to shew to those now in the Company's service, that the court was always most anxious to guard against any proceeding which appeared to be opposed to their interests, or to militate against their just claims. He called on the proprietors to recollect the solemn pledge that was here given. It was the first court that he attended after his return to this country, and he was much gratified when he saw the proprietors unanimously agreeing to the proposition. He felt, at the time, most strongly, the reasons stated in the report on which the resolution of the court of directors was founded, and he admitted also the justice of the observations made upon that occasion by an hon. director, to whom he had before alluded. That hon. director stated, that the increase of the Company's military affairs abroad, and the immediate necessity which existed, in consequence, for additional assistants in the military department, compelled the executive body to nominate persons not reared in the house. But he (*Mr. Home*) understood, that this was to be the first and last deviation from the established rule. It was

said, in extenuation of it, that there being no person in the house capable of going through the details of the military auditor's duties, and the business pressing heavily on Mr. Wright, it was necessary to look elsewhere for individuals suitably qualified for the situation. When this statement was made, it was suggested, (to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance again), that gentlemen should be trained up, who might succeed to any vacancy that might happen to take place, in the event of the death or resignation of any of the individuals then appointed, instead of having no person in the office calculated to enter on the performance of the duties attached to it. He was sorry to say, that, as far as he could learn, this had not been done. He understood there was not any gentleman in this office, who, by experience and observation, would be able to proceed with the business transacted by Col. Bryce, if there were a necessity for it. If that gentleman resigned to-morrow, there would be a fresh necessity for introducing another person to the situation, who had not been regularly trained up to the discharge of its duties. He did not object to the appointment of Col. Bryce; but he objected strongly to the manner in which it had taken place, and to the want of foresight that gave rise to it. The Company had now four departments connected with their military system: those of Mr. Wright, Colonel Salmon, Colonel Bryce, and Mr. Addison; for each of these gentlemen had distinct duties to perform. Now, he conceived, that if, for instance, Colonel Salmon's business became so burdensome as to require an assistant, that a gentleman should be placed under Col. Salmon, and should perform his duties under the eye of his principal in the office: he would thus be ready, by daily intercourse with Col. Salmon, to step in his place, if a vacancy occurred. This would render it quite unnecessary to seek out of the house for efficient persons. He did not, by any means, like the system of forming new offices. When this was done, it always appeared to him, that they were going to turn out an old servant. In the present instance, a new office being formed, Colonel Bryce must be considered as placed at once at the head of a department; a thing which was evidently not only not intended, but not thought of, when the first innovation took place. He doubted very much whether the affairs of the Company would be so well managed now, they were placed in so many different hands, as they used to be, when they were transacted by a few. In confirmation of what he said, on the subject of old servants being sometimes thrown into the back-ground, in consequence of the introduction of new ones, he begged to refer to the case of a

gentleman who had been introduced, with a salary of £600 a-year, to the office of the Examiner of Indian correspondence. His salary had since been raised to £1200 per ann.; and by the death of one of the oldest and ablest servants the Company ever had (Mr. Hudson), a vacancy took place, and that individual, who, it was never contemplated would have so suddenly been exalted, was called to the situation. They could not now prevent him from ultimately holding one of the highest offices in the house, though he had not been educated in it. The great mischief was, the not having a number of persons in training, ready to take different important situations, in succession, instead of being compelled to promote those who had been but a short time in the Company's service. The death or resignation of any of the gentlemen who filled situations of the most vital importance to the Company, placed them, in consequence of this neglect, in a very awkward predicament: it compelled them to look out of doors for succession. The death or resignation of the military secretary, as they were now situated, would place them in those disagreeable circumstances, which they ought to endeavour to avoid. Were either of these events to take place, they had no person in the house ready to fill the situation. But, by pursuing the course he recommended, they would always be prepared with efficient persons. Men possessed of ordinary abilities, but subjected to a regular and progressive training, would be able to go through a greater portion of business, than persons who boasted of more splendid talents could perform. He doubted extremely, whether it was necessary that Colonel Bryce should act separately from Colonel Salmon and Mr. Wright. Appointing him to a separate department, with a salary of £300 a-year, appeared to him (Mr. Hume) to be an insult. Either he had to perform a duty worth an infinitely greater reward, or the business which he had to execute was of a trivial nature, and ought to become a minor department in the office of Colonel Salmon or Mr. Wright. But, in his opinion, a little time would show, that though Colonel Bryce was ostensibly an assistant to Mr. Wright, yet that he had, in fact, an office completely separate and distinct from that gentleman. It was merely a name, he believed, and nothing more. He considered that an auditor-general for India had more to do than any human being could perform perfectly; therefore he would remove every thing that prevented an individual from performing the duties of that office in the best manner, and he would afford him every possible assistance. The question then was, whether the making Colonel Bryce's situation a complete and distinct

department from Mr. Wright's office, is the proper and effectual way of granting assistance? This he would say, that where they had military servants to provide for, they ought to be placed in that line in which their house servants could not come into competition with, or be effected by them. He objected greatly to Colonel Bryce's appointment being made a separate one, and he would submit to the executive body, whether it would not be much better to have two gentlemen in one office; one having under his superintendence the foreign, and the other the European branch of military affairs? Having a daily intercourse with each other, they would both have a perfect knowledge of the business to be transacted; and, in case of the death or resignation of one, there would be no difficulty in procuring a successor. He wished the court of directors to attend seriously to what he said on this subject, for every account from India complained of the unavoidable delay (unavoidable under the existing system) which marked their correspondence. It was impossible for the correspondence to be correctly attended to without proper assistance, and they all knew that delay produced the most mischievous consequences. It created trouble, it engendered discontent and dissatisfaction. Major Keeble's case, which was before them now, was occasioned by delay. His promotion had been retarded by it. There was another individual, whose rank had been superseded from the same cause, but he believed it had been restored to him. If the regulations adopted on this subject, in 1796, were not attended to, their officers had no settled point to look to. After five or six years efforts, Colonel Macgregor's business was adjusted; but, in consequence of the delay, he did not now possess the rank which he ought to hold. If Colonel Bryce be (and he believed he was) that able and intelligent officer whose services would be useful to the Company, he ought to be placed in that department, where he might fairly look forward to the succession as the reward of his exertions. It would be much better to do this, than to have the business transacted in different offices. By this means, if an individual wanted information, he would know where to look for it at once, instead of being perhaps obliged to visit, one after the other, the offices of Mr. Wright, Colonel Salmon, and Mr. Bryce, before he could attain his object. In his opinion this appointment, which was in violation of the resolution of 1809, would not do the Company any credit or service whatever.

Mr. Reid.—"I think the hon. proprietor has not adverted to the express condition on which this appointment has been made. The report, recommending

the appointment, states, that it shall be made so as not to interfere with the regular succession in the auditor's office. This comports, in every degree, with the resolution of 1809, which has been quoted. Another point it is also necessary to refer to. Mr. Baker was snatched away by the hand of heaven. He was next in succession to Mr. Wright, which rendered it still more necessary to look for some person capable of succeeding him. It is said, that Colonel Bryce is not allowed enough. For my own part, I conceived that he ought to have a larger salary; but the answer was, if his services really demand more, the Company will be very glad to grant an increased allowance."

Mr. S. Dixon understood, that, in 1809, a motion was made, appointing some new officers, and to that an amendment was proposed, expressive of the reliance of the court on the good sense of the directors of that day, not to deviate, without just cause, from an established rule. Now, after hearing all that had been said on this subject, he felt the most perfect reliance on the propriety of the conduct pursued by the court of directors in the case now before them. The auditor-general reported that he wanted assistance. The executive body turned round, and found a man who had served the Company for a considerable period, in another line, and who also came extremely well recommended. They appointed him to the situation, no other person presenting himself who was qualified to fill it. The court of directors could not, he conceived, under these circumstances, have acted more wisely or fairly than they did.

Mr. High had only to say, with reference to the question now before the court, that it was admitted on all hands, even by the hon. proprietor near him (Mr. Hume) that a necessity existed for granting additional assistance in the military department, and that the directors, in the exercise of a sound discretion, had selected this gentleman, he had not the smallest doubt. But it struck him, that the salary was infinitely inadequate, when compared with the extent of those civil and military duties which he was called to perform. Such were the observations that occurred to him on this occasion. It certainly appeared that the nomination of Colonel Bryce was an exception to the general rule, which the Company, in all practical cases, were anxious to follow; but circumstances might occur which would render a deviation from that rule necessary and praiseworthy. He approved of the resolution which the hon. proprietor had caused to be read; and, if he had any thing to suggest to the court of directors, it would be this, whether it would not be a very serviceable thing for the Company, if the hon. proprietor were

appointed joint auditor-general?—(A laugh.)

The *Deputy-Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) has stood forward as the champion of the servants of this house, and I beg to state my gratitude to him for his good intentions. But I must take leave to inform the hon. proprietor, that the servants of this house have four-and-twenty champions behind this bar, who are jealous of their rights, and who anxiously oppose any thing that can attack their interests.—(Hear! hear!) And it is only when those abilities are sought for, which they cannot find in the house, that the rule alluded to by the hon. proprietor is departed from. The hon. proprietor has touched on the appointment of the gentleman, whose name is now immediately before the court; and I am happy to find, from what has fallen from the two gentlemen who followed him, that they approve of that particular appointment, and that they place perfect confidence in the good sense and integrity of the executive body, for exercising the discretionary power vested in them. It will, I am sure, be sufficient to exculpate them from blame, when they declare, upon their honour, as men and as directors, that, when they sought for individuals out of doors, to fill particular offices, it was only because they could not procure the necessary ability within. This, I hope, will be found sufficiently satisfactory."—(Hear! hear!)

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

FUND FOR THE HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg leave to acquaint the court, that the plan for a fund for the officers and servants of the home establishment not being completed, the directors have come to a resolution, not to make any statement on the subject, till certain sources of supply have been examined, and the whole, when in a matured state, will be submitted to the general court.

"On account of the intervention of the holidays, a difficulty exists, with respect to holding a second court in a fortnight; I shall therefore propose, that on this day three weeks, the 7th of Jan., a court be convened, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions approved of this day."

INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Hume.—"Before the court adjourns, I feel it to be my duty to make one or two observations on a subject of the greatest interest to the Company and the empire at large. The state of our army abroad is one of the utmost importance in every point of view. A few days ago, the

number of cadets and assistant-surgeons was stated, and it appeared to me to be entirely too small. I confess, for one, though I am unwilling to increase the expenses of the Company, that I wish a much larger number to be sent out to India.

[Here the hon. proprietor stated some very strong observations on this subject, very proper, doubtless, for the contemplation of the court of directors, but as one of the greatest political delicacy not necessary for general publication, he then resumed.]

"I therefore do submit, that it is a matter of the utmost importance to the prosperity of this country, to the security of our empire abroad, and to the well being of our interests at home, that this subject should undergo the most prompt and serious decision.

[Here the hon. proprietor made further observations.]

Mr. S. Dixon.—"I speak to order. I ask, if this statement be well-founded, is it the proper place and time for investigation?"

Mr. Hume.—"I am extremely anxious to state my opinion on this subject, because there is a degree of deliracy within the bar, which probably prevents gentlemen from acting as they would do, were they differently situated. If they made a proposition of this kind, perhaps it would be said, that they only looked for an extension of patronage; and, therefore, any increase of our establishment, called for by them, might be cavilled at in this court."

[The hon. proprietor concluded by again recommending his measure in the most energetic language.]

The *Chairman*.—"I am sure the good sense of the court will lead them to think, that it would be very improper to enter into details on such a subject: but it may be stated and relied upon that our court, as the executive ministers of your affairs, are perfectly alive to the interests of India; and, in another place, those with whom it is necessary we should enter into discussions on this subject, are equally alive to its importance."—(Hear! hear!)

The court then adjourned to the 7th of January.

East-India House, Jan. 7, 1818.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions of the general court of the 17th ult. approving of certain resolutions of the court of directors, agreed to at different periods, and granting to various individuals, pensions, partly derived from the Company's cash, and partly from the fee-fund.

The routine business having been gone through.

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) moved, "That the court do confirm the resolution of the general court, of the 17th ult., approving of the resolutions of the court of directors, of the 3d of April 1807, granting to Mr. George Dominicus, late Company's ship husband, a pension of £650, £150 from the Company's cash, and £500 from the fee-fund."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (John Pattison, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Humphrey Howarth, Esq. M. P. rose and said, that not having been in the court at the last meeting, he would take the present opportunity to make a few observations on the matters connected with the grants then introduced to their notice, and which they were now called on to legalize. With respect to the system of exacting fees, he most highly disapproved of it. No defence, save its antiquity, which was undoubtedly acknowledged, could be offered for it; but the long existence of an evil was but a poor argument in support of its perpetuation. He knew not whether the author of the *Beggar's Opera*, in writing any part of that celebrated work, had an eye to the affairs of the Company, but certainly one of his songs applied most pertinently to that part of their system which admitted fees to be received for the performance of particular duties. In an admirable strain of satire, that author said (and he appeared to speak almost prophetically of the course pursued by the Company.)

"If you at an office solicit your due,

And would not have matters neglected,
You must quicken the clerk with the per-
quisite too,

To do what his duty directed."

This, Mr. Howarth observed, was a just and complete sarcasm on what daily took place, through a custom which was no less unfair than it was impolitic. With respect to the grant proposed to be made to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of servants connected with the house, he could not see why any distinction should be made between the sources from which the money was to be derived for the payment of the same pension. As the fee-fund was now recognized, he conceived that both sums might be taken from it. And of this he was well assured, that if the widows' fund was properly supported and administered, the Company would not only receive the thanks and blessings of the individuals relieved, but they would also derive benefits, as far as their real interests were concerned, of the most important nature, from it.—
(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Hume (after a short pause) said, he did not mean, originally, to have trou-

bled the court, because he was in expectation that some answer would have been given, by the gentlemen behind the bar, to the remarks offered by his hon. friend, with respect to those grants. On two former occasions, he (Mr. Hume) had pressed this point on the attention of the court, and he felt extremely unwilling to come forward in any thing like an officious manner. At the time when he first introduced the subject of granting money from the fee-fund, without the consent of the proprietors, to the notice of the court, he thought it was not necessary to apply to their counsel for his opinion on the matter, since it manifestly appeared to be illegal. The making any grant above £600 was illegal; and if the court of directors acceded to it without informing the proprietors, they were, in his opinion, liable to all the consequences which resulted from an infraction of the law. Such a grant, though not to an individual, was, it appeared, contemplated. Now, he felt, that the acceding to such a grant, without laying it before the proprietors, was, in the first instance, illegal; and next it struck him that the omission threw on the proprietors a species of insult, although he did not suppose it was intended by the directors. The conduct of the executive body, in withholding the information from the court of proprietors, seemed to imply a doubt, whether the latter would or would not sanction their proposition. If, however, the directors did not think it proper to submit a grant of this kind, intended for a charitable purpose, to the proprietors, he, as a member of that court, would feel it to be his duty to call the attention of the committee of by-laws to this question. With respect to the antiquity of the fee-system, that circumstance did not afford a justification of it. Many of the fees they were in the habit of collecting were in themselves bad; and although he would spare them from the application of the lines quoted by his hon. friend from the *Beggar's Opera*, this he would say, that the taking of fees did prevent men from making those exertions, without additional reward, which they were bound to do when they accepted of any office. The fees were not now given to any individual certainly, but that did not cure the evil. And he sincerely hoped, that every thing which tended to clog and load their commercial transactions, public or private, would, ere long, be completely removed.

The *Chairman* said, he should not enter on the question which had been introduced, namely, whether the directors were warranted or not, in appropriating sums of money to objects of the nature that had been alluded to. But he would put it to the good sense of the court to say, whether, on occasions which required

promptitude, a discretion was not vested in the court of directors, to afford such assistance as circumstances seemed to demand. That discretion was recognized, when they advanced a sum of money in aid of the subscription for the relief of the Spitalfield weavers, and on several other occasions. Would it, he asked, be right, when assistance was called for on the moment, for the executive body, unmindful of that discretion, to decur, and to put off those whose case required immediate notice, by observing, "We must decline interfering, until we have made a reference to the court of proprietors?"—*(Hear! hear!)* It became a great body, like the East-India Company, whenever their aid was called for in support of an ordinary charity, or to assist the relatives of the heroes who had fallen at Waterloo, to act with promptness as well as with liberality.

Mr. Howorth approved of that discretion to which the hon. chairman had adverted, being vested in the court of directors; and he believed, that from beginning to end, it had been used in a way honorable to the Company, and serviceable to the interests of humanity and justice. *(Hear! hear!)* But, though it was quite necessary, on the spur of the occasion, that the executive body should exercise this discretion, before a majority of the proprietors could be called on to give their assent, yet it appeared to him, that the directors should afterwards procure the sanction of the general court for what they had done.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The motions for confirming the resolutions of the court of directors, granting pensions to Captain John Coggan, late master-attendant; Mr. John Holland, late freight accountant; Mr. Peter Frost, late pepper warehouse-keeper; Mr. Robert H. Peart, clerk, secretary's office; Mr. J. M. Neale, ditto; and Mr. W. Marter, clerk, accountant's office; were agreed to without observation.

On the *Chairman* moving "That the court do confirm the resolution of the court of directors, of the 1st of February 1815, granting a pension of £350, from the fee-fund, to Mr. W. Coward an elder."—

Mr. Hume said, he did not rise to oppose the proposition then before the court; but he thought the present a fair opportunity for making a few observations connected with a subject of very great interest and importance. It was a pleasure to be called upon to concur in any plan to alleviate the distress of deserving individuals; and he took it for granted that the court of directors, in awarding those pensions, had been actuated by the purest and noblest feelings. But when they looked to the situation of their ser-

vants at home, of those who owed their all to the servants abroad; when they considered that the Company owed so much to those servants, who were toiling for them in the East, he did think it right that some attention should be paid to the wants of individuals who forwarded their interests in India, and that some effort should be made to see how far the Company could alleviate their distresses. He knew that this was a delicate subject, because it interfered with their agents abroad, he meant at the factories; but when a very extraordinary increase had taken place in the military department, great beyond anything that was imagined, he thought the subject which he now pressed on the attention of the court should not be passed by unnoticed. He hoped the Company would make some provision for very old servants, who had passed most of their days in India; who had, in consequence, lost all their early friends there, and who had but little opportunity of communicating with this country. It was a most dreadful thing for a man, after thirty-five or forty years residence there, to be abandoned to penury and wretchedness. If something were set aside from their patronage, to reward those ancient servants who had laboured for them in India, it would produce effects incalculably beneficial. He now held in his hand a petition which the forms of the court did not permit him to state before.—

The *Chairman*, to order, "The subject the hon. proprietor is now discussing, has not the least bearing on the question before the court."

Mr. Hume thought the subject was one connected with considerations of humanity, as it related to rewards given to their servants, in the decline of life, for past exertions; and the observations he had made (which it rested with the directors themselves to attend to or not), were of a similar character. He held in his hand a petition to the Duke of York, given in only a week ago, by an old servant of the Company, praying for an ensigncy for his son. Now this might be prevented, if they would set apart some of their military patronage.

The *Chairman*, to order—"The question before the court is totally distinct and separate from that which the hon. proprietor is discussing."

Mr. Hume said, the question related to rewards for services; and all he had to state, connected with it, was, the humanity and propriety of setting aside a part of their military patronage for the benefit of those individuals, whose services in India precluded the possibility of their having access to any person here who could assist them. The individual to whom he had alluded had thirteen children, all

grown up, and had been thirty-six years in the service, and he might be dismissed from it in a moment, without any provision. He did not mean to submit any motion on the subject, but he hoped the practice would not be in future as it had heretofore been, one which excluded all general application from cadets abroad. His object in making those remarks was to impress on the directors, in the present abundance of patronage, the necessity of setting some portion of it apart for the purpose he had mentioned. He had himself served for several years as a military man, and he had known very many cases in which such assistance was greatly wanted. He considered it an act of justice towards those persons who had been long in their service, that something should be done for them.

The resolution was then agreed to. After which the confirmation of the grant of £300 per ann. to Lady Winton, widow of the late accountant general, was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is also met to confirm the resolution of the general court of the 17th ult. approving and confirming the resolution of the court of directors of the 28th August, 1816, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bryce, on the retired list of the Fort St. George establishment, as a military assistant to the auditor, at a salary of £300 per annum.

The question having been put.

Mr. *Hume* said, he felt it to be part of his duty to make a few observations on this appointment. He did not rise to oppose the nomination of Col. Bryce, but to observe on the circumstances under which it took place. He was quite at a loss to conceive why a military officer should be selected to do the duties of the audit office. If he were correct, the duties of that office were connected with mere matters of accounts; and, in his view of the subject, no better person than a good accountant could have been placed in the situation. The present auditor was not, he believed, a military man, nor did he know that any military man had been employed in this department, from the earliest period down to the present time, except in the instance then before them. Why Colonel Bryce, who had retired on a pension for upwards of eight years, was selected to transact business of this nature, he could not imagine. The hon. Deputy Chairman, at the last meeting, stated that the directors were under the necessity of placing an individual in an office in that house who had not been reared up in it, because there was not talent enough within doors to fill the situation. This was the ground which he

stated for deviating from an established rule. Now he would ask of the hon. Deputy Chairman, whether he meant to say that, amongst three hundred servants not a man could be found possessing abilities sufficient to act in that office? or was he to understand, that there were amongst them persons possessing the requisite talents, but that, being employed in other departments, they could not be transferred without injury to the service?

The *Deputy Chairman*—"I believe the hon. proprietor has answered the question himself, by his last supposition. Although there is much talent in the house, it cannot be spared from the departments in which it is now employed, without retarding and embarrassing the Company's service.

Mr. *Hume* received this explanation with pleasure, because it removed from the minds of the officers of that house the belief that a most unmerited statement had been made respecting them, for whether it arose from misapprehension or not he could not say, but the expression he alluded to had been felt as a most unfair observation by those to whom it related. If the fact were that the house did not afford sufficient abilities, the fault would lie with the directors themselves, because it was their duty to see that, in the different departments, men of industry and talents were employed. There was another part of the subject on which he would now offer a few remarks: since the last general court he had been informed, that a gentleman of the name of Grant had been appointed assistant examiner of India correspondence. He understood that Mr. Grant never was in the Company's service, either at home or abroad. How the appointment of a person of that description could be justified, he was completely at a loss to imagine.—It was, with one exception, the most novel proceeding, the most unjust act to their servants, and the most improper use of the power placed in the hands of the directors, that he had ever heard of, and he wondered they were hardy enough to venture on it. Whether the individual in question was pressed on the executive body by the board of control, or forced on them by the authority of an individual director, he knew not; but of this he was certain, that the appointment was contrary to the system long pursued in their service. The established system was, to proceed by seniority—to arrive successively at different ranks, by a regular course of gradation. The officers of that house, who had been trained from their early youth in the different departments to which they belonged, and who consequently were well ac-

quainted with the duties they had to discharge, naturally looked forward to promotion. Impelled by the hope of advancement, all their energies were called forth; but if those who ought to protect them, violated the salutary plans that were formed for their benefit; if they foisted on them new persons, individuals unknown in the house, they would destroy that confidence between the employer and the employed, which never should be lost sight of, and while they cut the ground from under their servants' feet, they would most assuredly injure themselves. Such conduct would paralyse all the efforts of their servants; it would destroy all their energies, and produce effects ruinous to the interests of the Company. He would now consider the subject in another point of view. He would consider it as a constitutional question. Patronage was placed in the hands of the directors for public purposes. It was imparted to them for the public good, and he would maintain, that for the use or abuse of that patronage they were accountable to the public. If, then, in the disposal of that patronage, they violated, in this instance, the established system that was formed for the benefit of their servants, what was to prevent them from doing so in others? If they themselves violated that established system which was interwoven with the administration of their concerns; if they deviated from that rule of precedence and succession, in consequence of their anxiety to preserve which the legislature had found it necessary to introduce a special clause of provision; how could they refuse an application from those who were in power, to sanction another infringement of that system? With what propriety could they, if they were to-morrow called on to appoint persons to situations in their home service, who had not been bred in the house, but who had powerful interest, decline acceding to the request? They could not say, "it is contrary to the rule of our service," for they had broken it. They could not say, "it is not in our power to infringe the rule," for they had already broken in upon it. If they pursued this course in the exercise of their patronage, they would, long before their charter had expired, feel the deepest regret that they had so proceeded.

The *Chairman*—"With respect to Mr. Alexander Grant, I must distinctly state to the court, that his appointment did not take place in consequence of any influence exercised by the board of commissioners, who never heard of his name; neither was it effected by the power or authority of any individual director. The necessity of the case called for a man of peculiar talents; such a man was sought for, and the abilities alone of Mr. Grant recommended him to the situation. On this ground,

and on this ground only, did the appointment take place. I never, to my knowledge, saw this gentleman; but some of my colleagues were acquainted with his abilities, and will probably speak of them. I, and the directors in general, are exceedingly alive to the interests of the Company's servants on the whole of the establishment, and it gives us great pain when any new person is introduced amongst them; but we are bound to see the important trust committed to our hands, ably and faithfully discharged. It occurred, on this occasion, that there was a want of talent properly to perform the duties of the department, and it was found necessary to look out of doors for an efficient assistant. When I say this, I do not mean to insinuate that abilities are scarce within our walls. There are a great many persons in the house perfectly capable of filling the situation alluded to, but they are all usefully employed, and could not be withdrawn from the offices they now act in without great detriment to the service."

Mr. *Hume* said, he was sure the court would feel the force of the observations made by the hon. Chairman. He, however, differed from him with respect to some points. Nineteen persons out of twenty must see, that the title given to Colonel Bryce was, in itself, an incongruity; for, if he understood rightly, that gentleman was to take from the auditor all the military details. Colonel Bryce was accustomed to the business of the field, and the auditor-general was skilled in accounts. He believed, from the intimation he had received, that Colonel Bryce was to take from the auditor-general those military details which at present interfered with his other duties; and he did think, that if any department in the house required attention and efficiency more particularly than another, it was the military department. The grand advantage of military transactions was, that they were quick and summary. They were not delayed by the forms which impeded other branches, and if sometimes this hurry occasioned acts of injustice, it more often led to speedy relief. The attention to expedition, in answering the military details of India, had not been such as the case required. When, therefore, an attempt was made to increase the celerity of their proceedings, he felt much pleased at it, and concurred in the appointment, although he doubted the utility of having so many different establishments. He hoped the systems pursued in other great military establishments would be considered, and a useful lesson borrowed from them. He had had time and opportunity for inquiring how affairs were managed at the Horse Guards, and he found that there but one department ex-

lated. He was convinced, that superior expedition would be the result of a certain division—that of having one officer to preside over the foreign, and another over the home transactions, as he had mentioned at the last court. But, as the business was now conducted, he thought the various references they had from different individuals, and the multitude of representations which they must receive relative to an army of two hundred thousand men, took up much of the time of the court of directors, which would be prevented by the adoption of the system he recommended. He therefore hoped, that, as the directors were now employing officers connected with the military service, they would, while they were about making alterations, introduce the division that he had described, which would silence all complaints from abroad on the subject of delay. He knew, that if they employed talent, they must pay for it, and he would not wish to restrain the liberality of the Company, although he was sensible that excessive salaries never produced adequate services. There was a medium which should be followed in this, as well as in other transactions. He trusted the directors would apply their minds to this subject; and that they would so arrange the civil and military details, that persons coming to their house for information, would at once know where to seek for it. There did, however, appear to him to be a considerable degree of inconsistency in the course adopted by the directors in the two appointments to which he had called the attention of the court. In the first instance, Colonel Bryce, merely because he had been in India, was selected to superintend the military details; in the next, Mr. Grant was appointed assistant examiner of their civil correspondence with India, although he had never been in that country. It was strange that local information and experience had not been looked to, in making an appointment of that description. Instead of selecting an individual acquainted with India, and therefore, more capable of carrying on their civil correspondence with effect, they had most inconsistently appointed a gentleman who never was in India, and who had not been brought up in the service. He thought, if they wished to serve themselves efficiently, they could have found many individuals, whose length of service in India, and whose habits of business, would have fitted them to execute the line of duty entrusted to Mr. Grant in the most exemplary manner. It would have been a less invidious proceeding, if one of their servants, so brought up, had been appointed, instead of introducing an individual, entirely a stranger to their affairs, as he understood

was the case with Mr. Grant. He hoped the pledge given by an hon. director now before him (Mr. Grant), who, in 1809, declared his disapprobation of introducing strangers on their establishment, would be redeemed. That hon. director declared at that time, "that though, owing to necessity, persons were then introduced, who had not previously been in the house, yet proper care would be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a circumstance, by placing individuals in training, to fill any future vacancies." He (Mr. H.) knew that persons could not, on the moment, be found, to fill the correspondence department. It required that an individual who attempted it should undergo a proper training; and what he complained of was, that when those strangers were introduced, individuals were not taken from other offices and put into a course of instruction to fit them for that difficult situation. It could not be possible to suppose, after the testimony borne by the hon. Chairman to the merits of their servants, that there were not young men in the different departments, who might, four, five, or six years ago, have been trained up, so as to prevent the necessity of appointing Mr. Grant. If, however, the directors had neglected this precaution, and persons could not be found suited to such situations, as the duty must be done, it was necessary to look elsewhere for the necessary abilities. But they ought now to look forward to a wiser course—a course that would prevent a series of dangerous innovations on their system; and he hoped, while the court agreed to the appointment of Col. Bryce, they would, in justice to the servants of that house, and to their own credit, form a barrier against the introduction of strangers by adopting the plan which he recommended.

Mr. Grant (the director) said, the concluding observations of the hon. proprietor in a manner obliged him to offer himself to the court for a few moments. He believed that the observation of his, to which the hon. proprietor had alluded, was this, viz:—"that the court of directors would have talent in the India house, let them find it wherever they might." He could not, at this distance of time, recollect the exact expression, but something to this effect was certainly said. He had always felt, and had remarked, during a long series of years, that there was no man in that house, whose abilities were not employed to the best advantage. When talents were developed, the individual possessing them was placed in that situation where they could be most beneficially exerted. The force of any peculiar talent was not always discovered until the individual possessing it was settled in some appropriate situation,

from which it would frequently be not merely injurious to the service, but most unpleasant to the party himself, to be withdrawn. For it surely could not be considered right, after a gentleman had passed eight or nine years in a particular department, to remove him to another of a different description. He had seen this experiment tried in cases of ordinary talent, and, as far as his judgment went, he had not found it to succeed: the subject was, however, a fair one for observation.

With respect to his hon. friend, who spoke last but one, every man must feel, that he would not have spoken so strongly on the subject, but for the insinuation thrown out by the hon. proprietor. He had, with an honest warmth, given way to his feelings, and repelled the insinuation that the board of control had exerted its influence in procuring an appointment. No influence had been exercised by that board—no influence had been exerted in any other quarter.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He believed the fact was simply this: talent was wanted, and the question was, "where is it to be found?" Such talent was known to exist in the individual so pointedly alluded to, and in consequence of that, and of that alone, he was selected. The hon. director proceeded to observe, that, on account of the similarity of name, he thought it necessary most distinctly to disclaim having originated this appointment, or influenced it, even in the slightest degree. He should now advert to the general principle on which this appointment was founded. There was no office in the India house of so much importance as that of the examiner of India correspondence. With him rested the whole responsibility of conducting their Indian correspondence. Those writings that were to appear on the most important occasions were in his charge, and his employment embraced a multitude of considerations; it was, therefore, of the first importance, that some able man should be employed in the office. The talents necessary for the situation would not, as the hon. proprietor seemed to suppose, grow up in the office, merely from an acquaintance with official modes and forms. It required the exertions of men naturally bright, of men gifted with no ordinary talents. And here he must say, that there never had been a regular succession in this office, from the beginning to the present hour. Mr. Johnson, whose abilities were well known and properly appreciated, was taken from another department; and Mr. Walker was not originally in that office, but was selected because he appeared eminently fitted for the performance of the duties attached to it. In 1809 the sentiment felt was this;—that, in the absence of talent for a particular

department, it was necessary to look out of the house for it. Under special circumstances, they were obliged to seek abroad for ability, that their affairs might be properly conducted. This must, of course, be unpleasant to individuals, but the superior consideration was, the importance of having all their business, at home and abroad, correctly carried on. If talent could be found in the house, let it be employed; but if not, the necessity of the case called on them to make use of it wherever it could be discovered. This was the principle acted on in 1809; the Company had not been injured, but benefited, by its adoption, and he trusted the selection now made, in the same spirit, would be found extremely proper.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Undoubtedly, (observed the hon. director,) the service furnished talents, but it did not always present that species of talents which immediate circumstances required. With respect to gentlemen returning from India, few of them, he believed, would be anxious to undertake the duties of a laborious office in that house. They would be more likely to look for the suffrages of the proprietors to place them behind the bar, than to seek for any situation connected with the offices in the East-India house. With respect to the appointment of Mr. Grant, he understood it was offered to him before any other person was thought of, and therefore there was no rescinding it. He hoped, however, from the abilities of that gentleman, from his liberal education, for he had not been brought up as a clerk, that the Company would derive great benefit. He believed, from what he had heard, it would be found, that in him they had obtained a very good subject. Under circumstances, he hoped the court would banish from their minds the idea that the court of directors had at all wantonly abandoned the regular course of proceeding.—(*Hear! hear!*) He trusted they would see that the executive body were obliged to look for assistance from without doors, and that, in doing so, they were only anxious to procure proper persons, without any consideration of influence, or any sinister motive whatever.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Now, with respect to the military department, on which the hon. proprietor had observed, it was much easier for a gentleman to proceed on general principles, than to enter into the detail of military affairs. The hon. director said he had no doubt, notwithstanding all they had heard on this subject, that the court, on mature consideration, would find the military business of this house, placed as it was on a most extensive footing, was conducted with the utmost dispatch and regularity; but, as he had before observ-

ed, it was easier to state principles and suggest improvements on those points, than to understand all the details connected with them.

The hon. director hoped he should be permitted to say a word or two on another point which the hon. proprietor had adverted to. In introducing the hon. proprietor was certainly out of order, and perhaps on another occasion he would not have done so. He alluded to the proposition for setting aside a portion of their patronage for a particular object. The subject was of more magnitude than the hon. proprietor seemed to be aware of. If they adopted the principle of regularly introducing the descendants of their military officers to the service, it became a matter of chance whom they provided for, since the right of discrimination would be taken from them. And why should they not give appointments to the children of their civil as well as of their military servants? In that case, the whole patronage would be devoted to the civil and military servants of the Company, all other parties would be excluded: a proposition which even the hon. gentleman himself would not be hardy enough to support. He (Mr. Grant) contended that it would at least be a very unwise principle to introduce, for the moment those rewards were made hereditary they would be considered in a very different point of view from what they were at present, when it was known that they could only be secured by merit. On this ground he would oppose any proposition of the kind alluded to. Because individuals were in their service, they certainly ought not to be excluded from benefits of this description: but, on the other hand, he could not admit that circumstance as any practical recommendation. When gentlemen came forward to state the merits of individuals, who had been twenty, thirty, or forty years in the service, and who had many children, he was ready to admit their merits, and to applaud them; but still he must observe that the service of the Company was in itself a boon, and in granting it they had been conferring on those persons a benefit from the very beginning. The Company had done them and their families a very great service, and he did not think they were afterwards bound to take care of their descendants. On private and public feelings he would oppose such an innovation, calculated as it was, to produce inconceivable mischief. With respect to the appointment in the examiner's office, if it were brought forward in a more tangible shape, in the form of a proposition, every information would be given relative to it.

Mr. Howarth pledged himself to bring the subject of introducing persons not regularly educated in the house to the

notice of the court. He guarded himself against sanctioning the supposition, that the individual appointed in the examiner's office had found his way thither by the undue influence of any man or set of men. But acting on public principle, and on that he would stand, he must hold, that if the directors once opened the door, they would receive many applications for employment, which they might not know how easily to evade, from persons who were unwilling to undergo the drudgery of a regular initiation into their service, in that house. If he were asked, where is the man, within those walls, that could undertake the employment in question? he would say that such a one was undoubtedly to be found amongst those who attended the committee of correspondence. When they considered that all their civil and military correspondence must be submitted to the inspection of the individual now introduced to their service, when they reflected on the great importance of that correspondence, and recollected that confidence might or might not be abused, he conceived they must see the necessity of acting with extreme caution. Of the gentleman who had been mentioned he knew nothing. He was probably fit to fill any situation he might be called to, and as a body, he would do the directors the justice to believe that they would not select an improper person for any office; but as the subject had been touched on, he begged leave to express an hope, that the executive body, in a matter of such great importance, would have a most watchful regard to introductions of this sort, lest they might lead to mischief.

Mr. Hume requested to offer one word, by way of explanation. He believed the hon. director had misunderstood him, for he was sure he would not willingly misrepresent him. He (Mr. H.) neither asserted, nor wished to express an opinion, that the patronage should be given altogether to their servants, nor did he state that any part of it should be bestowed indiscriminately. He merely meant to say, that, from the great extension of military patronage which was about to take place, such a portion should be set aside, as would enable the directors to meet the strong and honourable claims of some of the Company's officers. He acknowledged himself hostile to the principle laid down by the hon. director that length of service ought not to be considered as the foundation for a claim. He would contend, that if an officer had served thirty or forty years, with honour to himself and benefit to the Company, he had a claim, and a powerful claim, on their kindness.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the court adjourned.

East India House, March 18.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leaden-hall-street.

The usual form having been gone through

The *Chairman* (John Bebb, Esq.) said he had to acquaint the court, that, in conformity with the 4th sec. of the first chapter of by-laws, sundry papers that had been presented to parliament since the last general court, were now laid before the proprietors.

The clerk read the titles of the documents. They were, first, copies of all resolutions of the court of directors, and of all warrants or other instruments, for granting any salary or pension—second, copies of regulations passed by the governor-general in council, in the year 1814, No. 29, and in the year 1815, No. 1. to V.—third, copies of regulations passed by the governor and council of Bombay, in the year 1815. No regulations had been received from the governor and council of Madras for the year 1816.

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the court proceeded to business, to ask a question relative to the regulations passed by their governors abroad in 1814 and 1815, which were laid before parliament. With respect to the regulations themselves he meant to raise no objection; but he would ask, whether the act of parliament did not call on the court of directors to lay those regulations before parliament annually? and if that were the case, he demanded whether those who ought to transmit them had done their duty in furnishing the regulations passed in 1814, four years afterwards, in 1818? The act said they should be laid before parliament annually, and he need not state that those regulations were most important; that they were, in fact, every thing to India, so far as the administration of justice and the management of the Company's affairs were concerned. The reason why they should be produced promptly was, that if any thing improper were contained in the regulations, the legislature of this country should have an immediate opportunity of rectifying it. If the act of parliament were complied with, they would not surely see the regulations of 1814, and from No. 1. to No. 5, of those of 1815, produced in the present year, when the voyage from India only occupied four or five months. He submitted to the court, that all the regulations of 1814, 15, and 16, ought to have been received before this. If nothing were done to accelerate the production of those important documents, he should feel it to be his duty to bring the subject specifically before the court.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* should be sorry to interrupt the regular business of the court, but he wished to know whether he would be allowed, when that business was gone through, to make some observations on the topic noticed by his hon. friend?

The *Chairman*—"We can proceed to the regular business of the day, after which it will be open to the hon. proprietor, or any other gentleman, to offer such remarks as he may think proper. I have to acquaint the court, that there is now laid before it, in conformity with section 19, chap. VI. of the by-laws, a list of allowances, in the nature of superannuations, granted by the court of directors, under the act of the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93."

The list was read, and contained only the name of Mr. Robert Nuthall, late transfer-accountant, £775 per annum.

MR. W. COOKE.

The *Chairman*—"I beg leave to acquaint the court, that copies of advices received from the governor in council of Fort St. George, and of the proceedings which have been adopted in pursuance of the orders of the court of directors, respecting the case of Mr. William Cooke, of the Madras civil establishment, are now laid before the proprietors for their information. If it be the pleasure of the court, the report, which is very short, shall be read."

The clerk proceeded to read the documents, which were in substance as follows:—

Copy of a letter from the Madras government, dated Fort St. George, June 24, 1817, addressed to the court of directors.

"With reference to the information afforded in your general letter of the 26th of March, with respect to the investigation of Mr. William Cooke's conduct, we have now the pleasure to submit to you a copy of the final report of the committee appointed to inquire into the facts of the case. We have caused the committee to be informed, that we are highly pleased with the sound judgment and strict impartiality which they have displayed throughout the investigation. We concur in the opinion formed by them in Mr. Cooke's favor, on the points that were under consideration. We trust it will prove satisfactory to your honourable court; and hope you will approve of our having recalled that gentleman to the performance of the duties of his office, from which he had been removed pending the investigation."

The report was next read. It was dated the 15th of May, 1817, and was addressed to the right hon. H. Elliott, governor in council, Fort St. George. Its contents were substantially these:—

" We have the honour to state our opinion on the matters referred to in the dispatch from the court of directors, of the 7th of February, 1816, which tended to bring the character of Mr. W. Cooke into question. As the charges were not preferred in the ordinary manner, and supported by evidence, and as no proof of his culpability was adduced, it became necessary for us to examine voluminous bodies of papers, respecting the proceedings of Mr. Sherson and others. The only mode by which we could obtain facts, in evidence, was by examining such persons as appeared, from the perusal of those papers, to be connected with the transactions in question, and who it was supposed would be able to give very important information. After having closed our examination of all the witnesses before us, Mr. Cooke, who attended during the investigation, was informed, that we were prepared to receive any evidence he might think proper to bring forward, and to attend to any thing he might offer in his defence. Sir Alexander Anstruther, the Recorder of Bombay, was applied to, at his request, to impart to us all the information he possessed on the subject. This information having been received, Mr. Cooke addressed to us a letter, dated the 25th ult. which contains a defence of his conduct on the three points in question, on each of which we shall now proceed to state our opinion, and the reasons on which it is grounded.

" The first point is an allegation of Mr. Cooke's having been concerned in removing, forging, or altering certain documents relative to transactions in the grain department. In support of this charge, there was no evidence, and it had been completely disproved. The suspicion on this point seems to have arisen from two circumstances; namely, that the seals affixed to the chest, when placed in the situation allotted to it, were not found on it when the examining committee performed their duty, and next, the circumstance of the key being in Mr. Cooke's possession. From the manner in which the seals were affixed to the chest, they might easily be rubbed off by accident, during its removal; and that they were so knocked off by accident, appears to be the opinion of the committee. It also appears probable, that the account in question never was put into the chest, because, if it had been put there, it was not Mr. Cooke's interest to keep it back, but, on the contrary, it was material to him that it should be produced. That the whole series of accounts found in the chest were altered or forged, is a supposition altogether incredible. We consider the observations made by Mr. Cooke on this point as extremely strong, and entirely satisfactory.

" The second point is, that in Mr. Cooke's account, delivered on oath, he had stated, that a bribe was offered to him to give up certain accounts relative to transactions, no such offer having been made. We are of opinion, that the account given by Mr. Cooke, in his examination on oath, is true. The account given to the late advocate-general agrees with that of Mr. Cooke. It appears from the statement of Sir Alexander Anstruther, and also from the evidence given before us, that Mr. Cooke stated the circumstance immediately after it occurred, and he then gave the same evidence that he afterwards did on his oath. If we had not received the opinion of the late advocate-gen., we should still have come to the same conclusion. In framing a bill against him, that legal authority only acted on circumstances that appeared criminal, until they were explained, and was thrown aside perhaps for the same reason that induced Mr. Cooke's superior to abandon any proceeding. It might be here objected, that Meeranour said, in his examination, that he never had a conversation with Mr. Cooke relative to a bribe; but the hesitation and reluctance with which he gave his evidence rendered it of very little weight.

" The third point was, that Mr. Cooke, in answer to certain interrogatories, stated, that he acted in direct hostility to Mr. Sherson, and that he had a private reason for having him found guilty. In answering the interrogatory in question, Mr. Cooke appears to have been obliged to adopt the words of the examiner. He said he acted in direct hostility, but he did so with this explanatory statement, that he so acted solely for the purpose of discovering fraud in the grain department. This did away entirely with the idea that he was influenced by private feeling. His statement, thus qualified, amounted to this, that having preferred charges which he believed to be well-founded, he felt a natural desire to establish them. His observations on this point are very satisfactory, and we call the notice of the government particularly to them. On consideration of the whole case, it appears that he had reason to suspect that frauds were committed by the native servants in the grain department, and being impressed with that belief, he certainly had a right to exert himself to find them out. Though he did not state his suspicions in an open manner to his superior, Mr. Sherson, it might be supposed that that omission arose from his belief that Mr. Sherson was concerned in the frauds which his servants were perpetrating, however improper the grounds of that belief were. The depositions on this occasion were not taken on oath, because we had no authority to administer one, and the advocate-general stated, that

government were not inclined to grant such an authority; but all the witnesses declared that they were willing to swear to the truth of what they had stated. Not having additional evidence, we are prevented from making our report so full as we could wish. The delay in producing it has been occasioned by our being obliged to examine voluminous documents, and by the reference we were compelled to make to Sir Alexander Anstruther, at Bombay. We beg leave to notice, with great satisfaction, the zeal and ability shewn by our secretary, Mr. Macleod, in the discharge of his various important duties."

Mr. D. Kinnaird inquired, whether it was the intention of the court of directors to state to the proprietors any time for taking this report into consideration? He had no wish himself on the subject; but he asked the question in consequence of having received an extraordinary letter, in which he was called on to change his opinion. He did not know the individual whose name was signed to it, but certainly his letter began in a very curious manner. The writer says, "he knows the papers are false, although he has not read them."—*(A laugh)* He only meant to say, if the writer were present, that he was ready to proceed to an investigation of the subject, whether it might tend to alter or confirm his present opinion.

The *Chairman*—"The executive body have laid the papers before the proprietors for their information, and it now rests with them to pursue whatsoever course they please."

TRANSMISSION OF REGULATIONS.

Mr. D. Kinnaird wished to ask, whether any sufficient reason could be given for the delay in the transmission of regulations made by their governors abroad, which had been noticed by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume). It was a matter of considerable importance, and he felt that such delays were most reprehensible. He meant to cast no imputation on the court of directors, for he had no doubt that they communicated those regulations as soon as they possibly could. He apprehended the object of his hon. friend's question was, to learn whether the executive body were satisfied with such a delay? Whether they were content, that in 1818, the regulations of 1814, and from No. 1 to 5, of those formed in 1815, should be laid before parliament? He should like to have a direct answer to this question.

The *Chairman*—"We were not aware that questions of this kind were intended to be put to us, or we should have been prepared to answer them. They relate to matters of detail, and are undoubtedly important, but we cannot answer them

on the moment. Previous to the next court we will procure every information on the subject, and we shall then be ready to give the necessary explanation."

Mr. Hume said, the reason why he asked this question was, because when the by-laws were laid under the consideration of the court, he proposed an amendment to the second section of the first chapter, which had for its object, to extend the provisions of that by-law, which now only referred to their commercial accounts, to documents of a political or legislative nature. By that section it was ordained—"That the books of the Company's affairs in India shall once every year be balanced in every of the said Company's factories, to the 30th of April in each year; and transcripts, or copies thereof, signed by the chief civil servant of each factory, and those from the presidency by the accountant-general, shall be sent to England, by the first opportunity following; and those persons whose duty it shall be to make up the same, and who shall refuse or neglect so to do, shall become thereby liable to dismission from the Company's service; and that those accounts, when prepared, shall be accordingly transmitted to England by the first safe conveyance." He stated, at the time this law was before the court, that it was as essential to the advantage of those whom they governed, as it was productive of their own welfare, that those acts of Parliament (for so he called the regulation) should be speedily transmitted to this country, in order that they might know how far their affairs were conducted for the benefit of their subjects at large. They were strictly called a commercial Company, and by the law which he had quoted, any of their servants, refusing or neglecting to make up, and send home, the commercial accounts, were liable to dismission from their service. When that law was under consideration, he submitted that all papers and accounts should be subject to its operation. An hon. director then stated that it was unnecessary, as he was sure there would be no delay, for the executive body would be most careful to see that all documents were transmitted to this country as early as possible. This evidently had not been done. Now, it was a matter of the gravest and most serious importance for the court of directors, as judges and rulers of forty or fifty millions of people, to have all new regulations promptly laid before them, in order that they might see how these people were really governed. When they looked to the whole of the proceedings before parliament, when they considered the matter contained in the fifth report, when they reflected on the justice that was due to individuals in In-

dia, which was greatly affected by delay—he, for one, should declare it to be his opinion, that those whose duty it was to transmit all regulations annually, had acted reprehensibly, in not making their communications more promptly. They had now, in the fourth year after they were passed, sent home the regulations of 1814, and a few of those of 1815, which were formed three years ago. He considered this to be a direct breach of duty, and he had no hesitation in adding that the executive body were answerable for that breach. They possessed authority over every servant in India; and, if their duties were not properly performed, it arose from the executive body not exercising their power as they ought to do. Was it not a shame, when their commercial affairs were so strictly attended to, when a by law was ordained, to enforce a prompt transmission of their accounts, that the whole state of their legislation should be thus neglected—that regulations might be made, of which, for years, the Company might be totally ignorant? He now begged to ask, whether the provisions of the second section, chap. I. were regularly complied with? whether their commercial accounts had been transmitted in the manner, and at the period there directed? and whether the directors had exercised the authority there given to them, of threatening the dismissal of those, if any such there were, who had neglected their duty? He was extremely anxious to see the state of their accounts, because he was satisfied, from information of the most authentic kind, that the utmost rigid economy, the utmost retrenchment was necessary, to prevent their commerce from becoming not only a losing, but a ruinous concern. He therefore requested to know to what period their commercial accounts, as ordered, had been made up and sent home?

The *Chairman*—“I can only repeat what I before said, if we were aware that questions of this kind would be put, we should have prepared ourselves to answer them; but, by the next court, every information the hon. proprietor requires will be ready.”

Mr. *Hume*—“By looking at the dispatches, the information I require would be afforded in a minute. I have, on other occasions, known documents of that kind to be sent out for, in order to elucidate a point.”

Mr. *S. Dixon* hoped that no farther observations would be made on this subject. The importance of the question was evident, and it required a well digested answer. What the hon. Chairman said was, he thought, perfectly satisfactory. He stated that at the next court they should have a proper explanation.

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The answer would then come before them in the manner in which it ought to proceed from the court of directors.

Mr. *Grant* said, he was anxious, as far as he could, to answer the questions of the hon. proprietor, with respect to their commercial and political affairs. He felt more particularly desirous to do so, lest any erroneous impression, hastily formed, should operate on the minds of the proprietors. Although he agreed with the hon. gentleman, that there seemed to be a defect, with reference to the printed regulations, yet it did not at all follow, that the proper authorities had not sent home all the regulations which had been adopted. On searching, he believed it would be found, that all regulations and transactions of a commercial or political nature, which were minuted at the time as having passed, had been transmitted, up to the latest period, to that house. The omission, therefore, was not theirs, but was attributable to those who had not put the regulations into a printed form. He, however, firmly believed, that the information alluded to by the hon. proprietor was in that house, in manuscript. It was contained in the book of dispatches which had been sent home, and could easily be procured; but he admitted that the printed form was the most proper, to bring those regulations before the proprietors and the public. Now, with respect to the other point, which related to the separation of the commercial from the political department in India, he could affirm, that the separation was very accurate and complete. It could not be said, that those to whom the duty was entrusted, did not discriminate between their commercial and political affairs. Whether the books of accounts had come home up to the latest period, he could not affirm from mere recollection; but, if there should be any omission on that point, it was a very wholesome regulation, which enabled the court of directors to compel the governments abroad to send them home with greater expedition. In consequence, however, of the separation of the commercial from the political department, an additional duty devolved on those who were obliged to draw up the accounts; and if, heretofore, the accounts could not be made up until a considerable time had elapsed, beyond the period to which they purported to go, it was probable, that now, in consequence of the alteration, some additional delay might be occasioned. Since the renewal of the charter they had not, perhaps, received the accounts so soon as might be desired; but certainly it must be the wish of the court of directors to procure them as speedily as possible.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRIS.

Mr. D. Kinnaird rose to ask a question, on a subject which would not require much discussion, as he did not mean to say any thing to challenge it; but he did think it was one worthy of interesting the proprietors very much. The character of the person he was about to advert to, was sufficiently well known to insure the attention of every unbiassed and disinterested proprietor. He alluded to the case of Lieut.-Colonel Harris, which was still under the consideration of the court of directors. He should be sorry if any thing that might fall from him should have a sinister effect on the consideration of that case; but when he recollected that the memorial was now for nine months before the court of directors, and when he believed it was a case that might have been decided in as many days, he could not avoid noticing it. It was very hard that justice was not done in this matter; and, in behalf of Colonel Harris, he must observe, that his character ought not to have been suffered to lie under an imputation for a considerable period, in consequence of, what appeared to him to be, an unnecessary delay. He wished to inform the court of directors, that there were a great many proprietors exceedingly interested about this investigation, and they would feel extremely obliged to the executive body, if they would hasten it as much as possible. He begged to say further, but without any reference to the decision of the court of directors, that whatever their decision might be, he held himself bound, from the knowledge he at present had of that case, to ask for papers on this subject, at a future period, in order to enable him to submit some motion to the court, with respect to the conduct of the government of Bombay.

The *Chairman*.—“The case to which the hon. proprietor has alluded, has received the greatest attention. The papers we have had to examine are very voluminous, and the matter itself is extremely intricate, which may satisfactorily account for the delay complained of. I can, however, conscientiously say, that the utmost desire to sift the business to the bottom, in all its bearings, prevails amongst the directors, and I am in hopes the court will speedily come to a decision upon it.”

Mr. Hume said he was happy to hear that the investigation was almost brought to a close, and as the subject was mentioned, he would take the liberty of impressing on the executive body that to which he had, at former courts, solicited their earnest attention: namely, that their military affairs should be placed in such a

train, so as persons seeking for justice should not suffer a delay of two, three, or four years. Their servants looked to the executive body for protection, and it ought not to be withheld from them. He would not say that the government of Bombay was partial, but when an individual was three times acquitted of charges preferred against him, and still continued suspended from his situation, justice was called for at the hands of the court of directors, who ought not to allow the business to remain unsettled, one moment longer than could possibly be avoided. He asked whether a delay of nine or ten months was not certainly too long, under such circumstances? Surely, if they had any regard for their servants, they would not permit military questions to lie over for one, two, or three years. He had hoped that a system would have been adopted, to prevent the recurrence of such an evil. He had reason to know, that the British government did not suffer any military question to remain three weeks unanswered, and he knew not why the Company should be less prompt and decisive. He stated, some years ago, in that court, that not one of their commercial accounts in Bengal was left unaudited six months after it was formed, and he expressed an opinion that their military references were treated with equal expedition. He was extremely sorry his experience now called on him to say, that he was grossly mistaken in his opinion, and that cases of extreme hardship had occurred, in consequence of delay. Such indeed was the system with the court of directors, that it was an age before a man could procure justice. Twelve months ago, the petition of Lieut. Col. Harris was placed in the hands of the directors. An individual, with whom he was unacquainted, shewed it to him, and on perusing it, he immediately said, the case was so strong that it could not be controverted, it must be set at rest immediately. It was not, however, yet determined. Was it right, after a service of twenty-two years, that an honorable individual should be treated with such neglect? He suggested, with great deference, the necessity of meeting all military references promptly. Justice in those, as well as in all other cases, depended upon the celerity of their proceedings.

Mr. Grant begged leave to offer a few observations on what had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just spoken. When they considered the number of functionaries employed by government in the military department, and the very few whom the dictates of economy allowed to be engaged in that house, it could not be matter of surprise, that questions should be longer under consi-

deration there than at the horse guards. As to what the hon. proprietor had stated, that, by a different modification of the military business in that house, questions of this kind would be more expeditiously decided, he (Mr. Grant) could not see that this would be the case at all: because, let the alteration in preliminary matters be what it might, the directors themselves must still finally judge every question. That was a power which they could not delegate to others. If the matters were digested and laid before them, they must still take time to form their judgment; they could not suffer so important a branch of their functions to be exercised by any servant, however great his talents, and therefore, no further expedition would be produced, beyond what at present existed. It was most certain, that delay was to be regretted. But, as the whole of the time of the directors was employed in the transaction of the Company's affairs, it was to be presumed that they did not create any wilful or unnecessary delay; and if persons abroad involved themselves in situations of such complicated difficulty, as rendered it exceedingly hard to investigate them, it could not be a matter of surprise or wonder that considerable delay was occasioned. He conceived Lieut. Col. Harris's case to be of this description; and whatever the result might be, it called for a long and patient examination before gentlemen could make up their opinions upon it. The hon. proprietor impressed on the minds of gentlemen behind the bar, the necessity of administering prompt and impartial justice; he could not see what other motives could possibly influence them, beyond the desire of distributing strict justice. That object, and that only, they always had in view, and he hoped they did not acquit themselves with less propriety and correctness, because they took time to consider before they decided.—(*Hear! Hear!*) The hon. proprietor, who introduced the subject, threw out an intimation, at the close of his speech, which had something like the character of an attempt at intimidation. He seemed to insinuate "if you, the directors, don't do so and so, I shall call for an inquiry." Now he was no enemy to inquiry; he was always glad to promote investigation, when it was necessary. But he thought the observation of the hon. proprietor was perfectly uncalled for, and might therefore have been spared.

Mr. D. Kinnaird—"The hon. director has misunderstood me. Perhaps I did not make myself sufficiently intelligible. I think, however, I gave notice that whatever was the decision of the court of directors, whether favourable or unfavourable to Lieutenant Colonel Harris,

I might feel it to be my duty to bring the conduct of the Bombay government under the notice of the court of proprietors. I say this because the question is very far from being connected with the case of Colonel Harris alone: its range is infinitely greater. The honorable director observes, that delay must necessarily ensue, when individuals abroad involve themselves in difficulty. I must be allowed to say, that the character of the government of Bombay is shaken to its foundation by their conduct on this occasion."

The *Deputy Chairman* rose to order. The hon. proprietor, he observed, had gone away from the question altogether, and was proceeding with the consideration of details not before the court. He was prejudging the case and aspersing the character of the government of Bombay, by inserting in the beginning of his speech, and by direct assertion in the close of it. He hoped the hon. proprietor would spare such observations, which he could not consider otherwise than as extremely improper. He had told the court hypothetically, that it might be his duty to bring the conduct of the Bombay government before the proprietors; if he conceived it to be his duty to make such a motion, it would of course be the duty of the directors to attend to it, but it certainly was improper to introduce an *ex parte* statement on this occasion. The hon. proprietor possessed much good sense, and he therefore hoped he would not press the subject further.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. D. Kinnaird certainly did not intend to enter into any detail of this question, but he would take leave to say, that his feeling on the subject did not arise from any personal interest, which he might be supposed to cherish, with respect to the individual. He had given a sort of half-notice, which he would repeat, was entirely independent of what the result of Lieutenant Colonel Harris's case might be. If he had not risen to contradict the inference which an hon. director had drawn from that notice, it might have operated to the prejudice of Colonel Harris; but the motion he would propose, whatever decision the court of directors might feel themselves called on to give. He was sure they would, and always did, act to the best of their judgment, but he thought some course ought to be adopted, on all military questions, which might expedite the business, and not leave individuals in a state of suspense for years. The Company had confidential servants, persons in high authority, in that house; and such subjects might be referred to one of them, to report his decided opinion thereon. This could be met by the assent or dissent of the direc-

tors, and thus a ground would be formed for speedy investigation. However, he could only say, as he was not acquainted with the details, that his observations were meant to call the attention of the directors to this subject. The proposition he had just made, for the purpose of insuring greater expedition, he saw elicited a smile from some of the practical gentlemen behind the bar. Perhaps his suggestion might be wrong; but this he would say, that, whatever their system was, it must be bad if it were attended with delay, which, in some of the noblest documents drawn up by their ancestors, was considered as almost tantamount to a denial of justice.

Mr. *Hume* begged to state, most explicitly, that if his hon. friend had not given the notice which he had done, he would himself have given it; and he would further observe, that if his hon. friend did not follow up his notice very soon, it was his intention to bring the question under the consideration of the court. Cases, in the highest degree cruel, had arisen, from their governments abroad withholding from the court of directors the memorials of their servants, which ought to be sent to England by the earliest opportunity. By this means the executive body was prevented from doing justice. One case to which he intended to allude was that of Major Keeble. He drew up a memorial to the court of directors, but it was not sent home.

The *Deputy Chairman*, to order—“The hon. proprietor is now going to another question. It is morally impossible to give an opinion on such a complicated military question. Its details, if gone into, will last you a full couple of hours, and if you take the outline which the hon. proprietor wishes to give, you will depart with certainly an imperfect, and probably an erroneous view of the case. I do not mean to say any thing uncivil to the hon. proprietor, but he undoubtedly takes up matters hastily and unadvisedly. He conceives that Mr. Macpherson is put aside and Mr. Keeble put forward (*Hear! hear!* from Mr. *Hume*) or *vice versa*, and then, without farther consideration, he proclaims it to be a hard proceeding. An hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) observes that the case of Colonel Harris has been before the directors for nine or ten months, when it ought to have been decided in as many days. Yes, it might have been brought to a conclusion, in the manner in which he and his friend would have settled it: (*Hear! hear!*) but the question was, would they decide it properly? would they settle it on the right grounds? Nothing is so easy as to say, that a matter ought to be so, or ought not to be so, but where a case is intricate, and

voluminous documents are to be referred to, it requires some pause, some consideration, before a conscientious decision can be made.”

Mr. *Hume* wished to say a few words, for the purpose of obviating an observation which was made by the hon. director, and of shewing the mischief which arose from their governments abroad not sending home memorials. Major Keeble was injured in his health in India: he drew up a memorial, praying to be sent home, which was done: he afterwards came to the directors for leave to return; they went to the board of control, who immediately said, “No, we will not consent, we have not received his memorial.” Here was great injury done to an individual from the neglect of the government abroad. He therefore contended that the system should be immediately altered. The court of directors, in this instance, were placed in a most awkward situation with respect to the board of control, in consequence of the memorial not having been sent home. Gentlemen objected to his round-about general observations, but he now came to a particular point, and he challenged any gentleman behind the bar to answer it.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone* observed, that the question was not now before the court.

Mr. D. Kinnaird—“My hon. friend and myself stand in a very awkward predicament. Having been stopped once or twice in the course of our observations, I fear it will be imagined that we are very troublesome. But permit me to state, that at a quarterly general court, above all others, it is the duty of the proprietors to start questions and introduce points, for elucidation, which they might not be ready to do, when a special court was called for a particular purpose. It is our interest not to have general courts called for particular purposes, if it can be avoided, where a few judicious questions may obviate the necessity of such a measure. I know that the gentlemen on the other side of the bar can have no feeling of jealousy on account of any observation that may fall from individuals on this side of it, and no imputation can be cast on them, if questions, started on the moment, are not immediately answered. They may not be competent, at the moment, to answer an interrogatory. At the same time, it is a fair presumption, as they have access to the same sources of information which suggest certain questions to proprietors, that their attention has been called to particular points, and that they would be ready to give information on them. I therefore submit it to the judgment of the proprietors, whether, when we now and then ask a few ques-

tions, which are likely to prevent subjects being taken up more seriously, we do not render a benefit instead of creating an evil? I can assure the court it is not done for a vexatious purpose, but because we feel that it is as well to have information on particular points."

THE COMPANY'S TRADE.

Mr. Hume said, he rose to give notice of his intention, at a future court, to bring under the consideration of the proprietors, the whole of the commercial transactions of the Company. This was a very large question, but in bringing it forward, he was desirous to state to the gentlemen within the bar, and also to those without it, that he had no wish to injure the Company, but, on the contrary, he felt most desirous that the Company's affairs should be carried on in as profitable a manner as possible. He might be asked by that court, why he ventured to bring forward such a question at present? and he felt himself bound, in the first instance, to state his reasons for adopting such a course. From every inquiry he could make, he had been induced to draw this conclusion, that the Company's commerce to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with the exception of a very few articles, was carrying on at a great loss; and if continued to be longer prosecuted on the present system, the Company would be obliged to call for assistance from the country, in order to enable them to proceed. He should now submit to the court one great cause which operated to place them in this situation. He held in his hand statements of all their commercial charges at Madras, which he would, when the proper time came, introduce to the court, as a most important document, to be controverted by their executive body, if possible. It purported to be the amount of expense incurred simply for salaries. From this it appeared, that the expense on an investment of ten lacs of pagodas, for salaries alone, was one lac eleven thousand pagodas, being ten per cent. on the investment for the year, which investment was about £100,000. This, coupled with other expenses, which he would detail when he submitted his motion to the court, shewed that the Company now carried on their trade at a charge of twenty-five per cent. beyond what the private trader could procure the same articles for. He demanded the particular attention of the court to this question. He had in his possession a statement of their commercial expenses at the different presidencies under the Madras government, and he regretted to say, that on the amount of goods purchased at those respective stations, the salaries chargeable were extravagantly high. For instance, where on a

a certain station the goods purchased amounted to £5000, the salaries of officers were £2000 a year, perhaps £2500. In the coded districts the expense of the establishment was 324,000 pagodas, being thirty-seven and a half per cent. on the whole investment. In other places it was ten, fourteen, and sixteen per cent., speaking of salaries only. Now, he asked if, under these circumstances, they could meet competition? Could they, when the private trader was driving on his trade on the lowest possible scale, hope to meet him in the market with any degree of success? He felt that this was a question of the greatest possible importance; that it was one which nearly concerned the vital interests of the Company, and therefore could not be entertained too soon. The papers, on which he founded his statement, were in the power of the court of directors, who could point out his error if he were wrong. If they looked to the charges at the different stations in the coded districts, they would find there was not one of them in which less than ten per cent. was paid for wages, and in some of them the salaries amounted to thirty per cent. But exclusive of wages, there was five per cent. commission, factory charges seven and a half per cent., three and a half per cent. on buildings, together with the interest of money and various other items; so that they were carrying on a trade in those districts at an expense of thirty-six per cent. more than what the private trader was in the habit of paying. If the documents on which he made those statements were correct, which he submitted they were, it was clear that they were losing by their commerce instead of deriving a profit from it; and therefore, he conceived something ought to be done, and done speedily. In justice to the court of directors he must state, that, for the last six months they had had this question under consideration, and had made several reductions; but, if an alteration were not effected in the shipping and other departments, it would be impossible for the Company to meet the private merchant.

The *Chairman*—“I hope the court will not separate under the impression that we are carrying on trade at a great loss. When there are many goods in the market, when it is glutted with certain articles, some loss must be sustained; but I will maintain, and I will prove, when the accounts are brought before the court, that the Company's commercial affairs have met with the greatest attention, that their expenses are formed on the scale of economy, and that the result of their trade, compared with that of individuals, is creditable to the gentlemen behind the bar and profitable to ourselves.—(Hear! Hear!)”

MR. HUDLESTON.

Mr. Hume said, that seeing an hon. ex-director in his place, he was anxious to ask a question of the utmost importance. He hoped the hon. gentleman would feel, that in bringing this subject before the court, he acted with great reluctance; but the honor and welfare of the Company depended on their executive body holding a high and unimpeached character; and when that character was attacked in the person of an individual member, he trusted that no censure would attach to him for noticing the circumstance. It was not unknown to many gentlemen, both within and without the bar, that a charge of the most serious nature ever brought against a public man, had been preferred against an hon. ex-director. It was one of the most extraordinary charges he had ever heard of, and he hoped the hon. gentleman would be able to repel it.—*(Cries of order!)*

The Chairman—"The hon. proprietor is now attacking an individual, not on documents regularly laid before the court, but on certain printed statements, and I ask of him, and of the court, whether that be a direct and proper proceeding?"

Mr. Hume—"I throw myself entirely on the court. It is gratuitously taken, that I mean to attack the hon. ex-director; I declare that my intention is misunderstood, I mean quite the contrary. I cannot agree in the sentiment of the hon. Chairman, that we have nothing to do with this business, because we have not printed documents before us. I, and many others, expected that the subject would be brought before the court in a regular manner this day. The hon. ex-director stands charged by a gentleman lately high in your service, with most improper conduct, and I hope some explanation will be afforded to the proprietors on this subject."—*(Cries of order!)*

Mr. S. Dixon said, he hoped nothing of this kind would be allowed to be brought forward on the present day. As the hon. ex-director, (with whom he was unacquainted, whose name he did not even know,) was likely to become a candidate, he hoped there was charity sufficient, in every man's breast, to prevent any unpleasant observations being made on the eve of an election, unless there was positive reason to suppose that the individual was condemned in the public mind. Such observations were calculated to do the hon. ex-director great injury. For his part, after what had been said, he could not help feeling a prejudice on the subject, and perhaps others would imbibe a similar feeling. The business certainly deserved notice, but not in this way. It was one of the most serious circumstances that could befall a gentleman who was on

the point of standing before his constituents. He hoped and trusted that the hon. ex-director would clear himself from the imputation, so improperly, he would not say cruelly, because he did not think his hon. friend would do a cruel action, cast upon his character. If this were a charge that ought to be elucidated before the day of election, he conceived that some notice ought to have been given to the hon. ex-director, that it was intended to be this day brought under the consideration of the court.—*(Hear! hear!)*—He was persuaded the hon. ex-director would feel the necessity for his own sake, and for the sake of the Company at large, after what had passed, of offering some explanation on this subject at a proper time, and he trusted that his hon. friend would perceive the propriety of foregoing any further proceedings at present. The hon. ex-director might, through the medium of the newspapers, address his justification to the proprietors at large, or he might offer it in that court on another occasion. He hoped nothing more would be said about it now; but he thought that some notice ought to be taken of it between this day and the time of election. If the proprietors had known, that the subject was to be introduced this day, he was convinced there would have been a much fuller attendance. It rested entirely with the feelings of the hon. gentleman whether he would demand inquiry at the present moment. It struck him, however, that the court was taken by surprise, and that the gentleman accused was in some degree unprepared for a proceeding of this description. The proprietors had now a very serious matter to consider; namely, whether, having heard thus far, they would stop where they were or go farther?

Colonel Allan said, he, in common with the rest of the court, was completely taken by surprise on this occasion. He had however, yesterday received a letter from Colonel Wilks on this subject. It was a private letter, but with the permission of the court he would have it read, as well as a letter which it inclosed. The inclosure was a letter addressed by Colonel Wilks to the editor of the Quarterly Review, in answer to certain observations on the History of Mysore which were contained in that publication.

The letter from Colonel Wilks to Colonel Allan intimated, "that the inclosed draft of an answer to the observations which had appeared in the Quarterly Review had been submitted to Mr. Dallas, who had looked over the manuscript, part of which was written from his dictation. He (Colonel Wilks) had originally put in the name of the commander of the escort, but it was thought more advisable to mention the individual merely by the de-

signation of "Commander of the Escort," without at present introducing the name. He put Colonel Allan in the possession of the draft of his answer, in order that he might be able to do and say what friendship might dictate.

Now what friendship called on him (Col. Allan) to do, was to have the answer immediately read, though it had not yet reached the hands of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

The article addressed to the editor was then read; it was in effect as follows:—"In answer to the challenge given in the seventy-third page of the *Quarterly Review*, I have to state that the 'high and incontrovertible living authority' is the commander of the escort, who related what he saw and what he did, and is ready to verify that statement. In speaking of the affair as one of mystery, I left it to others to draw the inferences, and the statements which you have made, to the disadvantage of your friends, are evidently not mine. I should deeply regret the imputation of having stated of any gentleman, particularly of Mr. Staunton, that personal security, in conducting the negotiation, was particularly the object of the plan. That it would be better for the commissioners to be in a state of freedom on ship board than of imprisonment on shore is evident, and that this circumstance may account for their conduct."

The *Deputy-Chairman* said, one of the most vital points connected with this subject was, that so soon as the third volume of Colonel Wilkes' history was published the hon. ex-director expressed a wish to answer that part of it which related to him. The circulation of that passage must have originated more from what appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, than from anything contained in the passage itself. Colonel Wilkes' book would probably have been read by a few individuals connected with India, but the *Quarterly Review*, in which it was noticed, was perused by a great part of the population of this country. When Colonel Wilkes' publication was announced, it was not likely to attract any very great attention, for though he was a celebrated man amongst themselves, he could not be spoken of as a great literary character in the country. The *History of Mysore* was but a dull subject to readers in general, and would perhaps be superseded by some of the popular novels of the day, which commanded a greater number of readers. As soon however as that publication was ushered to the world, the hon. ex-director wrote to him, and begged of him to procure the work for his use. Why did he send for it?—in order that he might rebut the calumny which that book contained against his character.—(*Hear! hear!*) He wished to publish an answer to it, but his

friends dissuaded him. Perhaps they thought with the wise man "a great book was a great evil," and as the thing would speedily pass away, that it was better not to notice it. Several of his friends, to whose judgment he paid the greatest deference, joined in this opinion, in which he acquiesced. As things had turned out it was perhaps an injudicious opinion, but the hon. ex-director was not accountable for it. He was undoubtedly anxious, at the time, to answer the charge. He hoped the hon. ex-director would take a proper opportunity of stating, what he believed he would be justified in stating, that the whole was a fabrication. Under these circumstances, as the election was close at hand, and from what had transpired in the debate of this day, he hoped the proprietors would see the necessity of not dragging this business before the public. He trusted it would not go farther, and, if an attempt were made to force it on their attention, that the court would refuse to listen to it. It would be more just to attend to what the hon. ex-director would, at a proper opportunity, deliver elsewhere, instead of calling on him for explanation, at a moment when he must necessarily be agitated and embarrassed. He himself felt great agitation on this occasion, and he was sure the hon. ex-director must be oppressed by the acuteness of his feelings: he therefore trusted that for the present the subject might be suffered to drop.

Mr. Hudleston (who had several times presented himself, but had given way to the kind eagerness of his friends who had risen to answer Mr. Hume) now rose, and addressed the court under visible agitation. What he had to state, he said, would be short, and he was sure would be heard with indulgence:—feeling as the hon. proprietor did, who had brought forward the subject, he was obliged to him for his open declaration and avowal of that feeling, however mortifying it must be to himself to discover how little he was known to that hon. proprietor. In not having yet publicly noticed the charge or imputation in question, he had been governed by the advice of some of his dearest and most respected friends, and his own consonant feelings, which pointed to the maintaining an entire silence until after the ensuing general election, and to relying, in the interval, on the character which he had endeavoured to sustain in life, for a refutation of the only accusation that he trusted had ever been brought against it;—(*Hear! hear!*)—"and I now, (continued Mr. Hudleston) declare, with the utmost sincerity, that if, after all my efforts for the Company in India, and in this house—if, after twenty-three years of neither inactive nor unacknowledged services in India, and thir-

teen years of application of my best faculties to their interests here, I possess not character sufficient to prove a shield for me against this unjust attack, without my uttering a single word, I ought not to be re-elected a director. In the event however of my being re-elected, I will submit to my constituents a statement which I am now preparing, of all that the lapse of thirty-four years, and the ravages of death in that interval, have left me to offer in vindication of my own character, and that of my late friend and colleague Sir George Staunton, whose name is included with mine in the charge. The narrative I shall draw up I shall be ready, most undoubtedly, to seal with my oath, if it be required;—(hear! hear!)—and I now pledge to them my honor, that if it shall fail to convince them of the injustice of the charge, I will resign the direction by disqualifying." The proprietors would feel, that the lapse of thirty-four years, had a very obliterating effect, and they would perceive, that death in that interval, had deprived him of those sources of evidence, on which he might have safely relied for his exculpation, without saying a single word himself.—(Hear! hear!)

—As to the charge itself, he would say at present, (at another time he would enter into it more at large, that it was not founded in fact. "I declare," said the hon. ex-director, "upon my honor, as a gentleman, and I will, if it be necessary, seal the declaration with my oath, that I am as guiltless of the charge contained in that book, that I am as unconscious of having been guilty of the charge imputed to me as I was at the hour of my birth;"—(hear! hear!) the moment I heard it, I made a short declaration to that effect, to provide against the worst." Whatever of surprise and regret he had felt, at observing by whom the information appears to have been furnished, having been always on the most cordial terms with him, he believed that in forming the narrative he did not mean to exaggerate one tittle; he was of opinion that he had himself been deceived. All those with whom he (Mr. Hudleston) had acted were gone, and he was left to bear the brunt of an accusation, founded on circumstances that had happened many years ago; but so far from thinking that his hon. friend had been guilty of a fabrication, he could hardly doubt that there had been some circumstance the misapprehension of which gave rise to the statement; he had some remote and indistinct idea of an intention having been entertained of effecting a communication on ship-board with Col. Macleod, when commanding at Cannanore. He was sure that that hon. person, had he been alive when the accusation was brought forward, would have been as much astonished as he him-

self was when he heard it; he would have been as much surprised as if he had been charged with murder, high treason, or any other atrocious crime. In clearing himself from this charge, he would have to include his departed friend: the course his friends directed he would follow, and he was most ready to abide by the decision of the proprietors.

The *Chairman*. "I should hope, after what has fallen from the hon. ex-director, that nothing farther will pass on this subject. He has given a solemn pledge to stand or fall by the determination of the general court, and I trust he will be allowed fair time to redeem that pledge."—(Hear! hear!)

The hon. *D. Kiantrid* declared, upon his honour, and the declaration was a most sincere one, that he never had his feelings so much interested on any similar occasion. He had been before present when accused persons spoke for themselves; and even when previous character did not operate in their favour, he had wished that they might be able to exculpate themselves. But, he asked, how much more strong must be that feeling, when the person accused had so long maintained a pure and unspotted character, a character that had placed him within their bar? He felt the strongest possible desire that the hon. gentleman should hereafter stand as clear from such charges as he had done through a long and useful life. Looking to the distance between the time to which the charge referred and the period when it was brought forward, looking to the manner in which it was introduced, and considering the reason he adduced for not answering it, he conceived that he was entitled to every indulgence of the court. When he spoke of the way in which the charge was introduced, he did not allude to the manner in which his hon. friend had brought it forward; and he would say, that they were not the friends of the accused party who wished the matter to be passed over silently, when they were about to proceed to an election. With respect to the reason why he had not answered the charge, it had considerable weight with him. The omission was not Mr. Hudleston's fault; an unfortunate opinion was pressed on him, that he need not answer the charge; and, confiding in the judgment of his friends, he adopted it. That it was an unfortunate opinion was evident. A charge being made in the first instance and not answered, a succeeding publication would necessarily take the previous silence of the accused person as an admission of guilt. His hon. friend had fairly stated, that Col. Wilks's book, containing this charge, was published, and that no notice was taken of the accusation; and he then

went on to call the attention of the court to what persons would say in consequence of no answer being given to it. He had heard many proprietors ask, "How is it that gentlemen do not stand forward and procure explanation on this subject?" They would now receive it; and he was confident in his anticipation that it would be most satisfactory to the proprietors. He thought it unfortunate that it would not be submitted to them before the election came on, because he conceived it was for the honour of the court of directors that it should be known the votes of the proprietors were not given while they had any doubts on their minds. He for one, however, declared, if Mr. Hudleston were not ready with his defence before the election, that he would, founding his vote on the honorable character he had so long maintained, support him on that occasion; understanding that he would, at any future time, submit himself to the judgment of the proprietors, if his defence were not satisfactory. Having said this, and having a perfect reliance on the discretion of his hon. friend, (Mr. Hume) he entreated him to proceed.

Mr. Hume, after what had passed, entreated, as he had begun, that the court would permit him to finish. He concurred in almost every word that fell from his hon. friend on this occasion; but he begged to observe, that so far from having taken the hon. ex-director by surprise, he stated to several gentlemen the probability that the charge would this day be mentioned. He thought it desirable that Mr. Hudleston should be present on this occasion, because he would candidly say he had ten or a dozen letters in his possession in which the proprietors were accused of the highest degree of misconduct, if they suffered charges of so serious a nature against a director to pass *sub silentio*. It was a question of character, and certainly demanded notice. He thought the manner in which the charge had been brought forward, after the lapse of so many years, and when the accused party had been in the direction, was extremely cruel. He conceived that Mr. Hudleston had been hardly used; but the nature of the charges, and the manner they were noticed in the Quarterly Review, a work very generally disseminated, called on him, as a proprietor, to ascertain whether they were well-founded or not; therefore it was that he gave the hon. ex-director an opportunity of defending himself. He came into court determined to see whether the hon. ex-director did not think it worth his while to satisfy the proprietors of the injustice of the accusation which was now before the public, and he would himself oppose him on his election if he did not

so satisfy them; if he slighted those gentlemen, whose support he might otherwise command. In saying so much, he was sure the hon. ex-director would believe him, when he declared that he was not actuated by any malicious feeling towards him. He doubted much whether he had ever spoken to him, and he had divested himself entirely of every particle of personal hostility. It was therefore merely on the ground of what they owed to the public and the Company that he introduced the subject; and he did conceive that that court would sully its own character, and that the executive body would stain theirs, if it were not effectually noticed. Much as he felt with respect to the high and honorable character which the executive body ought to bear, he thought it was absolutely necessary that this business should be investigated; but if they could tamely submit to have such charges made against an hon. gentleman, who would, he supposed, be placed on the house-list for re-election, their character must suffer in the eyes of the country. He had many objections to what fell from the hon. ex-director; he did think, that notwithstanding all the hurry and bustle which was said to be produced by this unexpected charge,—a charge, it should be observed, that was published four or five months ago—the hon. ex-director, in justice to the proprietors and to the gentlemen within the bar, ought to be ready with his defence before the election; eight or ten days would, he thought, be time sufficient for the formation of such an address. He was bound, indeed, to hasten his defence, because the letter which had just been read pledged the individual who wrote it to support the charge; he therefore demanded, whether they should not expect from the gentleman, who was so cruelly accused, an explanation on that day ten days? because if the hon. ex-director could not clear himself, (and he, Mr. Hume, did not contemplate any thing but that he could most satisfactorily) it would be a much more business-like way of proceeding that the explanation should take place before the election, instead of electing him first, and then, if his defence were not such as satisfied the proprietors, calling on him to resign. He entreated the hon. ex-director to consider the situation in which he stood; and, for the purpose of removing every prejudice, he hoped he would in eight or ten days be ready with his defence. He trusted the hon. gentleman would see the propriety of giving such necessary information as would enable him to meet the proprietors, when the election came on, freed from every shadow of suspicion; that would be much better than saying to them, "elect me now, and I will hereafter show that I

an innocent? If the hon. gentleman failed in setting aside the criminatory statement before the election, and any person came forward to oppose him as a candidate, he conceived the court was bound to support that individual. The hon. gentleman ought to meet them that day week or ten days with full and complete proof of his innocence.

The hon. W. F. Blphinstone could not help rising, with the most painful feelings, to call the attention of the court to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. He asked, was the speech they had just heard consistent with what had taken place? Was it fair to make such observations after what had passed? The hon. proprietor spoke soft words, but there was poison in them; he wondered the hon. proprietor's feelings could have suffered him to proceed so far: he would not, on any consideration, not for all the world could bestow, have delivered such a speech, for it was a speech calculated to injure an innocent man. — (Hear! hear!)

Mr. Grant said, he was as anxious as any man for the purity of the character of that court; but the conduct of the hon. proprietor that day, particularly with reference to his concluding observations, did not accord with his own feelings at all. He thought the hon. gentleman had overstepped the line of propriety in a very considerable degree; especially when he argued that in the course of ten days or a fortnight the hon. ex-director might prepare an address on this most delicate subject. This was reducing a gentleman, on a case that never occurred before, to a most unjust situation; it was taking him at the greatest possible disadvantage. The hon. ex-director said, he did not answer the charge because his friends stated to him that it was unnecessary. It had since appeared in a public journal, at a time when the hon. ex-director was not in a state of health to admit of his coming forward with such a refutation as was now called for by the hon. gentleman. What then was the state of the case as it at present stood? It was simply this: here was an accusation brought forward on one side, and on the other there was a most solemn denial of it. With what was that denial backed? It was backed with a life of honor passed in the service of the Company. — (Hear! hear!) Were gentlemen, then, so hypocritically nice, with respect to character, that an individual, who had during his whole life maintained an unblemished reputation, was to be called on, when a charge was unexpectedly made against him, to justify himself in a fortnight or three weeks? He trusted the proprietors knew what justice was better; he trusted they knew what human nature was better; he trust-

ed they knew better the state of society in which they lived, where the most shameful and the most unfounded accusations are frequently levelled at the purest and best characters, than to sanction such a principle. — (Hear! hear!) He believed they would not suffer a matter of this kind to outweigh the confidence founded on a long course of life marked by honourable exertions. He did not think they would suffer such an accusation to envelope in disgrace and dishonor a character long prized and respected. — (Hear! hear!) He would appeal to every gentleman present, and to the public at large, on this subject. He hoped the hon. ex-director would stand on a level with the other candidates, after his explicit denial of the charge. He might now boldly face his constituents; and when a proper opportunity offered take the best course to repel this slander, which he must say was brought forward in the most cruel manner. — (Hear! hear!) When was it introduced? Thirty-four years after the circumstances to which it related were said to have taken place; when the transaction was incapable of clear proof, most of the parties having departed to another world. The circumstances too, it should be observed, took place in a far distant country; and the statements connected with them relied on native evidence, which every person acquainted with India knew perfectly well was not to be depended on. The course which honor and justice pointed out on this occasion was extremely plain. This charge was not supported by any proof, and the hon. ex-director ought not to be called on immediately to produce his explanation. Time ought to be given him to enable him to shape his proceedings in the way most likely to attain the desired end; in his situation it would be most cruel to press him for an instant defence. He trusted it would be perfectly understood, that though this gentleman was accused, that accusation did not stand on proof. Why the court of directors, after a life spent in the service of the Company in India and in England, should form a bar to his coming forward, as other gentlemen did, he could not conceive. Having stated his opinion, he trusted the hon. ex-director would not be called on to produce a paper on this very delicate subject, until he had given it proper consideration; because, from its nature, it was evidently impossible to do it justice on the instant.

The hon. D. Kinaird understood the hon. ex-director to say, that he would answer those charges as soon as the circumstances would permit him, and under that impression he would most willingly support him at his election. — (Hear! hear!) It was most important,

unquestionably, to him, to repel the accusation as speedily as possible. If it had not been for the unfortunate opinion of his friends, he would not now be asking the indulgence of the proprietors, instead of challenging their support; he, however, was not under any obligation to him (Mr. K.), because his support would be afforded to the hon. ex-director on account of his previous character. If he mistook not, however, a charge was started some years ago against an hon. director, which the executive body themselves took up. They found it to be their duty then to investigate the matter of accusation, as it affected the purity of their own body, and they acted on that principle. Now he meant only to say, that what was justice for one was justice for another. On that occasion they certainly did think it proper to inquire into transactions that took place many years before.

The Deputy-Chairman sincerely hoped, after what had passed that day, that his hon. friend would put so many words together, as would amount to an absolute denial of the charge forthwith. After what had occurred in that court, he owed it to himself—he owed it to his constituents, and justice claimed it as a tribute due to his exalted character. He

believed throughout the room the excellence of that character had been admitted. (*Hear! hear!*) But doubts appeared to have entered an hon. gentleman's mind; and it was necessary that his hon. friend should stand, like Caesar's wife, not even suspected. (*Hear! hear!*) As he was going before the proprietors with the usual recommendation, he trusted he would satisfy them and his own mind by a declaration in three words, that the charge against him was without foundation: that might be followed up by explanation hereafter. The ground would thus be cleared, and he would come out of the trial pure as unsummed snow, and entitled to that confidence which he was sure his hon. friend had ever deserved.

Adjourned sine die.

In reference to our report of the debate of the 3d July last, in page 159, we are requested to state, that the observation made by the Hon. Wm. Elphinstone upon the subject of the Company's trade in wine, and in which the name of Mr. David Robertson was introduced, was as follows:—

"That the Company's wine was cried down by the people in India interested in the sale of their own wine."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISCOVERY OF THE LONGITUDE.

Mr. Croker, the Secretary to the Admiralty, has lately taken occasion, in the House of Commons, to introduce a very important topic, and has afforded the public an explanation respecting the mistakes in the Nautical Almanack. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the Longitude Acts. The hon. gentleman said, that the number of acts on this subject was, of itself, a sufficient reason for the introduction of the measure he should propose: they were in a state unparalleled in legislation. By an early act, £4,000 were granted for a certain step towards the discovery of the longitude, and by a subsequent statute £20,000 were appropriated to the same object. An individual had made the extent of discovery contemplated, and, in consequence of the confusion in those acts, received £24,000 instead of the reward which was evidently intended. On every new discovery it was found necessary to come to Parliament, and the consequence was, that a great number of acts on the same subject were, in some degree, in force. He wish-

ed to consolidate them, and to reduce into one act all the parts of those now in existence which were worthy of being continued. Before he submitted his motion to the house, he would shortly state what had been done on this curious subject. The first statute enacted in this country relative to the longitude was that of Anne; but long before that period, as early as the time of Philip II. of Spain, when that monarch was laying the foundation, as he supposed, of the maritime glory of his nation, which was afterwards altogether destroyed by British skill and prowess, he conceived it necessary to offer a large reward for the discovery of the longitude: the Dutch also offered a reward, but in neither instance was the study attended with any success. A Frenchman of the name of Meran, in the time of Louis XIII. first hit on the idea of finding the longitude by means of lunar observations, but, in consequence of the want of lunar tables, the plan failed; that plan was now relied on with the greatest confidence. Sir Isaac Newton was particularly alive to this subject, and to his

solicitude was owing the institution of the Board of Longitude. That Board, however, made little progress, until the attention of the public was forcibly called to the subject in consequence of the loss of Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his fleet, owing to a misreckoning, during a tremendous gale of wind. That fatal event led to the enactment of a bill, which, with true munificence, provided an exceedingly large reward for the discovery of the longitude. The act set forth, that, if any mode were found which, in a voyage from England to the West Indies, would keep a ship's longitude within a degree, the author should receive a reward of £10,000; if it succeeded in keeping the longitude within two-thirds of a degree, he was to receive £15,000; but, if the longitude could possibly be kept within half a degree, or 30 min. that then the projector should receive £20,000. It appeared that about the year 1745 an ingenious mechanic, named Harrison, invented a watch, which, on its first trial, fully met the provisions of the act of Queen Anne. In a voyage to the island of Berbice it kept its longitude within thirtygeographical miles, (and Mr. Harrison was fortunate enough to get £5,000 more than the last act contemplated). This was effected merely by a chronometer. The difference of longitude was easily discovered by the difference of time. There were but two ways, however, of arriving at a true knowledge of the longitude. The one was by a watch set in the country from which a ship departed, and afterwards compared with the time of the country to which she proceeded: the comparison evidently gave the distance in time, which could afterwards be reduced to space. The second mode was by taking observations of the moon, in relation to a fixed star, which was the surest method. The one was a mechanical, the other a scientific mode of arriving at the same conclusion. In 1760, a Mr. Meyer published tables so extremely useful, and brought to such a degree of accuracy, that Parliament, though no particular reward had been promised for this species of invention, thought proper to direct £3,000 to be paid to him, though he himself did not live to enjoy their liberality. By the means of those tables, and of the improved chronometers, the longitude was now found, within a fraction. He found by some of the log-books of his Majesty's ships, that an extraordinary degree of correctness had been arrived at. The longitude, as found by a chronometer, was discovered to vary very little from the real longitude, if he might be allowed to use that popular expression, since, indeed, there was no real longitude. Suppose, for instance, the true longitude of St. Helena, was 5 deg. 43 min. 30 sec.—Capt. Martin carried it out 5 deg. 38 min.

36 sec. Capt. Haywood 5 deg. 39 min. His Majesty's ship *Bucephalus* agreed exactly with the true time, 5 deg. 43 min. 30 sec.: thus to use a poetical expression—

"So wide is art, so narrow human view."

He might say, that the so long despaired of object of scientific research, the longitude, was now discovered. Within so small a fraction had the computations been carried, that for practical purposes it was discovered. Still mechanical instruments were liable to decay, and to improve the lunar method, was still a great object for legislation. What had been already done shewed the great utility of offering rewards. The progress had been principally owing to the exertions of this country, and the suggestions of the immortal Newton. If so much had been done, what was the object of his motion, it might be asked? was it intended by it to throw a reflection on the present members of the Board of Longitude? certainly it was very far from his intention to reflect on such well known and respectable names as that of Vince and his coadjutors; they were too well known in the scientific world to be affected by any observations of his, were he inclined to detract from their merits. But it would be allowed that it was not right that the board should not contain a single scientific member nearer than the universities. His intention was to leave the present members on the establishment, and to add six more: to revive, in fact, the original act; to add men who, residing in or near the metropolis, might give respectable and efficacious support to the views with which the board was framed. Dr. Maskelyne, in the year 1767, commenced the *Nautical Almanack*. Through the whole of his life it was conducted with great accuracy, and the entire approbation of all interested in the publication. But he had looked through it lately, and was sorry to say that, faultless as it had been, it did not of late maintain its character. In the work for the present year there were no less than eighteen errors relating to the places of the sun and moon and the computations in a flying sheet at the end of the work, and in a second edition of the same no less than forty. He should not do his duty, or act in a way becoming of himself, not to state the *Nautical Almanack* was now a bye word among literary men. He would state a curious fact on the subject he had lately read in the newspapers: a captain of a vessel, bound to the West Indies, thought, for the sake of curiosity, to try the tables on leaving Chatham. In a short time he found himself in a longitude shewn by the tables, which he certainly thought could not be true: fortunately he made Portsmouth, went to a maker and vender of the almanacks, who told him it was only a typographical

error, and corrected it by a stroke of his pen, sending him out to the West Indies with the almanack and all its mistakes. The truth was, the errors were typographical, not scientific: he mentioned this to exculpate the literary men connected with the work. The method pursued was, the Astronomer Royal made the observations, he furnished them to persons called *computers*, who performed the operation imported by their name, and the computations then passed through the hands of a man called a *computer*. It is this last individual who ought to be responsible for whatever imperfections might be found in the almanack: but he was a person not recognized by the act, his office was not legally known. What he had stated shewed the absolute necessity that a person should be selected and paid by authority of Parliament, to superintend the composition of the work alluded to. Another topic he wished to advert to. The passage between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, since the reign of Geo. II. had been a considerable object of research with all the world, but particularly commercial men. To stimulate to this discovery, £20,000 had been vested by act of Parliament as a reward also in the Board of Longitude. He need not tell the house this had never been claimed. Another object of great curiosity and investigation was the approach to the North Pole; this too had engaged the attention and labours of Parliament. It had been set forth in the Act 20th of Geo. III. that whereas whalers had opportunities of approaching the North Pole, it was provided that whatever captain of a whaler should approach within ten degrees of it should be entitled to a reward of ten thousand pounds; but the legislature had been inconsistent, for another act on the subject utterly opposed and prevented the benefit held out by the first from being pursued or claimed. The act specifying the oath to be taken by the captain of every whaler going out, required him to swear that in his approach to the North Pole he would be actuated by no other motive or prospect of advantage but the interests of the owners. This enactment was obviously at variance with the offer of a reward. To reconcile the two acts, and make an exception in the oath in favour of the reward proposed by parliament, was one of the views of the bill. It remained to state one object more. It was proposed to add to the board three scientific persons residing in or near to London, to bestow their permanent services and real exertions on the promotion of the discovery, for the moderate remuneration of one hundred pounds a year each, a salary deemed sufficiently ample by the president of the Royal Society. All the other members would bestow their assist-

ance gratuitously. The present rewards stand at five thousand, seven thousand five hundred, and ten thousand pounds, withincertain established limitations, and upon certain conditions. The last object to which he had alluded, was to make an alteration in this latter respect—to provide that parliament should propose three sums in gradation, not on unvarying conditions, but that the Board should from time to time recommend the proper limitations and conditions, so as to keep up with the progress of science, and give a stimulus to discoveries.

The individual mentioned in our last number as the victim of Brahmanical treachery, page 194, under the appellation of the *Shastri*, having been the immediate apparent cause of the recent transactions between the English and Mahratta powers, which have led to such important results, we are induced to make some further mention of him.

In Major Moor's tract on Hindu Infanticide, published in 1811, the *Sastri* is called "a very learned and good man, long in habits of confidential intercourse with Colonel Walker." The *Soubriquet* of *Sastri*, implies that he was deeply read in the Hindu Scriptures, which are collectively called *Sastra*, sometimes written * *Shashtra*, *Shaster*, &c. His real name, we are told in the same work, page 197, was GANGADHAR PATWARDHIN; but in the preface, p. xii, we find that he is more correctly and classically designated *Sri Ganga-dhara Sastri*, which is translated, the "Reverend Ganges-Searer, learned in the *Sastra*." *Sri* is a pre-fixture of respect to the names of Hindu gods, goddesses and men, implying holy, revered, sanctified, &c. *GANGA-DHARA* is a name of *SIVA*. The sacred river is supposed to flow from a mountain named after him; and alluding to mythological fables, *Siva* is seen in pictures with the river goddess peeping out of his hair. Hence this line in one of Sir W. Jones's hymns:—

"From whose red clustering locks famed
"Ganga springs."

In the beautiful map of the Western Peninsula of Guzerat, prefixed to the tract above referred to, the author, out of respect to his friend Colonel Walker, to whom it is dedicated, has introduced a finely engraved head of the *Sastri*, from a picture in the possession of the colonel. As the name of this respectable and learned Brahman is engraved also in Sanskrit characters, he would doubtless, if he ever saw it, as we hope he did,

* The substitution of *Sh* for *S* in Sanskrit, *Sastra*, and other words, is by no means elegant; the vulgar pronunciation, in fact, would seem to exclude the use of the simple aspirate *S* entirely.
—Ed.

have felt himself gratified and flattered at seeing himself so appropriately honored in the map of a country to which his talents and virtues had been so useful.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson, minister of Bedford Row chapel, has published a defence of the Church Missionary Society, occasioned by the protest of Archdeacon Thomas. On the subject of church missions in India he thus expresses himself: "On the subject of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's not espousing the society's missions in India, the Reverend the Archdeacon avows his ignorance. It may be proper, then, to mention, that the proceedings of our society there were entered on long before the establishment of that see; and that the peculiar delicacy of the Bishop's situation, in a scene perfectly novel, and where he has perhaps to consider the prejudices of many European residents against the propagation of Christianity among the natives, has prevented his lordship from countenancing in so ostensible and prominent a manner as might have been expected, even the missions of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, on the very spot where they have been labouring for so long a series of years. In fact, his lordship, we believe, considers himself as appointed to superintend exclusively the chaplains and churches under the authority of the Company. Over English clergymen, not chaplains, officiating in India, he has not as yet assumed the episcopal authority. It is manifest, from the whole tenor of our Society's proceedings, that we shall rejoice when his lordship shall see it expedient to do so. In the mean time, all our missionaries are under the protection and legal regulations of the several local civil authorities; and stand in somewhat of the same relation to the Society at home, as the chaplains do to the honourable the East India Company. The persons to fill the chaplaincies are appointed by the Company, and so far they may be considered as in the employment of that Company; though the administration of the episcopal functions, according to law, is vested in the Right Reverend the Bishop. I need not say more on the subject, except that the circumstance of the uniformly exemplary conduct of our missionaries, against whom no complaints of disorder or irregularity have ever been preferred, serves still further to commend the prudence and sobriety of the proceedings of the Society. The Archdeacon is not, perhaps, aware, that the only commendation bestowed on missionary efforts, in his lordship's primary charge, is bestowed on those undertaken at the sole expense of our Society, and conducted by a converted Mohammedan, under

the discreet and pious guidance of one of the Honourable Company's chaplains.* Nor has he, perhaps, been informed, that the very persons who had a large—perhaps the largest—share in the efforts which led to the actual establishment of the English episcopacy in India, and who fought the battle of Christianity both in and out of parliament, when that question was agitated, were among the friends and members of the church missionary Society. So easy is it for a respectable person, like our author, unacquainted with the real state of a great question, to commit the most considerable mistakes at every step.

"With regard to the Society's corresponding committee in India, let the boards and committees of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and of all other institutions, reply to the censures of the Archdeacon. It is obvious that the affairs of a distant mission can be conducted only by maintaining a correspondence with its friends at home."

THE PAMPHLETER, No. XXII.—Among many other articles of importance contained in this number, the letter of the Hon. H. G. Bennet, "to the Common-Council and Livery of the City of London, on the abuses existing in Newgate, showing the necessity of an immediate Reform in that Prison," will be found particularly deserving of attention. The numbers of those who, from various causes of ignorance or guilt, are sent to take up their temporary abode in Newgate, is in itself a consideration sufficiently melancholy; but still more so is it rendered, by reflecting on the ruinous, the hopeless consequences that invariably result to these unfortunate wretches from their continuance within walls, wherein, as Mr. Bennett too truly observes, no one purpose of their erection is attended to, but the safe custody of those whom they are meant to keep in confinement. The indiscriminate mixture of all degrees of guilt and ignorance, from the childish pilferer, or the unconscious utterer of a forged note, to the blood-stained murderer, or the wretch at whose crimes nature herself recoils; the noise, profaneness, and idleness, which deprive alike of opportunity for reflection or exertion, the filthiness of apparel too often apparent, and the scantiness of food, defects which by degrading and enfeebling the body seem to have similar effects upon the mind, are all subjects of Mr. Bennet's most earnest and serious animadversions, and as his remonstrances are made in that

* "Among the Missionary Proceedings of the present day, I have met with none which have been conducted with a happier combination of zeal and judgment, than one of your own body has displayed."—Bishop of Calcutta's Primary Charge, &c. London. 1817. pp. 19, 20.

A note to this passage expresses that the person alluded to is the Rev. Mr. Corrie.

tone of becoming firmness and moderation which shews them to be the result of anxiety for the public welfare alone, and not for the gratification of any private feeling, we trust they will not be made in vain to the respectable body to whom they are addressed.

"Three Letters on the Game Laws, by a Country Gentleman, a Proprietor of Game," the third of which is now published for the first time, have for their chief object the prevention of crime, rather than the punishment of it; and, as the worthy author justly observes, the game laws, as they at present stand, only serve to tempt the transgression of them, and to punish that transgression with unavailing severity.

To this article succeed a copy of a Letter to the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed for the consideration of the Poor Laws, from T. P. Courtenay, Esq. M. P. a member of that Committee, recommending the institution of friendly societies in every parish throughout the kingdom, as a means of reducing the parochial rates, and restoring independence and integrity to the moral character of the labouring poor; and "Sketches of Political Economy, by Anthony Dunlop, Esq."

The next article is one of a highly valuable and interesting nature, "An Account of the management of the Poor in Hamburg, between the years 1788 and 1794, in a letter to some Friends of the Poor in Great Britain. By Baron Von Voght." This most excellent pamphlet was originally published in 1796, and is now republished, by permission of the author, at the request of several highly respectable gentlemen.

The magnitude of an evil in time works its own cure; the pressure of the poor in Hamburg, with the increase of beggary, idleness, theft, and all the attendants upon poverty beyond a certain degree, had become so intolerable to the inhabitants, as to rouse them into serious reflections upon the better organization of the lower orders of the people; private benevolence and exertions were aided by the sanction and authority of the laws, and so effectual were the means resorted to, that during the course of seven years employed in the most active measures which policy and benevolence could suggest, "hardly a beggar was to be seen in Hamburg;" a fact for the truth of which the author appeals to many merchants of London, who had remarked this extraordinary effect. In proportion as beggary was suppressed, industry was encouraged, health restored and industry promoted among the poor, whilst the expence of maintaining and employing them gradually decreased as their comfort and respectability increased. Sincerely do we hope to see something of

a similar kind at least attempted in this country.

The 6th article is "A Defence of the Church Missionary Society, against the objections of the Rev. Josiah Thomas, M. A. Archdeacon of Bath. By Daniel Wilson, M. A. Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, (ninth edition). Mr. Wilson is well known in the metropolis as a pious and eloquent preacher, and his defence of the Church Missionary Society will be found very creditable to him, as written in a spirit of zeal for the cause of truth tempered with discretion, and never losing sight of that moderation which, in religious controversies, above all others, ought to be continually manifested, and which his opponents will do well to copy.

To this defence succeeds a discourse "on the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, Science, and Wit, and their influence on the present state of Society." This discourse was delivered by Mr. Roscoe on the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, on the 25th of November 1817, and was published at the request of the committee of the institution. Liverpool has long ranked high in the encouragement of taste and literature, and Mr. Roscoe is well known as a sedulous cultivator of both.

The next article is "Opinion of the Duke of Fitz-James, Peer of France, on the Proposed Law relative to Periodical Journals." This article has been translated from the French exclusively for the Pamphleteer, and is a fine piece of manly and independent reasoning.

The concluding article is the "Poor Rates gradually reduced, and Pauperism converted into profitable Industry. By R. Preston, Esq. M. P." (Original). This excellent pamphlet is distinguishable for the humanity of its views, and the vigorous measures it seeks to recommend. Mr. Preston deprecates the odious and unnatural measure of reducing the burthens of the poor by imposing restraints on population. In order to restore industrious habits and independent feelings among the lower orders, he recommends that one third part, or some just proportion, of the poor rate of each parish should, during the next twenty years, or so much of that period as may be necessary, be appropriated as a fund for the employment of labour; that each parish shall remit its proportion to the treasurer of the county, and that the several annual contributions shall form one aggregate fund. This sum he estimates at three millions for the first year, and graduating annually in a reduced scale to £1,300,000, which sum, taken at an average, would be £1,500,000 a year to be expended in labour; and at one shilling and sixpence a day, or nine shillings per week, or two

ty-five pounds a year, it would employ about sixty thousand men annually, and a proportion of women.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Memoir of the War in India conducted by General Lord Lake and Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, from its commencement in 1803 to its termination in 1806, on the banks of the Hyphasis; with Historical Sketches, Topographical Descriptions and Statistical Observations. Illustrated by maps and plans of operations, by Major William Thorn, 4to. £2. 12s. 6d. boards.

Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. H. Tuckey, R. N. To which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; some General Observations on the Country and its Inhabitants; and an Appendix, containing the Natural History of that part of the kingdom through which the Zaire flows. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Fourteen Plates. 4to. £2. 2s. boards.

Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. 12. The Second Edition. 8vo. 18s. boards.

Travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey. By Adam Neale, M.D. Eleven coloured Plates. 4to. £2. 2s. boards.

An Account of the War in Spain, Portugal, and France, from the year 1808 to 1814 inclusive. Illustrated by Plates. By Lieut. Col. J. T. Jones, Royal Engineers. 8vo. 15s. boards.

The Annual Biography and Obituary, for 1818. This volume comprehends the Biography of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, the Dukes of Northumberland and Marlborough, &c. &c. 8vo. 15s. boards.

The possibility of Approaching the North Pole, asserted by the Hon. Daines Barrington; a New Edition, with an Appendix, by Col. Beaufoy, F.R.S. Illustrated with a Map of the North Pole. 8vo. 9s. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

An Account of the Military Occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America; with an Appendix of British and American Official Letters and Plates. In 2 vols. 8vo.

A Journal of a Visit to South Africa in the year 1816, with some Account of the Missionary Settlements of the United Brethren in that country. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe, 1 vol. 4to.

Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its voyage to and from that country, in the years 1816 and 1817. By Clarke Abel, Physician and Naturalist to the Embassy, 1 vol. 4to. Illustrated by Maps and other Engravings.

The transactions of the Literary Society at Bombay, in 4to. Illustrated by Engravings.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from Correspondence of British and Foreign Bible Society.

Queries recently proposed by the Rev. William Milne, now employed, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D. in translating the Scriptures into Chinese, at Malacca; and the determination of the Committee respecting them.

WHAT is the real import and utmost extent of the Society's motto,—“Without note or comment?”

1. Does it preclude various marginal readings?

2. Does it preclude a marginal explanation of terms which cannot be rendered in the text without circumlocution?

3. Does it preclude notes marking the scriptural chronology, as in our large English Bibles?

4. Does it preclude the explanation of

proper names, e. g. מוֹשֶׁה, which, in the margin of our Bibles, is rendered “forgetting?” (see Gen. xli. 51;) or any other such names?

5. Does it preclude the explanation of such words as Ἀβδὸν, Ἀπολλων, or of Jewish or Roman coins?

6. Does it preclude the contents of chapters?

The committee having taken the above inquiries into consideration;

Resolved, that, it being the object of the British and Foreign Bible Society to restrict itself to the circulation of the holy scriptures, the terms in which the restriction is expressed, (viz. “without note or comment,”) must be construed to exclude from the copies circulated by the Society every species of matter but what may be deemed necessary to render the version of the sacred original intel-

ligible and perspicuous. The latter appearing to be the sole and exclusive design of the queries proposed by the Rev. Mr. Milne, nothing contained in them can be considered as precluded by the prohibition of note and comment.

While the committee give this opinion, and express their high approbation of the conduct of Mr. Milne, they recommend to his attention, and that of translators in general, the English Version, with marginal renderings and references; as affording a correct example of that sort and degree of explanation which it may be permitted to introduce into those copies of the Bible which answer to the Society's definition and requirement, of their being without note or comment.

Extracted from the Minutes.

From the Rev. William Milne.

Malacca, Dec. 31, 1816.—The situation of Malacca affords frequent opportunities of communicating with all other settlements in the Archipelago, where the Chinese reside. To each of these I have sent copies of the sacred scriptures. In the course of every year, there are opportunities of communicating with three provinces of China; viz. Canton, Fo-Kien, and Quang-see; and also with the various ports of Cochin China and Siam, where multitudes of Chinese are settled.

Thus, though we are not at present allowed to settle in China itself, a variety of channels are opened to us, in the good providence of God, through which the sacred scriptures may be introduced. Several China-men and merchants have very readily sent parcels to their friends and correspondents in other places, and have brought their acquaintances, when passing from port to port, to converse, and get books.

In June 1815, the registered number of Chinese in the Island of Penang, (Prince of Wales' Island), was seven

thousand two hundred and forty-one. From the numbers that have gone thither since, I suppose there are now at least eight thousand. In point of education and morals, I think them considerably behind their brethren in Java and Malacca. The settlement of Penang is comparatively new. In Java and Malacca Chinese have been settled for hundreds of years, and there are many families of long standing.

A very large proportion of the Chinese in Penang are merchants, mechanics, and day labourers, who have gone thither with no other view than that of making a little money in a few years, after which they intend to return to China, and then set up in life. There is a much smaller proportion of schools for youth among the Chinese in Penang, than among their countrymen settled in other parts of the Archipelago. In distributing the New Testaments among them, when I visited that island, I observed the same rules to which I adhered in Java in 1814. All the largest Chinese families in George's Town have a New Testament, and in the course of distribution I did not meet with a single Chinese who did not thankfully receive it; and in conversing with them, I found them all disposed to listen. The words of eternal life are now in their hands.

I feel grateful to God, and to the Bible Society, for the opportunities afforded me of putting the Sacred Scriptures into the hands of a people who never before had heard of them.

I have opened two schools in Malacca for Chinese children, in which the average number of boys who have attended is about fifty-five; some of whom have learned to repeat portions of the word of God. At seven o'clock every morning, they all, together with the schoolmasters and other Chinese, attend prayer and reading the Holy Scriptures.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

In a late number of our Journal, we expressed our doubts as to the stability of the treaty that had been concluded with the Peishwa, and events have proved that we were not mistaken in his character. That lawless despot has again provoked the vengeance of our arms, and his total discomfiture has been the just consequence. Despatches announcing the renewal of hostilities between him and our government were brought overland from Bombay by Capt. Moore, and are dated 24th November. It appears, that

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the hostile demonstrations of the Peishwa rendered it necessary for us to march a force of 4,000 men from the Bombay army to oppose his meditated attack. Against this body of troops, however, the Mahratta chief brought ten times the number, attacking us with 40,000 men; yet notwithstanding the numerical disparity of the forces he was totally routed, after having fought two battles, one on the 5th and the other on the 7th of November. The loss sustained by the Peishwa in the first engagement was considerable, but not such as to deter him from

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hazarding a second battle, when his arms experienced a complete overthrow. Flying from Poonah with the greatest precipitancy, he took refuge in one of his strong forts, while our troops entered his capital in triumph.

Marquis Hastings had concluded a treaty with Scindiah, by which it was provided that the British troops might pass through his territories, to punish the Pindaris. It is not, however, supposed that a subsidiary force will be fixed upon Scindiah, who seems anxious to maintain an amicable understanding with the Company, and willing to assist in suppressing the robbers. Holkar submits in every thing to Marquis Hastings. The troops of the Peishwa hung, some accounts say shot, two British officers whom they had made captive.

In addition to the above accounts we have been favoured with the following particulars by a correspondent.

"The present Peishwa Bagee Row is a son of Ragabah or Ragunauth, of infamous memory. He succeeded Madhuro, the infant Peishwa, who died suddenly on the 27th of October 1795. His abilities are moderate, his temper ferocious and tyrannical, easily duped by his favourites, and subject to the most violent gusts of passion; these irregularities have brought him into many difficulties since his accession to the empire, and he had been repeatedly driven from his throne and capital by the contending Mahratta factions, from the commencement of his reign till 1802, when the treaty of Bassein, which engaged him in close alliance with the British, firmly established his power and government. The restless spirit of his ministers, at the head of whom was the exile and murderer Trimburjee, has again plunged their master into open war with the British. After practising in vain a thousand arts and subterfuges to avoid the fulfilment of the late treaty, he threw off the mask, and on the 5th November, opposed to ten times their number, the British troops were triumphant. On the 15th another action took place, when the Peishwa and his army of 40,000 men were routed, and Poonah abandoned to the conquerors. Trimburjee, who is supposed to be the abettor of these desperate measures, is still at large. I am concerned to add, that two of our gallant countrymen, British officers, have been hung by the Peishwa's orders in cold blood; the day of retribution, however, cannot be far distant."

No officer was killed in either of the actions of the 5th and 17th of November.

Capt. Preston wounded in the foot by a cannon ball.

Lt. Falconar wounded in the shoulder,

Two Cornets reported to be taken prisoners.

Capt. Vaughan and his brother shot by order of the Peishwa.

We regret that the details of the actions are not yet made public, further than we have been enabled to give them as above. Capt. Moore, the bearer of the overland Packet to the Secret Committee at the India House, brought no other letters or papers of any description.

The latest papers which have arrived from India, are not of a date recent enough to embrace the preceding important details, and relate chiefly to the preparations and movements which were making by our troops against the Pindaris.

Nov. 1.—Our letters from the Dakhin mention, that Sir John Malcolm was near to Husseinabad, and had intimated that he should arrive there on the morning of the 19th. The Nerbudda continued unusually full, there being on the 15th, eighteen feet of water, where it was most shallow. Should this continue, it would occasion some difficulty in crossing the troops. There was not a sufficient number of boats to make bridges, but rafts were constructing, and it was expected they would all be over by the 5th instant. They would then proceed by the Chowkee, pass towards Bopal, and leaving it on the left advance to Bhilsaah and Bursaah, the Jaghire of Khurreeam Khan; from that to Serouge, which belongs to Wasseel Mahomed. By the time these movements were executed, it was expected Major-Gen. Marshall would have advanced through Banddecund, on Sagur and Bazzandah, which last is a Jaghire of Sheik Delloo. The Jaghire of Sctoo is to the west of Bopal, and would be occupied by the 3d Madras brigade, under Sir John Malcolm. According to the Gualior Ukbars, three durrabs of Pindarees, of ten thousand horse each, are now lying between Patgur and Grossaah, and, after the Dussarah, it was expected part of them would start for Surat. A bridge of boats was in preparation for the passage of the grand army over the Jamna: when it might move for Secundra, seemed uncertain. The general opinion is, that no resistance will be attempted on the part of Scindiah.

Major-Gen. Donkin arrived at Agra on the 14th. It was expected that that division of the army would march for Dhalpoor, on the Chumbul, immediately after the 20th.

The Western Division of the Army of the Dakhin has been brigaded as follows:—

Light Artillery Brigade, to consist of the troop of Horse Artillery, Gallipers incorporated with it, and the Rocket troop.

Cavalry Brigade, to consist of 4th Light Cavalry Detachment of his Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and 8th Light Cavalry.

Light Brigade, to consist of the Rifle Corps, 1st bat. 16th or Trichinopoly Light Inf. 2d bat. 17th, or Chicacole, and 1st bat. 3d, or Palamcottah.

First Brigade, to consist of Flank Companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots, 1st bat. 7th Nat. Regt. and Madras European regiment.

Second Brigade, to consist of 1st bat. 14th N. I. 2d, 6th N. I.

The infantry guns are to be formed in battery, to which the Company of Foot Artillery and Gun Lascars will be attached.

Major Lushington, of the 4th Light Cavalry, to command the Cavalry Brigade; Lieut. Lyon, of the 8th Light Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade to the Cavalry Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Deacon to command the Light Brigade; Lieut. W. Low to be Brigade Major to the Light Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Thompson to command the 1st Brigade of Infantry; Capt. Hunter to be Brigade Major to the 1st Brigade of Infantry; Lieut. Colonel R. Scott to command the 2d Brigade of Infantry; Capt. Napier, of the Rifle Corps, to be Brigade Major to the 2d Infantry Brigade; Major Noble, C. B. to command the Artillery of the 1st division, in conformity to his appointment, G. O. 22d ultimo; Lieut. Bonner of the Horse Artillery, to be Major of Brigade to the Artillery; Lieut. Pogonpohl, to act as Adjutant of the Horse Artillery; Captain Rudyerd, senior officer in charge of the Artillery and Rocket troop, will command the Light Artillery Brigade, Lieut. Davies, Field Engineer, with the 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions.

Extract of a letter from Bundelcund camp, at Punnah, October 16, 1817:—

"On the 30th ult. the 4th company, 2d battalion of the 28th, and 1st battalion 26th native infantry, marched from Keitah towards Bandah, under command of General D'Anvergne. On the 6th curt. this detachment reached Bandah, after having lost many camels, from the roads having been rendered almost impassable in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell during the march. The Keitah detachment was joined at Bandah by the 1st battalion 14th native infantry, and a battalion of the 7th native infantry, from Delhi. Brigadier-Gen. D'Anvergne at the same time departed from the centre division of the army, and Gen. Marshall took command of the left division on the 7th curt. On the 8th curt. the above camp left Bandah, and arrived at Kallinger on the 10th, where they were joined by Capt. Cunningham, with six Russalahs of Robilla horse; and on the 4th, the army concentrated at the bottom of the Bistram Gungee Ghaut, by the junction

of the train of foot and horse artillery, together with the 1st battalion 1st native infantry. The cavalry brigade, including the horse artillery, ascended the Ghaut, and reached Punnah yesterday; and one of the brigades of infantry came up to the same ground this morning. The remaining brigade under the Brigadier-Gen. is to-day employed in bringing the heavy artillery up the Ghaut. The whole can scarcely arrive at Punnah before the 19th."

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Company's service, dated Merut, Sept. 14th, at which time it would appear that formidable preparations were making against Scindiah with whom however, according to more recent accounts, a treaty has been concluded.

The army is to be assembled in five divisions, commanded and disposed of as follows; the grand division under the Marquis of Hastings in person, with General Browne of the cavalry under him as second in command with the undermentioned troops. Three troops of horse artillery, H. M. 8th and 24th light dragoons. Dromedary corps, Pioneer corps, H. M. 87th regiment, the European Flank brigade, and three brigades of native infantry; one of which we take up with us at Coel (2nd brigade 11th regt.).

The 2nd division under General Marshall assembles in Bundelcund with the battering train with him, several brigades of infantry, &c.

The 3d division under General Donkin assembles between Etawah and Agra, he will have the 3d and 7th regiments of cavalry, some irregular horse, H. M. 14th regt. and some brigades of Native Infantry.

The 4th division under Sir David Ochterlony, G. C. B. on the army covering Delhi will have the 1st and 2d regt. of cavalry; 1500 of Skinner's Irregular horse; H. M. 67th regt. several brigades of native infantry, &c. &c.

The 5th division or the army in advance will be situated between Muttra and Delhi commanded by brigadier Arnold, subject to the general control of Sir David Ochterlony; it will consist of some of Skinner's irregular horse, and a brigade of native horse artillery with the light troops of infantry, &c. &c.

The whole of the above force is to be in position by eight o'clock in the morning of the 10th of October, so that a simultaneous movement will be made against Scindiah; we have nineteen marches and three halting days to bring us to our point, and whatever may happen, in spite of weather we are off.

The Madras and Bombay armies, the Poonah and Nagpore subsidiary forces

move at the same time, so that the co-operation may be sudden and complete; ere long you may therefore expect to hear of a crash on our frontiers. The Governor General was at Allahabad on the 3d. Inst where he was detained on account of the death of the younger Fitzclarence, Aide-de-Camp to General Hissop. The rocket troop will join us at Secundra also. The Pioneers have marched direct to Etawah from Delhi and one or two other brigades have like wise moved off; we have further to proceed than any other detachment before we get into position. Four companies of the 2nd brigade of Nat. Inf. accompany us as far as Ally Ghur and relieve the corps now there. All artillery officers on command at the outposts are called in and directed to join head quarters of artillery in the field. Four companies of European artillery and six companies of Gohundazie are ready at Cawnpore for field service, the greater part of whom will move with the train and General Marshall. By looking at the map of Hindostan you will see how Scindiah will be hemmed in by the different forces, and of course the Bhaupore Rajah will be greatly alarmed likewise; however the latter is safe at present, I believe, and there is no intention of attacking him. Treasure is collecting for the payment of our troops on service, thirty lacks of rupees have left Calcutta for the niper provinces, and money is collecting in other points.

A telegraph communication is in progress between Fort William and Nagpore, but when it will be in sufficient forwardness to open I cannot say; I rather think it will not answer as the country is too much enclosed by wood and other obstacles. The 21st dragoons from the Cape under Colonel Pigott are expected in Bengal this month, for the purpose of relieving the 24th regt. of dragoons, however the latter cannot be sent away immediately or until the campaign is over, which is not likely to be very soon. We expect to be out long and a good deal harassed, particularly the cavalry and our corps.

Aug. 4.—Holkar's camp on the 11th of July was at Bhagoe. A letter had been received from the Vakeel, stationed at the camp of Ranah Zalim Sing of Kotah, stating, that the Ranah had prevailed on Guffoor Khan to return to his allegiance and rejoin Holkar's camp. 50,000 rupees is to be paid on account of arrears due to Guffoor's soldiers.

Rasulpunty Ukhbars of the 11th of June state, that Nabob Khawn had assembled 4,000 men with an intention of attacking Mahomed Khawn.

The Amretsir Ukhbars to the 30th of June state, that Runjeet was then at Lahore.

The Moltan Ukhbars of 15th June announce that the Seik army had at length left the boundaries of Moltan and encamped at Kote Calja.

The Peshour Ukhbars to the 3d June mention that Vizier Futteh Khawn had left Peshour for Cabul, but not until he had received repeated orders for that purpose from the king Mahmood Shah. The Vakeel of Runjeet had accompanied the Vizier to Cabul. It is said that the King intends to move the royal camp towards Herraut, with a design of attacking Cachar.

The accounts from Jaypore state, that Motaub Khawn is encamped between Secundera and Sherman, and that Rajah Loll Sing was distant about 3 coss from Madhogurrah. The Rajah of Jaypore was unwell, Ameer Khawn was still before Madhornajpoorah.

Aug. 13.—We have perused letters from the camp at the Gouppurrah Pass, dated the 3d instant. The rebels occupied the Underrah Stockade, against which Capt. Kennett was to advance at daylight on the 4th instant, at the head of six companies. A detachment of 80 men under Lieut. M'Kenly, was to advance on the afternoon of the 3d, to endeavour to get into the rear of the Pikes, who were not expected to stand Capt. Kennett's attack. The rains have been most incessant, and the roads are very bad, and in some places scarcely passable. Several unsuccessful attempts have lately been made to surprise parties of Pikes, and some detachments of Sepoys on this duty have been exposed to the rain for nine hours continuance without any covering.

In the Belsah Ukbar of the 25th August, it is mentioned that Scindiah had directed all the Pindaree chiefs to assemble after the Dassarah with their adherents at a fort in his country not far from Narwar. Buskh Khan one of the chiefs had sent a rich present to the Maha Raj, a splendid saddle set with gems, together with five lacks of rupees and an elephant. Our letters from the Duhlo ment on that the Pindaree chiefs are sending off their families for the Seekh country, and making great preparations to enable them to take the field early; that they are buying up every matchlock all over the country. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Hissop with the general staff of the Madras army had arrived at Jaulnah. Letters from officers in that quarter mention, it was expected they would take the field by the 1st September. In the Madras army it was understood that a division of their force would proceed to Nagpore to relieve the Bengal division. Throughout Berar the temperature is said to be very moderate during the rainy season;—the thermometer ranging from 76 to 82.

Sept. 17.—Ukhbars from Holkar's camp, at Ramba, of date the 22d of July, mention the death of Meena Bhaee, the mother of Scindiah; and state, that a letter had been received by Bapoojee, containing orders from his master not to interfere with Holkar's concerns. Holkar's principal army was encamped within ten cosses of Dukhiak; and Homah Bhaee was before Assir, the Kiladaur of which had sustained a complete defeat, and was compelled to take refuge in his fortress. By the orders of the Bhaee (Holkar's mother), Homah Bhaee was about to withdraw her army, in order to avoid any misunderstanding with Scindiah.

The Moulta Ukhbars notice a conspiracy on the part of Khorda Yar Khan and some Sirdars, to seize the person of Hafiz Ahmed Khan; but Hafiz having been apprized of their intentions, frustrated them, by securing the conspirators.

Mahmood Shah was at Cabul, and his Vizier, Fatty Khan, at Manee Lollah. The army of Cachar was investing Herrant, and Prince Camran had proceeded to its relief, leaving his son to defend Candabar. In addition to this information, the Peshawur Ukhbars state, that the Cachar cavalry before Herrant amounted to 60,000, and had a complement of artillery of 70 guns. Several skirmishes had taken place, and Prince Peroozuldeen had put to death his counsellor, Aka Khan, for having attempted to negotiate with the Cachar chiefs. It is added, that Nabob Asud Khan has set out for Turkistan, with two lacs of rupees, for the purpose of raising an army in that province.

Letters from Nagpore mention that the subsidiary force was comprehended in the command of his Excellency Sir T. Hislop. It was expected that a fortress within half a mile of Hussingabad would be placed in possession of the troops at that station. It would require not more than half a battalion to defend it, and it would prove useful as a depôt on the troops marching in October. It seems to be the opinion in that quarter, that the Pindarrees will now find no chieftain desperate enough to attempt affording them shelter or assistance, and that they will quickly be rode down by the cavalry of the two presidencies. Recruiting parties from the Madras army were in the camps of the Bengal division, and some inconvenience was occasioned to individuals by their Clashiees and Sweepers enlisting. The pay of a Madras Seapoy in the field is nine rupees.

All European articles in that quarter fetch very high prices—Port wine 71 rupees per dozen, beer 37, brandy 80, a square of pickles 35, two pine cheeses

85. Such were the outcry prices at a late sale at Hussingabad.

According to the Ukhbars, several of the Rajahs tributary to Runjeet Sing had requested permission of that chief to wait upon and pay their respects to the Governor-General. Runjeet Sing had assented to their wishes, and had sent to Umritsir for khelauts, to present to them previous to their departure for head-quarters.

Private letters mention the defection of Heraut, by the army of the king of Persia; but the Ukhbars do not corroborate this intelligence.

An envoy from the court of Nepal paid a visit of ceremony to the Marquis of Hastings, near the mouth of the Gogra. His name is Gooroo Guering Misser. He was attended from Khatmandoo by Mr. Wellesley. We are informed his astonishment at the splendour of the scene, on the occasion of his visit to the Governor-General, amounted to real agitation.

The Honorable Archibald Seton embarked on the *Sophia*, Pilot Schooner, on the evening of the 18th instant, under the salute due to his rank, and would proceed in that vessel to Madras with the view of returning to Europe by the earliest opportunity. By this departure India is deprived of one, who for a long period has formed at once the delight and ornament of her society. The lately delicate state of Mr. Seton's health adds anxiety to those feelings of regret, which under any circumstances must have been experienced in losing an individual so richly endowed with all the charities,—with all the amenities of life,—with all that endears man to man. In the moment of departure it is on these that we dwell with fond regret, rather than on the brilliant career of Mr. Seton in public life, and the loss which the state sustains on the retirement of so invaluable a servant. To attempt more than to express our participation in the sentiments of regret common to all on this interesting occasion were in us—not less presumptuous than vain. Of him it may be truly said

With softest manners, gentlest arts adorned!

Bless'd in each science—blest'd in every strain!

He who attempts even a sketch of such a character should possess some portion of that rare felicity of expression, which from the lips of him, whose departure we now lament, has so frequently charmed and delighted this society. But a few weeks ago Mr. Seton remarked in conversation—"Till lately I used to dwell on the pleasure which I anticipated in returning to my native land—Now, as the pe-

riod of my departure approaches, I think of the friends from whom I am so soon to be separated,"—a sentiment quite characteristic of that warmth and goodness of heart which endeared Mr. Seton to all who had the honor and happiness of his acquaintance. In recalling the delight enjoyed in the society of one who combined such various powers of pleasing, it is impossible to avoid feeling on his departure.

Quanto minus cum reliquis versari,
Quam illos meminisse!

The illness of Sir Thomas Hislop we are concerned to find was very severe, and serious apprehensions were entertained at one time for the event, but we are now happy to state that our last advices from his head quarters report him to be in a fair way of recovery.

We regret to state that a violent epidemic has been committing great ravages amongst the native inhabitants of Jessore and the adjacent villages. The disorder began to prevail about the 20th of Aug. Twenty persons died in the course of one day, and a considerable part of the inhabitants, becoming seriously alarmed for their safety, immediately left the town. Several persons in the full enjoyment of health had been suddenly attacked while walking in the streets or roads. Some are described to have the worst symptoms of cholera morbus, and others a burning fever and excessive thirst; the pulse not much quickened, but full and oppressed, and the eyes suffused with yellow. A free use of calomel and opium appears to have relieved the symptoms.

We are happy to learn that towards the end of August, the casualties had considerably decreased. Among the prisoners in the jail, only two cases had proved fatal. In consequence of the alarm that was spread from the virulence and activity of the disease among the officers and vakeels of the Zillah court, the Judge and magistrate had been under the necessity of suspending the transaction of public business for seven days.

A new private theatre has been set up in Bondfield's Lane, where the farces of 'Bon Ton' and 'The Review,' are said to have been got up on the 28th ultimo, by a party of young gentlemen, with great spirit, before a numerous and respectable audience, and the performance to have afforded much amusement. In the former piece Colonel Tivy, Sir J. Trotley, and Miss Titup, were well supported, and attracted universal applause. In the latter Deputy Bull, John Lump, and Loony

Mactwolter, are said to have produced a fund of entertainment.

This little theatre is said to be fitted up with an uncommon degree of elegance, and to reflect no little credit on the taste of the Amateurs, whose intention it is, we understand, to carry it on by subscription.

August 21, 1817.—"Last week we met the ambassadors of the King of Johannah at the house of a common friend, who has been acquainted with them in their own country. They are both civil and easy in their manners, their politeness having no tincture of servility, and their freedom never bordering on indecent familiarity. Both talk broken English and French, but do not mix the one with the other, and make themselves perfectly intelligible in the two languages; which, considering the few and short opportunities they have had to converse with occasional visitors of the two nations, gives no bad idea of their intellectual powers. Admiral Siboo is about forty years of age, of a middle stature, and of a very dark complexion, with a great deal of fire and animation in his eyes. Duke Abdoolah looks ten years younger, is taller and less dark, possesses more gravity, and, from a circumstance which occurred, appears to be the learned man of the two. They had been very inquisitive in the course of a long conversation, and having politely asked for pen, ink, and paper, Duke Abdoolah took notes of the information they had acquired in a language, which a young Orientalist in our company ascertained to be a corrupt Arabic. Their attachment to the little island which gave them birth, agrees with the patriotic feelings of all natives of poor countries, from King Ulysses of old times to a modern Swiss peasant. They had seen and admired this great city; but on being questioned whether they would be glad to remain in it they both answered immediately in the negative, and expressed a lively desire to return to their own country; and for this a great anxiety for the quick dispatch of the business they have been sent upon, which is to solicit the protection and assistance of the British government against their cruel enemies, the barbarians of Madagascar. Besides the attractions of habits and family connections pleaded by both, one of them, Admiral Siboo most emphatically professed a longing to rejoin his beloved king, and perceiving that the peculiar fervour of his sentiments excited some surprise, added with an archness, implying that he well knew the practice of the kings of Europe: "what can we do otherwise than cherish a king who requires no taxes from his subjects, and maintains himself by the proper management of his own estate?"

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

On Sunday, the 13th July last, an inquest was held at Mirzapore, situate on the Circular Road, over the body of a Mussulman boy, who pertinaciously persisting in leaping upon the limber of a rolling stone whilst drawn along the road, slipped at length upon the ground, when the machine went over and crushed his leg; after lingering eighteen days, the boy died of a mortification. The verdict was consequently, "*Accidental Death.*"

On Wednesday, the 30th July, an inquest was held at Cooloolah over the body of a Christian woman, by the name of Louisa Peris, who after a period of many years derangement, finally hung herself—Verdict returned, "*Lunacy.*"

On Monday last the 11th August, an inquest was held at the old Hurringbaurree, situate in the Loll Bazar, over the body of one John D'Cruz, who it appeared upon evidence, had swallowed poison in a fit of despair, owing to the death of a favorite Dulcinea,—a verdict was returned in consequence of "*Suicide.*"

On Thursday, the 14th, another inquest was held at Soortee baugun, situate in Cooloolah, over the body of Gungaram, an Ooreah bearer. In this case, an attempt was made to implicate the wife of the deceased with his death, but after a long and tedious investigation, there was not the most distant cause for such a conjecture, and a verdict was returned of—"*Natural Death.*"

On Monday last, the 18th inst, an inquest was held at Seebtulla, situate in the Loll bazar, over the body of one Rosa Gomes, a Christian woman, who in a dispute with an American sailor twenty-one days before received a blow on the left side of the head from a piece of brick thrown at her. The contusion in itself was of a trifling nature, and had proper care been taken of the wound, a speedy cure would have followed: but owing to neglect, suppuration had formed both above and under the dura-mater, which appeared on taking off the cranium. Verdict—"*Accidental Death.*"

On the 20th inst., an inquest was held at Munwar-Khan's Buggoecha, situate in the Tannah division, No. 11, of the Circular Road, over the body of Chooneah, a Moor woman. In the course of evidence it appeared, that the deceased had been on terms of intimacy with one Meer Peer Ali, a Barkundoss, belonging to the Tannah division aforesaid. The Barkundoss arriving at a late hour upon guard was reprimanded by the Jemidar, and he then accounted for his tardiness to a dispute that he had that morning at home; he now was ordered to his post, from which he was relieved at ten o'clock, and about

this time he was perceived by two of the witnesses to be in the act of untying a cord, with which the deceased had been suspended round her neck to a beam of the hut. No other person was with him, and all was done in silence within. The two witnesses immediately proceeded to report the circumstance at the Tannah; while the Barkundoss took the opportunity and fled, nor has he since been heard of, although every precaution was adopted on the instant, to have him stopt at the different Chokies. The Jemidar and others, on receiving the information went to the spot; the former stepping into the hut, placed his hand upon the body of the deceased and found her quite dead and cold: this was about half an hour only subsequent to the relief to the Barkundoss. Strong suspicion being attached to the Barkundoss, and more particularly from his flight, and his not standing an investigation, the Jury after being sent into an inner room returned into court at about midnight with a verdict of "*Unlawful Murder against Meer Peer Ali Barkundoss.*"

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 30.—Mr. H. J. Chippendale, 2d Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, Read Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

Nathaniel Wallich, Esq. M.D. to be superintendent of the Botanical Garden.

GENERAL ORDERS.

July 4.—The most noble the Governor-General in council, adverting to the equipment and clothing of the Cuttack Legion, which differ in description and cost from those of other troops in service, is pleased to suspect that part of the general orders of the 16th ult. which relates to the off- reckonings of this corps, until experience of the actual expense of the clothing shall enable his lordship in council more satisfactorily to ascertain the proper amount that should be established for this purpose.

The rules which prevail in the regular N.I., regarding the amount of annual half mounting stoppages, and the periods of deducting the same, shall be extended to the Cuttack Legion, commencing from June 1818 for new levies, but from June 1817 for drafts from other corps. These stoppages are to be specified on the face of the abstracts, and the amount withheld by the paymaster and a corresponding credit given to the Clothing Board. The regular deduction of six rupees, at the rate of three rupees per month from each new levy, is to be made, agreeably to the rules in force, from the 2d month of the recruit's drawing full pay; but this sum,

instead of being stopped by his commanding officer for half mounting to be supplied by him, is to be deducted in abstract as above directed, and the amount regularly credited to the Clothing Board.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give directions to the Clothing Board, as to the nature and description of half mounting proper for the Cuttack Legion in his Excellency's opinion, and that board will without delay cause the agent for the 2d division of army clothing to prepare a complete set of half mounting for the whole corps, which will be transmitted to Cuttack as soon as possible. The Clothing Board will make an accurate report to government of the precise cost and charges of this muster set of half mounting, and an advance on account will be issued to the Clothing Board for this service, on their requisition, to be adjusted after the completion of the half mounting, and the receipt of the regular stoppages for August, of the drafts, and of the six rupees per man, for all recruits enlisted between June 1817 and June 1818, when the regulated stoppages for the whole commence.

The officer commanding the Cuttack Legion, the 2d in command, and the adjutant, are all to draw the respective pay and allowances of their regimental ranks, as if they were officers of regular cavalry.

The following additional allowances are to be drawn by the commanding officer, in lieu of those specified in the general orders of the 16th ultimo, and not including a sum for compensation in lieu of off-reckonings, which will be fixed by the Clothing Board, as soon as the amount of off-reckonings shall be ascertained and declared in general orders.

Allowances for commanding the corps.....	Son. R. 120
Established allowances for the repair of arms and accoutrements, writers, stationery, &c. &c. for five troops and companies, at fifty rupees each	250

Total Sonant rupees.....	370
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From the above allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees, it is to be understood that the commanding officer is to provide iron, steel, charcoal, and artificers, not only for his accoutrements and arms, but likewise for all trifling repairs, as well as tar, grease, &c. for the two guns and tumbrils attached to the corps; all repairs of importance, and all necessary supplies of ammunition and stores, will be furnished from the nearest magazine, on requisition, in the usual form.

As the gun horses attached to the Cuttack Legion will be provided from the public stores with suitable saddlery and harness, the established allowance of two

rupees a horse is authorised to be drawn for the repair of those articles of equipment, which are to be considered subject to the provisions of the general orders of 19th January last, on the subject of the duration of cavalry saddlery and harness.

The saddles and horse equipment of the rest of the corps being intended to be of an inferior description, the Governor General in Council restricts the allowance to be granted for the repair of those articles to eight annas for each horse, which is to include the supply and repair of all articles required for the drill.

An allowance of two rupees for each gun horse, and of one rupee for each troop horse, is authorized to be drawn on account of shoeing, head and heel ropes, curry combs, muzzalah, &c. &c.

The following provisional establishment of syes and grasscutters is authorised for the Cuttack Legion, viz:

For each gun horse, one sye and one grasscutter, on the usual rates of pay.

For each troop horse, one grasscutter only, one sye's monthly pay of four rupees in cantonments, and five rupees when marching; the additional pay authorised for the grasscutters of troop horses, is intended as a remuneration for the additional duty that will be required from them in assisting the troopers in taking care of the horses, as it is not considered necessary to attach any syes to troop horses of the description allotted to the Cuttack Legion.

GENERAL ORDERS, July 7th 1817.—The most noble the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, that the rocket troop shall hereafter consist of the following establishment, viz.

Europeans, 4 commissioned officers, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 deputy commissary, 1 conductor.—Total 7.

10 non-commissioned officers, 2 trumpeters, 1 effective farrier, 60 troopers, 16 ditto for cars, 9 spare ditto.—Total 98.

Natives attached to camels, 1 jemadar, 2 first duffadars, 2 second ditto, 71 shuter sowars, including 5 for the 10 reserve camels.—Total 76.

Gun Lascars' detail, 1 serang, 1 first tindal, 1 second tindal, 24 gun Lascars.—Total 27.

Non-commissioned staff, 1 non effective payserjeant, 1 ditto, European saddler, 1 native doctor, 1 native farrier.—Total 4.

Artificers, 1 mistry smith, 3 smiths, 1 mistry carpenter, 3 carpenters.—Total 8.

Horses, 10 for non-commission, 2 for trumpeters, 1 for European farriers, 16 for spare cars.—Total 37.

37 syes, 37 grass-cutters.—Total 74.

Camels, 60 for troopers, 10 for reserve ammunition, 1 for native doctors, 1 for native farrier, 9 spare.—Total 81.

The quarter master's establishment to be the same as authorized for a troop of

horse artillery, with one store cart; the bullocks of which are to be furnished by the commissariat.

The following allowances are authorized to be drawn by the officer commanding the rocket troop, for the purposes set forth, *viz.*

1. Monthly allowance for repairs of arms and accoutrements, and for stationery, as in a troop of horse artillery. St. Rs. 60

2. For shoeing horses, head and heel ropes, horse clothing, curry-combs, brushes, Muesalah and medicine, for each horse 2

3. For repairs of saddles, bridles and their appurtenances, per horse or set 1

4. For repair of harness and its appurtenances, per set, for one horse.. 1

5. For gram pots, and bags for horses and camels..... 20

6. For tar, grease, iron, charcoal, and all contingencies of the carts, bouches, a few tripods, &c..... 30

7. Annually for target 25

The periods for the duration of accoutrements, saddlery, and harness, with the rocket troop, to be the same as those fixed on for the similar description of articles with the horse artillery, and native cavalry.

An allowance for the repair of the double camel saddles, jhools, and gear, will hereafter be notified in general orders, until which period the officer commanding the rocket troop will maintain those articles in repair, and charge the actual expense in monthly contingent bills.

The governor general in council authorizes an allowance of paulins being supplied to the rocket troop, for the protection of the horse saddlery and harness, in the proportion fixed for the horse artillery; also two additional paulins, with the requisite carriage, for the camel appurtenances.

The European officers and men, and the detail of gun Lascars, attached to the rocket troop, are authorized to draw the same pay and allowances as are granted to the corresponding ranks and classes in the horse artillery.

The services of the deputy commissary and conductor, attached to the rocket troop, being constantly required for the purposes of drill and exercise in cantonments, the governor general in council authorizes those persons to draw the established allowance for one horse in all situations, instead of that indulgence being restricted to their employment in the field.

The feeding of the horse and camels attached to the rocket troop is directed to be supplied by the commissariat.

The governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the clothing and equipments, for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the rocket troop, shall in

number and description correspond with those of the horse artillery, with some trifling alterations in the helmet, which will hereafter be made known to the clothing board by his excellency the commander in chief.

The following rates of off-reckonings are established for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the rocket troop, subject to the approbation of the honorable the court of directors.

Serjeant .. St. Rs. 5	1	5	per mensem.
Corporal	4	10	ditto.
Gunner Matross ..	3	10	ditto.
Trumpeter	3	13	ditto.
Farrier	3	10	ditto.

As the non-commissioned officers and men of the rocket troop have been effective during the whole of the year 1816, and consequently are entitled to a pair of woollen pantaloons from the off-reckoning fund for that year, and as the coats now in wear with the men are considered capable of lasting till the 1st of January 1818, when the troops in regular course will be furnished with new clothing; the governor general in council does not consider it necessary that bounty coats and pantaloons should be authorized to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the rocket troop.

The undermentioned articles of bounty equipment, being considered immediately, and indispensably necessary for the non-commissioned and privates of the troop, are accordingly authorized to be furnished *viz.* helmets, leather pantaloons, gloves, boots, spurs, and cloaks.

Bounty clothing is also authorized to be granted to the native details of the troop, which in regard to the gun Lascars, and quarter-master's establishment, is to be the same as supplied to corresponding descriptions of persons in the horse artillery; and the rates of off-reckonings for whom, and also fixed on the same scale.

The off-reckoning stoppages fixed on for the jemadar, duffadar, slatersowars of the dromedary corps, are to be considered applicable to the similar classes in the rocket troop, and the clothing to be of the same description, with the exception of white, instead of yellow lace. The jackets and pantaloons to be issued biennially in intermediate years.

The governor general in council directs, that a pair of woollen pantaloons, instead of a coat, be issued as bounty clothing to the jemadar, duffadars, and slatersowars of the rocket troop.

July 22.—To enable the Military Board to give due effect to the orders of Government of the 6th of April 1790, the Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the monthly reports of the progress of public works, required to be transmitted to the Military Board by the

general orders of government of 2d January 1810, and of the Commander in Chief of 15th February 1817, shall, for the future, be transmitted as follows, viz.

All reports of work performed in the engineer department through the chief engineer, and all reports of the progress of public works in the barrack, and civil departments, through the superintendents of civil and military buildings in the Upper and Lower Provinces respectively.

It will be the duty of these officers to lay the reports above referred to monthly before the Military Board, accompanied with their remarks upon each; not only with regard to the extent of work performed, but of the workmen employed and materials provided, so as to enable the Board to form an accurate judgment of the exertions and industry of executive officers from the progress made.

In all cases where officers employed in the execution of public works are permitted to draw a monthly salary, on certificates furnished by the chief engineer, or either of the superintendents, it is to be clearly understood that those certificates are only to vouch for the time actually, and in the judgment of those officers necessarily occupied in performing the work, without taking into consideration any interruptions, the circumstances attending which are to be separately stated for the consideration of the Military Board.

The Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct the following augmentations to be immediately made to the army.

1. The undermentioned corps to be augmented to ninety men per company, viz. 1st batt. 9th N. I. 2d ditto, 22d ditto; 1st ditto, 30th ditto; 2d ditto, 4th ditto; 1st ditto, 21st ditto; 1st ditto, 16th ditto; 1st ditto, 11th ditto; 2d ditto, 14th ditto.

2. One company of the present strength to be added to each of the provincial battalions at Dacca and Chittagong.

3. The Sylhet corps to be augmented and formed into six companies, each company to consist of the following detail; 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 90 privates, with 8 drummers for the whole.

An adjutant and a quarter master sergeant to be appointed, as a temporary measure, to the Sylhet corps.

4. The Chumparun light infantry and Rungpore local battalions to be augmented by ten men in a company.

His Excellency the most noble the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders, for carrying the above arrangements into effect.

The Vice President in council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Excellency

the Commander in Chief, to appoint Lieut. Col. T. Shuldham, of the 20th N. I. to command the troops in the district of Dacca, with the usual allowances attached to the situation of a brigadier nominated to a frontier command.

July 22d, 1817.—The hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the new road, which has lately been constructed from Gyah to Patna, as well as that from Gyah to Sherghattie, shall be placed under charge of the superintendent of the military road from Fort William to Benares, who, for keeping them in a state of constant repair, is authorized to draw an additional allowance of Sicca rupees 5,000 per annum.

The roads now placed under charge of Capt. Playfair, are to be considered in all respects subject to the same regulations as are prescribed for the repair of the roads hitherto under that officer's charge.

July 29.—As circumstances connected with operations in the field frequently render it necessary that provisions should be issued to troops on service from the public stores, the hon. the Vice President in Council considers it expedient, that a fixed rate at which articles of supply shall be charged to native troops and followers, when issued from the public stores, should be determined on, and is accordingly pleased to direct, that the scale of rations and provisions with the rates to be charged for such supplies, as exhibited in the following table, shall be adhered to in every situation, where the troops are furnished from the public stores.

Table of daily rations of provisions, authorised to be served out to native troops and followers when on service, or in situations requiring to be supplied from the public stores, with the rate at which each article is to be paid for:

To Native Troops and Followers, *Public Departments, Rations, to be paid for.*
Wheat, Flour, or Rice, 1 Seer, ... at 20 seers per rupee.

Dholl,	2 Chits...	16 do.
Ghee,	1 do. ..	2 do.
Tobacco,	1 do. ..	5 do.
Turneric,	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	8 do.
Salt,	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	8 do.

To private Servants and Camp Followers.
Wheat, Flour, or Rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer, ... at 20 seers per rupee.

Dholl,	2 Chits...	16 do.
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The Seer in the above table to be the Company's factory weight of 80 sicca rappers, or two pounds for rough calculation; and to render the receipt and stoppage equal in all situations, the rate is to be charged in sonant rupees.

It is to be clearly understood, that rations are never to be issued from the public stores except in situations where the

usual sources of supply may fail; and that whenever any of the prescribed articles shall be procurable in the country adjacent to where the troops are serving at the rates specified in the foregoing table, such articles are not to be furnished from the public depots, it being the duty of commanding officers, in such cases, to take measures for providing their bazars with sufficient supplies.

No articles except those mentioned in the table shall be supplied from the public stores, and it shall be optional with the commissariat to serve out rice instead of flour, when the state of the public supplies may render such a measure necessary.

The Hon. the Vice President in council is pleased to direct all officers in command of posts, garrisons, and posts where depots of provisions, grain, liquor, &c. may be established, to furnish the military board with regular quarterly returns of all stores in the depots under their command, commencing with the 1st of August next.

August 4.—The Hon. the Vice President in council is pleased to authorize an establishment of fifteen trumpeters to be entertained for the corps of irregular horse, commanded by Lieut. Col. Skinner, on a monthly pay of twenty-eight rupees each, and with a staff allowance of five rupees for a trumpeter major.

The establishment of Naggarchies, attached to the above-mentioned corps, is reduced to fifteen.

5.—The Hon. the Vice President in council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assist. Surg. Savage, at present attached to the civil station of Midnapore, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Tumlook.

Ordered, that the following copy of a paragraph, which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bengal, be published in general orders:—"We have permitted Lieut. Col. Jas. Garner, of your establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season, (1817-18)."

The Hon. the Vice President in council is pleased to notify in general orders, that the corps of irregular cavalry, commanded by Col. Gardner, has been temporarily transferred from the judicial to the military department, and that the expenses of that corps will be charged to the latter department, from the commencement of the official year 1817-18.

12.—Mr. T. Rotherford, assist. surg. at the civil station of Moradabad, having reported his wish to decline promotion on the prescribed condition of relinquishing

all claim on the military branch of the service, the following promotion to supply the vacancy:

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Ainsley, to be full surgeon from the 5th May 1817, vice James Campbell, deceased.

August 12.—By direction of the most noble the Governor-General, the hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be a committee for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between Fort William and Nagpore.

President.—Lieut.-Col. C. McKenzie, Surgeon-General of India.

Members.—Lieut.-Col. J. Paton, Quartermaster-General of the army; Lieut.-Col. J. Nicol, Adj.-General of the army; Major C. Stuart, Deputy-Adj. General, Presidency; Captain G. Swinney, Artillery; Captain W. D. Playfair, Superintendent Military Roads; Capt. R. C. Faithful, Major of Brigade, Cattaek.

Major H. Faithful, of the Regt. of Artillery, is appointed Secretary and Accountant to the Committee, on a salary of six hundred rupees per mensem.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that all letters addressed to or by the secretary and accountant, on business connected with the establishment of the telegraph, shall be transmitted free of postage. Such letters shall bear on the envelope the words "Telegraphic communication," and have also the official signature and designation of the writer.

12.—It having been ascertained that Lieut. Alex. Spiers, of the 23d regt. of Nat. Inf., is not entitled to take rank with the Marlow Cadets of the season 1802, but with those of the season 1803, the hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Orders by Government, dated the 14th of March last, which promoted Lieut. Spiers to be a Captain by brevet.

Aug. 19.—Capt. James Young, of the Artillery, to be secretary to government in the military department, in the room of Mr. C. W. Gardiner.

Major W. Mitchell of the Artillery, to be agent for the manufacture of gun carriages at Cossipore, in the room of Capt. Young.

The above appointments to have effect from the 27th ultimo.

The Vice-President in council is pleased to resolve, that the official rank of Lieut.-Colonel, shall be conferred on Capt. Young, and on any military officer who may hereafter be appointed to the situation of secretary to government in the military department.

Aug. 19.—The hon. the Vice-President is pleased to appoint Lieut. R. Dickson of His Majesty's 67th regt. to be a supernumerary aid-de-camp from the 1st inst.

Aug. 19.—The hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

20th Regt. of N. I.—Senior Ensign of the Army, John O'Driscoll MacGrath, from the 10th regt. of N. I. to be Lieut. from the 26th July 1817.

Sept. 2.—The hon. John Fendall, Esq. late Lieut.-Governor of Java, having returned to the Presidency, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honor of that occasion.

FURLONGS.

Capt. G. Swinney, of artillery, on this establishment, has been permitted by the hon. the Court of Directors to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs: Major Sir T. Ramsay, Bart. of the Hon. Company's European Regt.—Capt. O'Shea of the 8th N. I.

July 29.—Mr. Surg. J. Langstaff has been permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

Maj. Gen. Sir G. Wood, K. C. B. who stands appointed to the Benares division of the army, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the medical department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Capt. G. H. Gall, commanding the Governor General's body guard, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the permission granted to him in government general orders, dated the 4th of February last, on account of his health, is extended six months beyond the period therein mentioned.

Ens. R. Bell, of the 17th N. I. who now commands his Highness the Nizam's artillery in Berar, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Hon. Company's service, and to return to Europe.

Aug. 19.—Capt. Lieut. E. Browne, 2d bat. 30th N. I. is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from his corps for six months.

Capt. W. H. Frith of Artillery, commanding the corps of Golundauze, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for that purpose for ten months.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gray, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Isle of France, the permission granted to him in government general orders under date the 19th of December last, is extended to six months beyond the time therein mentioned.

August 19, 1817.—Lieut. T. H. Coles, of the Hon. Company's European Regt. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health.

Aug. 28.—Lieut. R. Burney, 8th N. I. has permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Aug. 29.—Capt. John Johnson, 30th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Sept. 2.—Capt. G. Warden, 2d batt. 21st N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 8th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. R. S. Brownrigg, 10th N. I., and deputy assistant quarter master general, is permitted to make a voyage to sea, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for ten months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Serj. C. Housden, Bazar Serjeant at Kurnaul, to be a sub-conductor of ordnance, vice Humphreys, transferred to the commissariat.

Serj. T. D'Arcey, of the commissariat, to be a sub-conductor in that department.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

August 1817.—Mrs. Cox, alias Bebee Munnah.—Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Lieutenant Charles Crichton: Executor, Alexander Colvin, the younger, of Calcutta, Esq.

Mr. Crichton Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment: Executors, Macintosh and Co.

Captain Alexander Mall Rowland: Administrator, D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Thomas Casey, Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment: Executor, John Campbell Bu ton, Esq.

Mr. John Dixon: Executrix, Mrs. Sarah Dixon.

Mrs. Anne Green: Executor, Arthur Jacob Macan, Esq.

Mr. Joseph Seaward, Administrator. D. Heming, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Bellington Loftie, Surgeon on the Madras Establishment: Executrix, Mrs. Leonora Brown, (late Mrs. Leonora Loftie).

Mr. James Sutherland: Executor, Rev. Dr. James Bryce.

Mr. Fidello Filase, formerly in the military Service of Dowlat Rao Scindiah

Maharaj: Administrators, Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Lieut. Henry Finch: Executor, Gen. G. Martindale.

Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, Administrator, D. Heining, Esq. Registrar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter, dated Batavia Roads, June 25, 1817.

"For the information of those concerned and employed in the Eastern or Malay trade, I have to state that the Coriozo, a new brig from Manilla, of 240 tons burthen, coppered, &c. has been cut off through the machinations of the Sultan of Sambas at an island called by them Sarrassan, the St. Naturas. The commander Captain Mitchell, Mr. Matthias, Supercargo, and about 25 of the crew killed.

"The Sultan has since armed the vessel with 10 guns, and manned her; and will it is expected, cruise off Sambas, and Slacco rivers, to take and plunder whatever he can master. The Coriozo did belong to a Mr. Augustine Scarella, and was only a few days from Manilla."

Aug. 7.—We have to notice this week one arrival more from Europe, that of the French ship Titus. She left Bordeaux the 12th of March, and Cornua the 8th of April, and stopped at the Island of Johanna, where she took the commander and crew of the Admiral Gambier lost in the Mosambique channel, and two Ambassadors of the king of Johanna, Admiral Siboo and Duke Abdoolah.* The islanders are a mild and hospitable race, who most cheerfully assist with all the means in their power the navigators of all nations by whom they are occasionally visited. But they are often annoyed by the barbarians of Madagascar, who, for the sake of plunder, carry fire and sword into their peaceful habitations; and the object of the embassy is, we understand, to solicit the protection of the British government against their cruel enemies.

Messrs. Guillaume Anant Roquet, and Jean Boye, Merchants, and Pierre Marie Maglinier, a clergyman, have arrived from France on the Titus.

Aug. 9.—A letter dated on the Ganges Zangera near Moonghyr, states with reference to the progress of the fleet, that it could not reach the latter place on that day as was expected, owing to contrary winds; and that 13 boats, containing articles of consumption belonging to the most noble the Governor General, from the boisterousness of the weather, had been carried adrift, and totally lost. Some portion of the articles however, is stated to have been recovered, but we have not

been able to learn the fullest extent of the injury, or whether any lives had been lost on this occasion.

Sept. 1.—The H. C. ships Thomas Grenville, Capt. R. Alsager, and Lord Castlereagh, Capt. W. Younghusband, both from England the 23d April, and Cape of Good Hope 21st July, arrived at Kedgerree. The pursers of these ships landed on the following morning, with their respective packets.

Passengers per Thomas Grenville.—Mrs. B. Buller, Miss S. Taylor, Lieut. Col. R. Houston, C. B. 6th N. C., Lieut. J. Taylor, 7th Madras N. I. Cornet A. Taylor, H. M. 22d Light Drag., Mr. G. F. Franco, writer, Mr. J. Alsager, Mr. J. Cullen, cadet, Mr. J. C. Faithful, Mr. J. Cox, free mariner.

Sept. 25.—The Union, Tweedy, and Princess Charlotte, McKean, dropped down the river, the former for the Isle of France, the latter to complete her landing for Penang.

The under-mentioned vessels left Calcutta.—Mary Ann, Webster, for Malta; and Robert, Quale, for Liverpool.

The Honourable Company's ships Lord Castlereagh, Thomas Grenville, William Pitt, Carnatic, True Briton, and Ganges, were at Diamond Harbour; the extra ships Northumberland and Union, at Kedgerree; Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Streatham, Minerva, Rose, Modat, and Cornwall, at the New Anchorage; and the ship General Kyd, below Sanger.

Oct. 30.—Arrived the Lady Boringdon, —, from the Cape and Isle of France:—Woodbridge, G. G. H. Munings, from London, and the Isle of France 27th July;—and the Paragon, R. Miller, from London 19th March, and the Isle of France 27th July.

James Stuart, Esq. and Charles Milner Ricketts, Esq. have reached the Presidency by the Lady Boringdon.

Passengers per Paragon.—Mrs. Miller and son.

The Paragon grounded on Diamond Harbour Sand, but came off without damage, and reached town on Tuesday last.

On the afternoon of the 13th instant, a native boat was crossing the river from the Sulkea side to Calcutta, with about thirty natives on board. It had nearly reached the Burra Bazar Ghaut, when it was carried by the rapidity of the ebb tide, athwart the hawser of one of the Free Traders, and melancholy to relate, coming in contact with the ship's iron cable, it was immediately upset, and swept with many of those on board under the ship's bottom. Eight or ten lives were lost. It was lucky that many kept fast hold of the cable, and by that means saved themselves.

* See page 417 of the present number.

DEATH.

Nov. 25. At Masulipatam, in the house of G. E. Russell, Esq. H. C. Ross, Esq. Collector of the Zillah of Cuddapah, third son of the late General Ross of this establishment, in the 34th year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

MADRAS.

Sept. 30.—By letters from Hyderabad, dated the 29th instant, Sir T. Hislop was not expected to leave the Residency before this date. In the mean time the different columns are on their march to form their respective divisions of the army in the field. From the banks of the Beemah we have some accounts of the movements of troops. A vast quantity of rain had fallen in that part of the Deccan. The river had risen considerably, and a great number of cattle had perished from the inclemency of the weather.

Madras was visited, early on Tuesday morning last, by one of the most awful and tremendous thunder storms we ever remember to have observed. The lightning was extremely vivid, but we are happy to state that, as far as our inquiries go, no material damage was occasioned by it. A tree at the St. Thome Tank was struck and shivered. An immense quantity of rain fell during the storm. The weather has since been serene, but extremely sultry.

Oct. 7.—Letters of the 8th ult. from the most noble the governor general's fleet, lead us to believe that head-quarters would be established at Cawnpore on the 10th ult. The third division of the Bengal army had received orders to hold itself in readiness to take the field by the 15th. An army of reserve was to form at Calpee, where the Marquis of Hastings will fix his head-quarters during the time the army is in the field. His lordship had enjoyed the best health during the voyage. The gallant veteran General Sir D. Ochterlony is to command the third division. We are happy to hear that the sickness at Jessore has considerable abated. The epidemic is said to have been occasioned principally by an immoderate use of suble fish.

BOMBAY.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer dated Nagpore, the 8th Sept. 1817.

"Affairs in this country bear a warlike appearance. Sir T. Hislop, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, has been at Hyderabad for some time and has assumed the command of the troops in the Deccan. He has formed them into five divisions. The first, or advanced, he commands in person. The second is under Brigadier General Doveton, the third,

Brigadier General Malcolm assisted by Colonel Walker. The fourth by Brigadier General Smith, and the fifth by Colonel Adams, commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force. The troops have not yet begun to move, and perhaps their advance may be protracted a month or six weeks longer. On the Bengal side the Governor General has proceeded on a tour to the western provinces, and it is said, will fix his head quarters at Cawnpore. Grain has been collected and stored along the frontier, but the troops still remain inactive in their cantonments. The object of these preparations is the annihilation of the Pindaris in Malwa, a work which would have been performed five years ago if the government had consulted the welfare of our native subjects; for by putting off the evil day we gave them opportunities of making incursions into the Company's unprotected districts, where they have committed every atrocity and caused a scene of devastation, the parallel of which is to be found only in the annals of the Buccaneers. In this work I can only say every British officer will feel that his sword guarantees security and happiness to millions."

Bombay Marine.—Rank assigned to officers of Bombay Marine corresponding with those of the military by General Orders, 3d May, 1798.

The commodore to have equal rank with colonels in the army.

Captains of larger vessels of 28 guns and upwards rank with Lieut.-Col.

Captains of smaller vessels under 28 guns rank with Majors.

First Lieutenants rank with Captains.

Second Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants.

Superintendants in civil rank next to the members of council.

The Master Attendant civil rank next below the superintendant.

1791. Hon. Company's ships and vessels on the marine establishment to be conducted and disciplined as nearly as possible agreeably to the rules of the royal navy.

MAURITIUS.

The officers of His Majesty's civil service in this island having voted his Excellency Governor Farquhar a piece of plate, of the value of five hundred guineas, went up with the following address, which was read to his Excellency by Colonel Barry:—

"Sir,—With no ordinary sensations of regret at your excellency's approaching departure, the civil servants of his Majesty's government at Mauritius beg to express those feelings towards you, which are the genuine results of an inti-

mate acquaintance with your excellency's high and valuable qualities.

"It is not for us, Sir, to expatiate upon the benefits which have accrued, and which are yet derivable to Mauritius, from the system you have acted upon and the measures you have adopted; those will be better declared by the flourishing state of the island, even after the awful visitation of last year, and your praises on these points best sounded by the inhabitants themselves, who, happy under that beneficent rule of government which has conciliated the best interests of the crown with those of the colony, can never cease to remember you with gratitude for the enjoyment of those advantages which your paternal solicitude has obtained for them.

"To us, however, is permitted the expression of sentiments which, if different to their nature, are in their kind equally pure, strong, and sincere, those of personal affection, esteem, and regard, arising out of that connexion which the discharge of our several official duties here has formed between us; and it is to mark that affection, to evince that regard, and to record that esteem, that we request your excellency's acceptance of a piece of plate.

"Deeply indeed should we lament your departure had we not the prospect before us of your speedy return; during your temporary absence our fervent wishes for your welfare, and the health and happiness of your family, will attend you: soon may we again receive you amongst us, permanently to establish the colony according to those enlightened views, and on that firm basis, which will equally reflect honour upon his Majesty's government and your excellency's name.

(Signed) "G. A. Barry, *Chief Sec.*: G. Dick, *Aud. Gen.*: T. E. Hook, *Treas. and Acct. Gen.*: T. Webster, *Paym. Gen.*: R. Barclay, *Br. Col. of Int. Rev.*: E. A. Draper, *Surv. Gen.*: R. Jones, *Chaplain*: T. Bradshaw, *Regist. of Slaves*: W. Burke, *M. D.*: A. W. Blane, *Dep. Sec.*: C. Royer, W. Madge, R. Suffield, P. Salter, R. Chaillet, C. Mylicus, N. Kelsey."

To which his Excellency made the following reply:

"Gentlemen,—It is a great source of satisfaction to me, at the moment of parting from this government, to receive from you the expression of those sentiments of cordial regard which have mutually actuated us, and contributed so much to our success in the discharge of our several duties in public and private life during the last seven years; as a memorial of that constant attachment the piece of plate which you offer me, and which I accept with unfeigned pleasure.

"It will be my duty, on my return to the presence of our gracious sovereign, to testify the valuable assistance I have received from you, together and individually, in the execution of the great task entrusted to us, during the eventful period of my administration, from the conquest of the colony to the present day.

"From the perils and depression which were the consequences of the awful visitation of last year it required no common talents and industry to emerge. Those talents I found amongst you, united to an ardent zeal to promote the best interests of the crown and colony, by the most disinterested, assiduous, and indefatigable exertion.

"Should his Majesty's ministers in their wisdom accept my humble services for completing the fabric of policy on which the prosperity of our island depends, I shall feel myself singularly fortunate in being again surrounded, at my return amongst you, by men undaunted by difficulty, ever ready to carry into execution the beneficent intentions of our gracious prince, and to lighten the labour by that cheerful co-operation, which is not less conducive to the interests of the service than the happiness of each individually.

"Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my inviolable attachment, and believe, whatever my future destiny may be, that I shall never cease to wish you the undisturbed enjoyment of all possible happiness and prosperity, and the entire accomplishment of all those fair objects, the service, to which you are entitled by long tried, honorable, and distinguished public conduct."

Major General Hall, on assuming the temporary government of this island and its dependencies, has issued a proclamation, stating his intention to act in every respect conformably to the principles of the British constitution.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. Chrestien to be civil commissary of the district of Flacq, vacant by the death of Mr. Boullé.

James Blanch, Esq. to act in the situation of deputy registrar of slaves in the absence of Sir Arthur Forbes, who has obtained his Excellency's permission to proceed to England.

His excellency the Governor has been pleased provisionally to appoint Mr. James Blanch to the duties of the situation of deputy harbour master, vacant by the death of Mr. Burch.

Major General Hall, acting governor, has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Leitch to be his private secretary.—The appointment to take date from the 19th instant.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

* * We are authorised to give publicity to the following copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company, by John Hudleston, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—In the year 1783-4, when your affairs on the Coast of Coromandel were administered by the late Earl of Macartney, and I held the office of Secretary to the Military and Political Departments, I consented, at his lordship's earnest solicitation, to be added as third member to a commission which had nearly a month before been appointed to proceed across the Peninsula, overland, to the Malabar Coast, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the late Tippoo Sultan, who was then encamped with his army near Mangalore; the other commissioners were the late Anthony Sadler, Esq. then second member of the Madras government, and the late Sir George Staunton, Bart. then private secretary to the Governor. The success of the negotiation completed the pacification of India, and I have for these thirty-four years enjoyed the consciousness that if, in my long career of service in India, there was any conduct worthy of commendation, or from which the public interests derived benefit, it was manifested in the unsought for and painful office of third member of the commission; and in the humble share which I had in that negotiation, I neither expected nor received any other recompence. But if I was contented that it should prove, as it literally did, a thankless service to me, I did not, I could not anticipate from it reproach or obloquy; having done nothing which the spirit of malignity itself would lay hold of against me. If I am believed in this averment, the honorable mind of each and every member of your court will judge with what sensations I must have perused a book entitled "Historical Sketches of the South of India, by Colonel Mark Wilks," (a respectable member of that body of men of whose glories I have fancied myself a partaker, and among whom some of my earliest and most cherished friendships were formed); a passage in which charges the late Sir

George Staunton and myself, with having in our capacities of second and third commissioners planned and intended to make our escape (as it is termed) from the shore and scene of the negotiation, by getting clandestinely on board a ship then in Mangalore Roads, with a view to secure our own personal safety, leaving the rest of the persons belonging to the embassy, including the first commissioner, to their fate. Owing to various circumstances and particularly to a long absence from home occasioned by domestic anxiety, I did not receive the volume, nor become acquainted with the nature of the charge until the 20th of December last; and the first step I took was prompted by reflecting on the instances of sudden death which have occurred in my family. To guard therefore against such an event, and lest the same should happen to me that has happened to my associate in the accusation, who is no longer living to vindicate his fame, I committed to writing, a short declaration, which I shall here repeat in the same words, and the truth of which I am ready now to confirm with my oath, and shall at my last hour, if then sensible, confirm with my dying lips, namely: "I do most solemnly and unequivocally deny the charge, and declare upon my honour, and as I shall answer at the last judgment if I am declaring falsely, that I am as unconscious of having entertained or suggested or concurred in the unworthy and degrading intention imputed to the two commissioners," (or, I now add, of having ever held any conversation or consultation with the late Sir George Staunton or any other person, on which such an intention was formed, or such a project concerted or discussed), "as I was at the hour of my birth; nor, to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief, did I ever know or hear, that such an accusation, or any accusation had been brought against the said commissioners, until I heard of the said volume, and read it in the passages alluded to."

I assure you, Gentlemen, it is not without a sense of humiliation that I ad-

dress you on this occasion. It would have been more agreeable to my feelings to have followed the advice of some of my dearest and most respected friends, by maintaining an entire silence until after the ensuing general election, relying in the interval on the character which I have endeavoured to sustain, for a refutation of the only accusation that, I trust, has ever been brought against it. You are aware of the observations made by an honorable Proprietor at the last General Court, which have induced me to adopt the course I now pursue, in offering you this short address, and which I shall, for the present, conclude with repeating what I most sincerely stated in answer to that honorable Proprietor; namely, that if, after twenty-three years of not inactive nor unacknowledged services in India, and twelve years of devotion of my best faculties to their interests here, I possess not sufficient of character, to protect me against this most unjust charge, I ought not to be re-elected a Director; on the contrary, I now add, it should be considered as a subject of congratulation to the East India Company, that they have escaped the perils to which their affairs must have been exposed, by the various trusts which I have held both before and since the selection of me to negotiate with the late Tippoo Sultan. That in the event however of my being re-elected, I shall submit to each of my constituents, in a statement, which I am now preparing, all that the lapse of thirty-four years, and the ravages of death in that interval, have left me to offer in vindication of my own character, and that of my late colleague Sir George Staunton, whose name is included with mine in the charge; pledging to them also my honor, as I again do, that if it shall not convince them of the injustice of the charge, I will resign my seat in the direction by disqualifying. Indeed it would be no longer an object with me to retain it, after their confidence should have been withdrawn.

I have the honor to be, with the
Most cordial esteem and respect,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON.

To the Hon. the Court of
Directors, &c. &c.

Asiatic Journ.,—No. 28.

March 11.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain T. Larkins was sworn into the command of the ship *Warren Hastings*, consigned to Bengal and Madras.

March 12.—The dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—

The Marchioness of Ely, Captain B. Kay; and Prince Regent, Captain T. H. Harris—for Madras and Bengal.

Passengers per Prince Regent—for Bengal—Mr. F. Currie, writer; Messrs. Assistant Surgeons Inglis, Carruthers, and Barker; Messrs. Burrows, Graham, Woodburn, Simpson, Thorpe, and Forbes, cadets.—For Madras—Major Taylor and lady; Lieut. Stewart; Messrs. Dighton, Bury, Hamilton, Wyllie, Woodburn, Sutton, O'Loughlin, and Thorpe, cadets.

Per Marchioness of Ely—for Bengal—Messrs. Gifford and Beauchamp, free mariners; Mr. T. Burn; Misses Langley and Densdale; Messrs. Fisher, Colebrook, Roberts, Minto, Beauchamp, and Jardine, cadets.—For Madras—Captain Chauval; Miss Sewell and family; Misses Thompson and Neale, Mr. Cotton; Messrs. Rogers, Macdonald, Milford, Doreton, Pullarton, Campbell, Riddiman, and Bayes, cadets.

March 18.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—

Captain T. E. Ward, Fairlie; and Captain J. P. Austice, Henry Porcher, for Bengal and Bombay.

March 18.—A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was held at the East India House. A full report of the proceedings and debate on that occasion, will be found in page 388 to page 401 of our present Number.

March 26.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the pursers of the two following ships, viz. Fairlie, Captain T. E. Ward, and Henry Porcher, Capt. J. P. Austice, for Bengal and Bombay.

Passengers per Fairlie—for Bengal—Mr. T. Galloway, free mariner; Mrs. Tiver and two children; Messrs. C. R. Bellow, A. R. Macdonald, cadets.—For Bombay—Messrs. J. Scott, J. Lloyd, T. Lechmere, J. Thomas, cadets.

Per Henry Porcher—for Bengal—Lieutenants Fireworker and H. Rolfe; Misses

J. Clark, and A. and H. Hamilton; Messrs. R. H. Cumming, C. T. Foster, and A. Fenton, cadets.

John Bebb, Esq. Chairman of the East-India Company, has accepted the invitation of the freemen of Rochester to become a candidate for the representation of that city on the expected dissolution.

March 4, dispatches were received from Admiral Sir R. King at Trincomalee, and from Admiral Plampin at St. Helena. Dispatches were also received at Earl Bathurst's office, from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena.

Several of the daily prints have amused the public with continual reports of the return of Marquis Hastings to Europe, and have even gone so far as to mention his successor; we merely notice this vague, though repeated rumour, to assure our readers that it is utterly destitute of foundation.

Governor Farquhar has resigned *pro tempore* the government of the Mauritius: to recruit his health, which he never thoroughly enjoyed at the island, is the object of his return to this country.—He will resume the government as soon as his health may be re-established.

The following is a list of the India Knights Commanders of the Bath, as they now stand, shewing a vacancy of one occasioned by the death of General Sir John Horsford. There is also a vacancy among the members of Indian officers selected for Knights' Companions of the Order, occasioned by the death of Col. East, of the Bombay Native Infantry.

1. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald.
2. Major-Gen. Sir Robert Blair.
3. ———— Sir George Ward.
4. ———— Sir Hector Maclean.
5. ———— Sir Thomas Dallas.
6. ———— Sir John Chalmers.
7. ———— Sir Henry White.
8. ———— Sir Gabriel Martindell.
9. ———— Sir G. S. Brawne.
10. ———— Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart.
11. Colonel Sir John Malcolm.
12. ———— Sir Augustus Floyer.
13. ———— Sir Robert Barclay.
14. ———— Sir Richard Jones.
15. Vacant.

To the many enquiries of our military correspondents as to the *principle of the selection of officers to this honour*, we can only refer them to No. II, page 196, No. III, p. 209, No. IV, p. 325, of our first volume, where the question is discussed. We believe that the selection

does not rest at all with the Court of Directors.

J. F. Saunders, Esq. Agent for Lloyd's Coffee-house at the Isle of France, has been appointed by the Hon. East India Company their agent also at that place.

By the death of the Rev. John Rawlins, there is a vacancy among the Company's chaplains at Bombay.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated December 30, says:—"The *Barton*, Nelson, from Batavia, on the 13th inst. in lat. 35. S. long. 22. E. met with a most violent westerly gale and a tremendous sea; all her guns were thrown overboard; she had all her bulwarks and her larboard quarter-gallery washed away; the ship also became very leaky, so much so, that it was with difficulty she gained this port. She will be obliged to unload. Before the gale she saw two ships at a distance."

Several shipwrights and carpenters are about to proceed from Portsmouth Dock-yard to the Dock-yard at Trincomalee.

In consequence of the late disclosures relative to the practices of some of the tea-dealers adulterating their tea with sloe and ash leaves, it was understood that some notice of that circumstance would be taken by the heads of the trade, either at or subsequent to the usual time of their meeting at the tea sales at the India House. Accordingly, on Wednesday March 11, during an interval between the sales, Mr. Richard Twining rose and addressed the Chairman, Sir John Jackson, to the following effect:—

"Mr. Chairman, as the room is now most numerously attended by gentlemen of the tea-trade, I think it a proper time to address you, Sir, upon reports which have been circulated, not only in town, but all over the kingdom, so injurious to the characters of the tea-dealers in general, than whom, I will venture to affirm, there is not a more respectable body of men existing. I mean the report that nine-tenths of the tea-trade do adulterate their tea with ash, sloe, and other leaves. This report, Sir, has been circulated widely through the medium of the public prints, and if suffered to go uncontradicted, will cast an odium upon the whole body of tea-dealers, which ought to rest solely upon a few obscure individuals. I am satisfied that no respectable house in the city of London is guilty of such illegal practices; and therefore they ought not to suffer an imputation of so serious a nature to pass unnoticed. At first, I and other persons, the heads of the trade,

thought that the falsehood of so general a censure was so glaring that no person would give credence to it, and therefore it would be best not to notice so gross an aspersion. But I understand that the statement has gained belief; and I submit to you, Sir, whether it would not be proper for the tea-trade, either now or at the close of the sales, to discuss the subject, and immediately pursue such a course as will expose the real practisers of such an abominable fraud. I am satisfied that it is the interest not only of the tea-trade but of the country, which gulps such an enormous revenue by the sale of tea, that the subject be taken into consideration. I therefore move that now, or at the close of the sales, as the Chairman shall think most fit, the reports which have been circulated against the tea-trade, which may in their consequences prove highly injurious to them as a respectable body, be taken into consideration, and a committee appointed with power to act as shall be best for the interests of the tea-trade."

Mr. Richard Shaw rose and addressed the Chairman:—"I second the motion of Mr. Twining, because I am certain the trade will be injured by such reports. In fact, I know an instance where my own business suffered. A gentleman, whose family I have for many years served with tea and every article of grocery, in his customary order last week omitted tea; and, as a reason, said, that he should leave off taking tea until he could procure it genuine, which he could not then obtain from the tea-dealers. I told the gentleman that the statement, if it were meant to apply to the great body of tea-dealers, was a most infamous falsehood: to which he replied, "that the tea-trade had suffered it to go uncontradicted, and that he thought was a sufficient ground for his supposing it to be true." I therefore hope that the trade will give their concurrence to Mr. Twining's motion."

The whole of the gentlemen present gave immediately their sanction to Mr. Twining's motion.

The Chairman thought it would be best for the tea-trade to have a meeting after the sales, and they could then proceed in the business without interruption.

At the close of the sales a meeting was accordingly held, and a committee appointed: Mr. Twining was called to the chair.

Committee.—Mr. Fry, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Twining, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Stringer, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Fincham, Mr. Abbey, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Sparrow, and Mr. Yockney.

The committee being appointed, they agreed to meet on the following day, when a deputation was chosen to wait upon the Board of Excise for the purpose of learn-

ing to what extent the practice of adulterating tea had come within the knowledge of the Board, what seizures had been made, &c.

It was resolved that they meet the same week, at the King's Head, Poultry, to receive the report of the committee.

House of Lords, March 5.—The Lord Chancellor informed their lordships that he had received a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, in answer to one wherein he had communicated to the noble Marquis the thanks of the house, for his able administration in the war of Nepal.

The letter was then read: it was in substance as follows:—

"Cawnpore, Sept. 19, 1817.

"My Lord—At this place I have just received your lordship's letter, communicating the thanks of the House of Lords for my arrangements during the late war in Nepal. Generosity, my lord, is the more exemplary, when the reward overrates the service; but so far as an earnest zeal and unwearied activity can entitle their possessor to their lordships' favour, I may venture to assert my pretensions to it. My exertions have been earnestly, and I trust not unsuccessfully directed towards the confirmation of the British empire in India; and in pursuing this object I conceive that I have best promoted the interests of humanity. I cannot, my lord, conclude this letter, without expressing to your lordship my sincere acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which you were pleased to express your sentiments towards me on this occasion.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"HASTINGS."

Paris, March 11.—The ship *Chander-nagore*, of one thousand tons, from Bengal, cast anchor on the 3d of this month at Cherbourg. Her cargo is valued at several millions. It consists of sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, saltpetre, pepper, ginger, and other precious articles, particularly two boxes containing Indian antiquities. This vessel is destined for Havre.

Amsterdam, March 17.—His Majesty's ship the *Amsterdam*, of 74 guns, bound from Batavia to Holland, with a cargo of coffee, sugar, &c. having put into the bay of Algoa, near the Cape of Good Hope, with the loss of her masts, went entirely to pieces at the end of December.

Sussex Lent Assizes.—Charge of Bigamy.

Horsham, March 19.—This morning the court was excessively crowded with ladies and gentlemen, to hear an interesting trial. Before eight o'clock, Ma-

ria Walton, alias Maria Wilkins, was put in the prisoner's box: she was dressed in white, with a light coloured pelisse, and wore a round black hat with feathers, and a black veil. Her countenance was exceedingly prepossessing, notwithstanding the natural anxiety of her feelings upon the situation in which she was placed.

A few minutes after eight, Mr. Baron Graham entered the court, and Mr. Gurney (special counsel), and Mr. Bolland, both for the prosecution; as also Mr. Nolan and Mr. Chitty, counsel for the prisoner.

After the indictment had been read, the prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*, and was allowed the privilege of a seat.

Mr. Gurney opened the proceedings by stating, that the prisoner was the daughter of a respectable tradesman, and was married very young to a Mr. Cox, who lived at Bombay, in India, where he died in 1806. The following year she was married to Mr. Wilkins at Bombay, when they shortly afterwards returned to England. For a considerable time the prisoner lived at Brighton, upon their separation, where Mr. Walton became acquainted with the prisoner, and was so captivated with her person, that he fell in love with her, and they were married at Lewes, in 1816. Mr. Walton had been thrown into gaol, in consequence of debts contracted before marriage. He was a young man of military fame, and had acquired glory by his bravery in the memorable battle of Waterloo. He would call witnesses to substantiate the fact of the bigamy. The prosecution was carried on by the mother of Mr. Walton.

Mr. Maitland, clerk of the Secretary's office at the India House, produced the book of registers of marriages, births, and deaths, at Bombay, commencing the 14th of January to the 19th of December 1810.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs stated, that he was a resident chaplain at Bombay forty-two years: every marriage is registered at the church, and copies are regularly transmitted to England, after they are compared from the original register book, signed by the clergyman. The prisoner was married to James Thomas Hacket Wilkins, by him, on the 26th of January 1810. They left Bombay soon afterwards. Witness had not seen the prisoner until he had an interview with her in Bristol gaol, where she was confined for want of sureties to keep the peace against Mr. Walton's mother. This was about three weeks ago. He knew the prisoner well at this interview, notwithstanding the length of time which had elapsed since the marriage at Bombay, owing to the celebrity of her character, and the observation he made at the time

as to her person. This was further corroborated from the conversation he held with the prisoner at that time, when she recognized him. There were no subscribing witnesses to the marriage at Bombay, which was by license.

Mr. Winter, the parish clerk of St. Peter's, Lewes, produced the register of the marriage at that parish church, namely, "Robert Baron Walton, of the parish of Brighton, and Maria Cox, of the parish of Lewes, by license, 28th May 1816." The witness was present at the solemnization.

Mrs. Brierly, of the Pelham-Arms, Lewes, was also present at the marriage.

Mr. Bampffield, surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, knew the prisoner and her deceased husband, Mr. Cox, in Bombay, and subsequently her second husband, Mr. Wilkins, who introduced the prisoner to him as his wife. They resided at Bombay till June 1809, when they sailed for England. Witness left India in the same fleet, and since their arrival in England, witness often corresponded with Mr. Wilkins, and who was now at Horsham.

Mr. Yates, clerk to Mr. Evans, solicitor to the prosecution, proved the acknowledgment of the prisoner, that she was married to Mr. Walton whilst Mr. Wilkins was living.

Mr. Nolan addressed the court, and urged a variety of objections as to the validity of the marriage with Mr. Wilkins, and contended that the record on the indictment did not give a value to the preceding contract of marriage in India, as the jury could not try it in a civil or criminal capacity, and upon these grounds the indictment could not be sustained.

Mr. Chitty followed in a similar course of argument.

The learned judge overruled these objections, but at the same time reserving his opinion for a further argument before the bench of judges, if the counsel for the defendant thought fit.

The prisoner, in her defence, stated, that she was married to Mr. Wilkins in India, and that on their arrival in England he became involved in his circumstances. A separation ensued with mutual consent, and an agreement to that effect was entered into; that when Mr. Walton paid his addresses to her, she told him of her circumstances, and also, that by the opinion of her professional advisers, she was repeatedly told that her marriage with Mr. Wilkins was illegal, owing to there being no witnesses present at the solemnization. She declared her innocence of having inveigled her second husband to a marriage, and for a long time resisted his importunities.

The Rev. Robert James Carr was examined on behalf of the prisoner, who stated, that Mr. Walton had made application to him for a license. Being confined to his house at the time, he requested Mr. Walton to call in a day or two, during which period the Rev. Clergyman requested his curate to make inquiries respecting the lady. Upon Mr. Walton's second application, the witness declined granting a license, and with the greatest consideration of kindness, begged of him to recollect the unhappiness he would give to his mother by marrying this lady. Mr. Walton was determined to obtain a license elsewhere, which the Rev. Gent. observed, had he been aware of, he would have prevented, by giving information of the circumstances of the objection for his refusal.

The learned judge summed up the evidence with much force and perspicuity, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The learned judge, in passing sentence, observed to the prisoner, that from the frank and open manner in which she declared her situation to Mr. Walton, as being previously married, and which was partly proved in evidence, the crime with which she was charged was much extenuated, and that she would be visited with the least punishment the law in such cases had provided. The sentence was six months' confinement in the House of Correction at Lewes, and that it should be attended with as gentle treatment as was suitable to her situation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6. At Edinburgh, the lady of the deceased Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, Barr. of a posthumous son.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 3. At Alceston, Warwickshire, W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. third son of R. C. Plowden, Esq. of Devonshire Place, to Catherine, second daughter of Wm. Harding, Esq. of Baraset, Warwickshire.

— 14. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. Barkworth, Esq. of Holt, to Emma, eldest daughter of Joseph Boulton, Esq. of John Street, Bedford Row.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. At Brompton, Lieut. Col. Herbert Lloyd, of the Company's Service.

— 25. Mrs. Roberts, of Montague Square, Widow of J. W. Roberts, Esq. formerly of the China Establishment.

— 28. At St. Ann's Cottage, Hampstead, Mrs. Harriet Browne, wife of Tobias Browne, Esq. and the elder sister of Sir T. Stamford-Raffles.

Mar. 3. In Gloucester Place, Charles C. Skrine, son of Julian Skrine, Esq. late Resident at Cumbay, in the Company's Civil Service.

— 7. At Camberwell, Dr. Andrew High, late Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the island of Ceylon.

Mar. 7. At the house of Mr. W. Evans, in Weymouth Street, Portland Place, Mrs. Margaret Quarrington.

— 17. Sarah, wife of R. Thorpe, Esq. L. L. D. late Chief Justice of Sierra Leone and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of that Colony.

— 30. At Milford, South Wales, Marianne, fourth daughter of Capt. Byers, of the Bengal Army, aged two years.

— 31. In her 30th year Miss Caroline Carnac, daughter of the late James Street Carnac, Member of Council at Bombay.

On the same day, at Bristol, Lieut. Col. Henry Balfour, late of the East-India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

— 31. In the Strand, Mrs. Owen, wife of R. Owen, Esq. late Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

Jan. 13. At St. Helena, Robert Leech, Esq. Member of Council.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 27.—Deal, Lord Melville, Allen, from Bengal.

— Deal, Marquis Wellington, Nichol, from Bengal.

Mar. 1.—Liverpool, Monarch, Gascoyn, from Bengal.

1.—Cowes, Jane, Boardman, from Batavia.

— Deal, Phoenix, Donald, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

— Deal, Barrosa, Garrick, from Bengal and Madras.

— Deal, Victory, Braithwaite, from Bengal.

3.—Gravesend, Regret, Welbank, from Bengal.

— Gravesend, Waterloo, Burnie, from Madras.

3.—Marquis, Lord Wellington, Keen, from Bengal.

7.—Liverpool, Margaret Ann, Alexander, from Isle of France.

12.—Deal, William Pitt, Living, from Bombay.

— Plymouth, Tamerlane, Franklin, from Cape of Good Hope.

13.—Gravesend, Cynthia, Whit, from Cape of Good Hope.

21.—Liverpool, Ganges, Chapman, from Bengal.

22.—Deal, Martha, Cogill, from Bengal.

23.—Margate, Ceresia, Owen, from Bengal.

24.—Liverpool, True Briton, Head, from Bengal.

— Liverpool, Princess Charlotte, —, from Bengal.

Departures.

Mar. 1.—Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for Bombay.

2.—Gravesend, Europe, Ashton, for Madeira and Madras.

— Gravesend, Lord Cathcart, Brown, for Bengal.

2.—Gravesend, Lady Carrington, Moore, for Bengal.

14.—Gravesend, Prince Regent, Harris, for India.

15.—Gravesend, Mangles, Bunn, for St. Helena and India.

— Gravesend, James Sibbald, Forbes, for Bengal.

— Gravesend, Alacrity, Findlay, for Cape of Good Hope.

20.—Deal, Cape Packet, Agnew, for Cape of Good Hope.

— Falmouth, Swallow, Oliver, for Bombay.

22.—Deal, Marquis of Ely, Kay, for India.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Cape of Good Hope and Prince of Wales' Island.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Minstrel 252 Apr. 13

Calcutta.

Thalia 260 Apr. 1

Isle of France, Bombay, and Madras.

Mercury 325 Apr. 15

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 6 6		Turnerick, Bengal.cwt.	1 2 0	1 5 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 15 0	to 6 3 0	— China.....	1 15 0	— 1 18 0
— Cheribon.....	3 6 0	— 5 10 0	Zedary.....		
— Bourbon.....	3 10 0	— 5 15 0	Galls, in Surtis.....	11 0 0	
— Mocha.....	6 15 0	— 7 0 0	— Blue.....	12 10 0	— 15 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 4	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Extra fine.....	0 1 6	— 0 1 7	— Blue and Violet.....	0 9 5	— 0 10 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 10	— 0 1 1	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 5	— 0 9 0
— Bourbon.....	0 2 0	— 0 2 8	— Fine Violet.....	0 8 5	— 0 8 5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....	0 7 8	— 0 8 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 4 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 6	— 0 8 0
Ambergris, Star.....	3 0 0	— 3 3 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
Borax, Refined.....	2 0 0		— Fine Copper.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
— Unrefined, or Tincol.....			— Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Campfire unrefined.....	12 10 0	— 15 0 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 6 3	— 0 6 9
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 9	— 0 5 5	— Ordinary.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Ceylon.....	0 3 0		— Fine Madras.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 6
Cassia buds.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 20 0 0	— Manila.....	0 6 3	— 0 7 5
— Ligna.....	15 0 0	— 15 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 2 3 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 10	— 0 3 10	Safflower.....cwt.	4 0 0	
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0		Sago.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 2 7 0
Coculus Indicus.....	2 8 0	— 2 13 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 4 0	— 2 10 0
Columbo Root.....	5 13 0	— 6 13 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1 7 2	— 1 13 7
Dragon's Blood.....	30 0 0	— 35 0 0	— Nori.....	1 7 4	— 2 3 2
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	12 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
— Arabic.....	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	— China.....	1 7 3	— 1 19 0
— Assafetida.....	7 0 0	— 20 0 0	— Organized.....	2 10 0	— 2 18 0
— Benjamin.....	8 0 0	— 35 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 11 2	— 0 16 2
— Animi.....cwt.	8 9 0	— 10 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 0
— Gallanum.....	30 0 0	— 34 0 0	— Bourbon.....		
— Gambogium.....	15 0 0	— 18 0 0	— Mace.....	0 8 8	— 0 9 0
— Myrrh.....	5 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 6 11	
— Oilanum.....	8 0 0	— 8 10 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 8 3 0
Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	— 0 3 0	— Pepper, Company's lb.....	0 0 9	
— Dye.....	0 3 9	— 0 7 0	— Privilege.....	0 0 9	
— Shell, Black.....	3 0 0	— 7 0 0	— White.....	0 0 11	
— Shivered.....	4 10 0	— 9 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 7 0	— 2 12 0
— Stick.....	2 0 0	— 5 0 0	— White.....	2 15 0	— 3 3 0
Musk, China.....oz.	1 6 0	— 1 7 0	— Brown.....	1 18 0	— 2 3 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 10 0	Tea, Bohem.....lb.	0 5 6	— 0 5 7
— Oil Cassia.....	0 1 8		— Congou.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 5
— Cinnamon.....	0 14 0		— Soucheong.....	0 3 7	— 0 3 9
— Cloves.....	0 3 4		— Campel.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 7
— Mace.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 5	— Twankay.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 4
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	— Pekoc.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 0
Opium.....lb.			— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 1	— 0 4 2
Rhubarb.....	0 4 6	— 0 11 6	— Hyson.....	0 4 6	— 0 5 10
Sai Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 3 0		Ginseng.....		
Senna.....lb.	0 1 4	— 0 8 5	Tartaric shell.....	1 8 0	— 1 18 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 12 0	Woods, Saunders Red. Jun	11 0 0	— 12 0 0

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, March 27, 1818.

Cotton.—The India Company have declared another sale of Cottons for the 24th proximo; only 2,700 bags are at present declared, but it is expected to be increased to 14,000 bales previous to the day of sale. The prices of Cotton are little varied since our last, except Bahias, which are scarce.

Sugar.—There is little variation in Muscovades; good Sugars continue scarce; a great proportion of the reduced stock being in the hands of speculators, occasions the importers to hold with great firmness.

Coffee.—There have been no public sales this week; the demand by private contract appears to have considerably revived; several extensive parcels are reported to have changed hands; the prices are firmly maintained.

Spices.—The demand appears improving; Cloves have been in request at advancing prices.—Pepper much enquired after.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By accounts from Calcutta to the 3d November it appears that the Company's Six per Cent. Paper was at from 2 Rupees, 12 Annas, to 3 per Cent. discount.—A new 8 per Cent. Loan had been opened at Bengal in October, upon the same terms as the Loan of August 1816.

The exchange in London on Bengal is at rs. 48, to rs. 49d. and at Calcutta on London from rs. 2½d. to rs. 3d.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday, 1 April—Prompt 22 May.

Sundry Baggage of Passengers and others undischarged, as per advertisement in the newspapers.

On Thursday, 4 April—Prompt 10 July.

Licensed.—Rice.

On Thursday, 9 April—Prompt 10 July.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

On Tuesday, 21 April—Prompt 17 July.

Company's.—China Raw-silk.

On Friday, 24 April—Prompt 24 July.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

On Thursday, 30 April—Prompt 31 July.

Licensed.—Sugar and Coffee.

On Wednesday, 13 May—Prompt 7 August.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

On the 6th March the Court of Directors gave notice, that the Company's Cotton Piece Goods which may be offered for sale in June next, will be put up at Rates not lower than those which are affixed to the goods in the present March sale, with the exception of goods which have been or may be refused, and on which it may be necessary to make some reduction.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Quantum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 50. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent. India Bonds.	Exchequer 3d per Dy.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1818.
Feb. 26	289½	80½	79½	99½	99½	106½	20½	—	78½	—	—	240½	—	—	—	93½	15.23p	79½	19 10 0	Feb. 26
27	—	80½	79½	99½	99½	106½	20½	—	78½	—	—	240½	—	—	—	94½	16.24	79½	19 10 0	27
28	—	80½	79½	99½	99½	106½	20½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	16.20	79½	19 10 0	28
Mar. 2	—	79½	78½	99½	99½	106½	20½	106½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	11.20	78½	19 10 0	Mar. 2
3	287½	79½	78½	98½	98½	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	13.10	78½	19 10 0	3
4	286½	78½	77½	97½	97½	105½	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	12.15	78½	19 10 0	4
5	285½	78½	77½	97½	97½	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	11.14	78½	21 18 0	5
6	—	—	78½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78½	—	94	9.13	78½	21 18 0	6
7	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77½	96	11.16	77½	21 18 0	7
8	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	12.17	78½	21 18 0	8
9	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	11.13	78½	21 18 0	9
10	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	10.13	78½	21 18 0	10
11	—	—	78½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	11.15	78½	21 18 0	11
12	—	—	78½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	10.15	78½	21 18 0	12
13	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	11.15	78½	21 18 0	13
14	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	10.15	78½	21 18 0	14
15	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	11.15	78½	21 18 0	15
16	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	13.18	78½	21 18 0	16
17	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77½	94	14.18	78½	21 18 0	17
18	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	13.16	78½	21 18 0	18
19	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	14.17	78½	21 18 0	19
21	—	—	77½	—	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	78½	21 18 0	21

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MAY 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

WE have much pleasure in being the medium of communicating to the public the following plan for relieving the widows and orphans of officers in His Majesty's service, a class of persons whose sorrows, inseparably connected with the honor of their country, it is not possible for justice to overlook. His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, we understand, so far sanctioned the proposal as to honor Major Scott with his thanks. Not only, in our opinion, does the project deserve attention from the military and naval services, but as it proposes the means of relieving the country from the immense sums now devoted to the attainment of this most indispensable object, it prefers a claim to the impartial consideration of the legislature. The sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and thirty pounds is now devoted to answer the amount of the compassionate, pension, and other lists, and this sum, owing to the plan of retirement for serjeants, corporals, and privates, will be annually augmenting, and in the space of twenty years will round itself into a sum bearing an alarming comparison to the charge of our peace establishment, if something be not immediately done; and we

Asiatic Journ.—No. 29.

leave it for decision, if a liberal subscription by the army and the purchase by government of all junior commissions, would not attain the object. That his scheme may obtain the requisite sanction of government, the projector has our most cordial wishes; in that case he is aware that it will be found capable of receiving various improvements which officers of competent experience may suggest. If there are difficulties in the way of its being carried into effect, there can be no fear that in the minds of the senior officers of the British army they will be suffered to outweigh the palpable benefits to the service and the country.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It is to be lamented that no general fund has been projected, whereby the widows and orphans of officers in his Majesty's service could be liberally relieved upon the decease of their husbands and parents, although it must be apparent that in so large an army infinite cases must occur annually, of individual distress among widows, but still greater among the children of deceased officers. His royal highness the Commander in Chief, with that philanthropy

VOL. V. S K

which so eminently distinguishes his public character, has endeavoured to mitigate extreme cases of distress by a separate fund, of the sources of which I am uninformed; but with the view of making such humane intentions the more generally useful, I have ventured to offer the following outlines of a plan for an orphan's fund institution for the royal service, assimilating it in some degree with that established for the Bengal army, by the late able and highly respected Major General Kirkpatrick, from a plan first suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Scott of that establishment, to which I was a subscriber and station secretary for several years; and it has afforded me infinite satisfaction to hear of the increasing success of so admirable an institution. But in this country the claims of the former should be discountenanced, because every officer in his Majesty's service may marry if he chooses; whereas in India, from the paucity of European females, and other obvious causes, Company's officers seldom can, until they obtain eligible rank to maintain them.* From every conversation I have had with the king's officers upon this subject, they have all frankly confessed some such plan would be desirable, but that what was every person's business was difficult to establish. I have however ventured to lay before your military readers the following plan, and shall be very happy to notice any improvements suggested in its favor.

It appearing from the Secretary at War's estimates laid before Parliament that for widows .. £98,824
and for the compassionate list 182,606

forming together the very considerable total of £281,430

is this year to be incurred, with the certainty of its amount being rather augmented than diminished every succeeding year; therefore, with the view of lessening such claims, however deserving the attention of a just government, I beg leave to propose the following plan, taking from the red book my data.

1st. That an Orphan and Widows' fund be instituted, to be entitled the Royal Military Fund, and that Government be the patrons, and subscribe thereto from the 1st of January last the annual contribution of.. £30,000 0

2d. That all General Officers in Command of regiments be earnestly solicited to aid this institution by paying the 100th part of their off-reckonings thereto. Taking therefore the peace establishment at 140 regts. whether cavalry, artillery, infantry, and marines, at £15 each is..	2,100 0
199 Lieutenant Generals not in command, at 20s. per month ..	2,388 0
294 Major Generals, do. do. 18s. per month.	3,175 4
267 Colonels, do. do. 16s. per month	2,563 4
941 Lieut. Colonels, do. 14s. per month.	7,904 8
1000 Majors, 12s. per month.	7,200 0
2000 Captains and Capt. Lieutenants, 10s. per month	12,000 0
5000 Lieutenants, 8s. per month	24,000 0
2000 Cornets and Ensigns, 6s. per month	7,200 0

* We by no means concur with our respected correspondent on this point. Ed.

Brought over £98,530 16

3d. That as a great number of casualties accrue from his Majesty's troops serving in the East-Indies, the Hon. Court of Directors be solicited to subscribe for the Company

5,000 0

4th. That a percentage on every commission shall go in aid of this fund: that is to say two and a half from the seller, and two and a half from the purchaser, calculated at

5,000 0

But all fees heretofore charged by the Secretary at War to cease, and an allowance if necessary to be made instead.

5th. That Physicians, Inspectors of hospitals, Head Surgeons of stations shall be permitted to subscribe as Colonels, regimental Surgeons and Purveyors as Lieut-Colonels, and Paymasters as Majors, in case they wish to participate in the great benefits held out by this institution; in such case I calculate their contributions at per annum. .

3,000 0

 £111,530 16

Hereby forming such a fund as will in a few years considerably aid government in its present largess to the orphans and widows, when the fund shall come into operation, as is hereafter specified, and eventually render wholly needless any payments by government beyond the requested contribution of £30,000, and in time exonerate it from the compassionate lists; to ob-

tain which desirable objects so small an annual sacrifice should not be withheld. By this plan also, those officers who had sunk large sums for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, will have their money, on their demise, returned to their widows and children in the shape of handsome annuities, a return never yet obtained, except by those who are so lucky as to obtain regiments, or foreign staff situations, or governments.

6th. As there can be little doubt, judging from the last report of the Waterloo Committee, that a very considerable surplus will remain after providing most liberally for every demand thereon, no better mode for the disposal thereof can be suggested, than by merging it with the funds of this institution, whereby the humane intentions of the Waterloo subscribers will be equally attended to and extended.

7th. That this fund shall accumulate for the period of five years; but as it is probable that many rich military characters, and other liberal minded individuals, may immediately aid this institution by handsome donations, an earlier appropriation shall, if possible, take place, and especially whenever urgent cases shall occur prior to the year 1823.

8th. That a board consisting of general and field officers of each rank, together with the adjutant and quarter master general, shall meet quarterly to prepare a report for the commander in chief of the forces; and an annual statement of the funds of this institution shall be published in the papers, or by a general order, for the satisfaction of all subscribers.

9th. That paymasters of corps be authorised to deduct the various rates of subscription from the officers of regiments, to be deducted from the abstracts, and to be accounted for to the board by the paymaster-general every month.

10th. That committees be formed at Jersey, Guernsey, Malta, Gibraltar, the West India Islands, Canada, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, and denominated Orphan Fund Committees, to correspond with, and report to the general board in London.

11th. It being presumed that the widows of general officers in command of corps cannot, from obvious causes, often require aid, they shall be excluded from all claims on this fund; but should urgent cases occur, a proper degree of relief shall notwithstanding be allowed, on due representation to the board and commander in chief from executors, and on due exhibition of wills.

12th. That all widows of lieutenant generals, not being possessed of £10,000, shall receive such additional aid from this fund as may yield a clear income of £400 per annum.

13th. That all widows of major generals as may die not possessed of £8,000, shall receive such aid from this fund as may yield a clear income of £300 per annum.

14th. That all widows of colonels as shall die not possessed of £6,000, shall receive such aid from this fund as shall yield a clear income of £250 per annum.

15th. That all widows of lieutenant colonels as shall die not possessed of more than £4,500, shall receive such aid from this fund as shall yield an income of £200 per annum.

16th. That all widows of majors as shall die not possessed of £4,000, shall receive such aid from this fund as will yield a clear income of £180 per annum.

17th. That all widows of captains and captain lieutenants as may die not possessed of £2,500, shall receive such aid from this fund as will yield a clear income of £150 per annum.

18th. That all widows of subalterns ditto £100.

19th. That whenever orphans, having lost their mother, shall afterwards be deprived of their father, a faithful representation of the state of the family shall be made either by the commanding officer of the regiment or executors where such casualty occurs, and such aid shall be afforded them as may be deemed proper by the general board; and it is to be clearly understood that this institution shall extend to the widows and orphans of all half pay officers subscribing, but every non-subscriber shall be excluded from all participation of its benefits.

20th. That all monies belonging to this institution shall be paid into the Bank of England, and an account opened with the board; and no cash shall be lodged in any other place, except necessary sums with the secretary to answer current demands.

Having endeavoured to point out to the officers of the royal service the great benefits to be derived from a general subscription, it must be evidently the interest of each to promote so desirable an institution; that although many of each rank in the army may be very independent in circumstances, yet, on the other hand, how many are there who possess little more than the income of their commission; besides, every officer whose regiment may be ordered upon foreign service will have the supreme satisfaction of reflecting that should he fall in battle, or by the effects of an insidious climate, his wife and family will be protected by this institution from those afflicting distresses which have too often assailed the junior ranks of the service during the late war, and the commander in chief relieved from repeated applications which no royal fund now existing can meet.

In order—that no officer in his majesty's

majesty's service may think it a hardship to subscribe to so benevolent an institution, I have ventured to annex a statement of the monthly subscriptions in the Bengal army, (viz.) Colonels excluded

	<i>Per Month</i>	<i>Per Ann.</i>
Lieut. Cols.	12 Rs. or	£18 0
Majors	8 do. or	12 0
Captains	6 do. or	9 0
Subalterns	3 do. or	4 10

But whether any alterations have taken place in consequence of the great increase of the Indian army I am uninformed; but every cadet, it appears, is obliged to engage to become a subscriber, on his arrival in India.

Upon the same principle a naval institution may be formed; but as I am unacquainted with the details of that department, it would be presumption in me to offer any plan, though it must be obvious how much benefit may be derived by the three junior ranks and their families some years hence, from the effects of a long peace, were but a naval institution for widows immediately formed.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY SCOTT,
Major on the retired List,
Bengal Army.

Beslow, near Shrewsbury,
7th March 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In consequence of the debates at the India House on the 18th of March last, and Mr. John Hudleston's letter to the Hon. Court of Directors, inserted in your last number (28), I have to request that you will publish in your next, the following statement under my name.—I remain,

Yours, &c.

THOS. DALLAS.

Bath, 30, Circus
18th April, 1818.

Placed by the late proceedings at the India House between the painful alternative of submitting to injurious reflections, or most reluctantly being the possible cause of injury to another, I have determined to draw up the plainest and shortest narrative of facts in my power, avoiding as much as possible observations of any kind.

When Colonel Wilks was preparing the work which he lately

published, habits of long intimacy, and his knowledge of my possessing a good memory, led him, from living in the same place, occasionally to refer to me for facts which I had witnessed. Among other circumstances, he inquired regarding the intended removal or escape on ship board of the Commissioners at Mangalore: he had repeatedly heard of it in India, but stated that he had not found it in their journal, although affirmed in an official letter from Brigadier General Macleod to the government of Bombay: that he had, when in London, solicited an hour's conversation with Mr. Hudleston, with whom he had some acquaintance, for the declared purpose of obtaining information on some points regarding that embassy which were imperfectly explained on the records, but that Mr. Hudleston had excused himself on the ground of bad memory. I accordingly related to Colonel Wilks the facts which are stated in his work, of which the follow-

ing is the short substance ;—“ that my servant having, on the illness of the person usually employed, been desired to interpret between the commissioners and Tippoo's ministers, came to my tent at night, in the greatest trepidation, to state that after the conference, and the departure of the first commissioner, he had accidentally overheard a plan settled between the other two for their removal on board ship, which was to be kept secret till the moment of embarkation, when they were to call at the tent of the first commissioner, and give him the option of accompanying them ; leaving behind the escort, &c. &c., and that the arrangements for this purpose were to be personally made by Mr. Falconer the surgeon, who was to get on board in the morning on pretence of indisposition. At breakfast Mr. Falconer did appear to be taken ill, and did embark. I accordingly assembled the officers, and told them all I knew. I had received no orders, and did not know whether I should receive any, and when, or to what effect : but I stated that in every possible case I should remain with my men, but would not under such circumstances exact rigid military obedience from them, but leave it to such as chose it to embark if they should be permitted. They all declared their intention to follow my example. I waited Mr. Falconer's return in the evening, and stated to him what I had heard regarding his mission on ship board, and he distinctly admitted the facts to be as above stated, but declined to tell me the time appointed for the execution of the plan. Stung by the distrust with which I was treated, I desired him, in finishing his report to the commissioners, to say that I was there to obey their orders, but that the arrangements of my little camp would subject any persons attempting a clandestine escape to be taken up as deserters. Soon

afterwards I was sent for by the second Commissioner, and informed that there was no intention to embark.”

Such is the substance of the narrative given on my authority. I never afterwards, nor I believe the officers, made any secret of my communication with them, and the circumstances connected with it became matter of such general conversation and notoriety, that I did not feel the impression of relating any thing either new or questionable : and having during that service, and since, been on terms of kindness with Mr. Hudleston, I certainly should not have authorized any thing being stated on my authority which I apprehended to be injurious to his moral character. I then thought, and I continue to think, that the removal or escape (for in our situation they were the same) of the Commissioners would have been perfectly justifiable, if they thought the public service could be forwarded by their embarkation ; and I should have deemed it my duty, if necessary, to cover their embarkation with the sacrifice of the last man of the little escort. I felt their distrust of me to be unworthy, and the plan to be absurd, because impracticable, without the concurrence of an officer of common vigilance ; but here my unfavorable opinions rested, and still rest. I should as soon have thought of imputing fear to myself as to the Commissioners ; and I adopt the following explanation given by Col. Wilks, as a true transcript of the impressions which appeared to influence both of us when the narrative in question was committed to paper.

“ Security in conducting the
“ negotiations in question is distinctly stated to have been the
“ primary object of the plan ; and
“ that negotiations might have
“ been conducted with greater
“ advantage to the public service
“ by the commissioners in a state of

“ freedom on ship board, than in
 “ virtual imprisonment on shore,
 “ is as little doubtful, as that their
 “ removal, if then effected, must
 “ have been an escape. The offi-
 “ cers evinced, under all the mor-
 “ tifications of distrust, what their
 “ conduct would have been, if a
 “ confidential appeal had been
 “ made to their patriotism. Their
 “ fate, under the supposed circum-
 “ stances, would certainly have
 “ been precarious, and like their
 “ actual situation, apparently des-
 “ perate; but like that also, prob-
 “ ably more serious in its aspect
 “ than in its result. The addi-
 “ tion of a few military prisoners
 “ to many thousands would have
 “ weighed little with the tyrant,
 “ while the commissioners were
 “ themselves beyond his grasp;
 “ and if our conjectures be in-
 “ fluenced by his conduct, in
 “ other cases of diplomacy, where
 “ his tone was uniformly lowered
 “ as that of his opponent rose, it
 “ will at least remain questionable,
 “ whether the safety of the com-
 “ missioners would have encreased
 “ the danger of the escort. If
 “ such were the opinion of the
 “ two commissioners, and if all
 “ considerations affecting individ-
 “ uals ought to yield to the pub-
 “ lic weal, then, however pain-
 “ ful their decision must have been,
 “ we shall merely arrive at this
 “ conclusion, that an injudicious
 “ distrust of the officer command-
 “ ing the escort, in its conse-
 “ quences, obliged them to aban-
 “ don their plan. With their
 “ other colleague it is well known
 “ that they had no habits of con-
 “ fidence, and these circum-
 “ stances combined, may also ac-
 “ count for the silence of the offi-
 “ cial records.”

Mr. Hudleston has thought proper to deny the existence of any conversation with the other commissioner, of the nature stated; and this is the only fact in my narrative that I do not myself know to be true. It is not for me

to discuss whether the memory of Mr. Hudleston may or may not have been as imperfect in this instance as in the declaration ascribed to him in the report of the debate at the India-House on the 18th March (see Asiatic Journal, No. 28, p. 398), of “recollecting
 “ some intention of effecting a
 “ communication with Gen. Mac-
 “ leod on ship board; but he was
 “ sure, if that honorable person
 “ were alive, he would have been
 “ as much astonished as he (Mr.
 “ H.) was at” what he in common with some invisible agents is pleased to call “the accusation,” the official letter of Gen. Macleod affirming the existence of the intention to escape, being one of the leading facts of the case as stated in Col. W.’s book.

It is still less my province to reconcile this denial of the stated plan and conversation with the pretended indisposition and embarkation of Mr. Falconer, with his unequivocal admission of the purpose, and of the plan; with the official declaration to the same effect of Gen. Macleod, or with a narrative exactly corresponding with mine related many years afterwards to Col. Bruce of this place, by the secretary of the embassy, Mr. Collins Jackson, who stated himself to have been entrusted with the secret.

It is not my province, and I am grieved to say that it is not in my power to reconcile these things; it is only necessary for the maintenance of my own character to declare, that (with the obvious exception above stated) I know every fact contained in this statement to be true, and that I can have no hesitation in attesting the veracity of my own narrative of my own proceedings.

THOS. DALLAS.

* The “honorable person” alluded to, in our report of Mr. Hudleston’s speech in the debate on the 18th March last, was Sir George Staunton, and not Gen. Macleod, as supposed by Sir Thomas Dallas.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The following specimen of Tippoo Sultan's poetical capacities will perhaps amuse some persons, but as the writer was once a despotic monarch, swaying, with all the energy of bitterness and bigotry, a fearful influence against the British, it may instruct others to contemplate His Majesty listening to the music of his opinion of himself.

THE following extracts from Kirkpatrick's *Letters of Tippoo Sultan*, are verses of encomiastic odes called *Raikhatehs*, or *Bhât*, supposed to be the composition of the Sultan, which were set to music, and sung or recited at appointed seasons and hours of the day; the language of the original is a mixture of Persian and Hindavi: here a verse of one, there a verse of the other. Four intelligent children with good voices were, by a special edict of the Sultan, to be procured, and taught to sing them on public occasions at the palace.

"When the Rûstum-hearted king rushed forward (or charged) on the *Ruksh* of his anger, then did the hearts of the lions of Europe (the English) quake with dread.

"The flash of his sabre struck the army of Bailey like lightning: it caused Munro to shed tears, resembling the drops distilled from spring clouds. On Lang's heart was fixed a stain, like that of the tulip: Coote was made by this calamity to lament like a hyacinth."

There follows here an allusion to Gen. Matthews, who is distinctly named, the nature of which I do not comprehend. Bussy and Lally are also mentioned, but I am too doubtful regarding the sense of the passage, in which they are introduced to offer a translation of it.

"When the Mahrattas behold this army of our king, the dread thereof causes

them to fly like deer; the Fringy (Europeans) and Nizam ul Mulk pass day and night together, trembling with fear of our king.

"The kingdom flourishes and the army increases daily through thy munificence and justice.

"The Hujjam's (nickname for the Nizam) army flees through dread of thee, as the hunter does when he beholds the lion.

"The Nazarenes, on contemplating from the sea shore the sagacity of our king, forget their own schemes and counsels.

"When mankind behold the liberality and munificence of our king, they exclaim, with one accord, Hatim was an absolute miser in comparison to him.

"Socrates, Hippocrates, all the sages of the earth, appear before him like the most ignorant children.

"Mars dwindles before the valor of our king to a mere infant. Sam Nurecman, and Rûstum are of no account."

But perhaps none of the flights with which this extraordinary performance abounds are equal in extravagance to the following, with which I will close these extracts:

"Owing to the justice of this king, the deer of the forest make their pillow of the lion and the tiger, and their mattress of the leopard and the panther."

These odes were ninety-six in number, and the style is extremely unpolished: the eccl letter in the above-mentioned work is to the Killâdar of Putun (Seringapatam), on the subject of getting the four children instructed to sing them, and desiring copies of the collection to be made from the set transmitted with the letter. Another copy to be given to Useemadden, the Tanluhdâr (or superintendent) of the dancers there (i.e. at Seringapatam), in order that the latter may teach the same to the said dancers.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—For the gratification of the advocates for a free trade to India, I beg you will favour the

accompanying extract from a recent India newspaper with a corner in your journal.—Yours, &c. X. Y.

"Our

"Our attention has been frequently called of late to the bad condition of the vessels employed in the free trade, and we are concerned to find that there is too much cause of complaint. To such extent is the spirit of adventure carried, that when the commanders of those vessels in India are disappointed of a home consignment they literally cram them with passengers of all descriptions, and almost at any price; and in two instances which have come to our knowledge, they have been so far from seaworthy, as to be forced to

put into the first port after leaving India, one of them not to be repaired, but to be broken up. This subject is a matter of such vital interest, and calculated to raise such serious alarm in the minds of all who have relations, or connections in India, that we shall deem it our duty to recur to it again as soon as we are favoured with the particulars of the instances to which we allude; in the mean time we think it right thus to caution our readers both in Europe and India."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, March 2, 1811.

SIR,—In your Journal of February, I observed a letter from a Retired Subaltern of the East-India Company's Service, with some remarks on the difference between the half-pay given to the officers of that service and those of his Majesty's army. This is a subject which every Company's officer, who has the misfortune to be on half-pay, has long expected that the Court of Directors would, with their usual liberality, have taken into consideration.

The principle which made it necessary to increase this allowance to the officers of his Majesty's army, made an increase infinitely more necessary to those of the Honorable Company's service, for his Majesty's officers on half-pay have still their profession open to them, and by paying the prescribed difference, or negotiating an exchange, may at any time become effective; and whether they do so or not, their brevet rank goes on: whereas, the hopes and prospects of a Company's officer are at an end, and he is without a profession as soon as he is put on half-pay; for by the regulations of that service, he is precluded from ever returning to it.

If the health of an officer has, from arduous service in an ungenial climate, become so impair-

ed that he cannot complete the period of twenty-two years actual service in India, the only provision he has to look to against want is half-pay in his native country, which by the bye is only granted on the certificate of a surgeon that he is unable to serve in India.

Promotion has been for some time so slow, that many do not attain the rank of captain in less than seventeen or eighteen years, and if obliged to retire before gaining that step, the pay is half-a-crown per day, and even a captain has only five shillings; so that a man who has devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country in India, retires with a debilitated constitution on a pittance scarcely sufficient to support existence, far less to keep up the appearance of a gentleman.

Surely then it cannot be considered unreasonable in the Indian officer to expect that the Court of Directors will grant the same rate of half-pay to their officers as has been granted by his Majesty, particularly as the number who will benefit by it is very small, for no officer will ever think of retiring from the Indian army whose health gives him the smallest chance of being able to serve in it. Trusting that this may meet the eye of some member of the Court of Direc-

tors, who will feel inclined, for the sake of humanity and justice, to bring the subject to the notice of the court, I remain,

Yours, &c.

A RETIRED CAPTAIN OF THE
MADRAS ARMY.

P.S. The following are the rates of half-pay to captains and subalterns in his Majesty's service, per day, viz. captains 7s., lieutenants 4s. and ensigns 3s.

Lieutenants above seven years standing have an additional sixpence.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As your very valuable miscellany is open to all subjects connected with our Indian empire, I beg you will permit me to trouble you with a sketch of the services and talents of a very meritorious officer, as a tribute of respect from his old friend,

A VETERAN.

April 6, 1818.

COLONEL CONWAY.

Since the conquest of the Mysore country, and the destruction of the tyrant Tippoo Sultan by the valour of the British forces under General Harris, our military affairs in the East-Indies have never been found to possess so high a degree of interest and importance as may with propriety be attached to them at the present moment. The powerful army which has been assembled under the personal command of the Governor General the Marquis of Hastings, and the imposing attitude which his Lordship has assumed in his recent military movements, have excited an unusual degree of interest in the mind of every one connected with Asiatic affairs. Under circumstances so likely to produce the most important results, it becomes an interesting speculation, and one of no trifling moment either in a military or a national point of view, to take a glance at the character and pretensions of those commanders and officers who it is probable will be engaged in these hostile operations, and who, it is to be hoped, will by their exertions add fresh laurels to the wreath already so deservedly acquired by our brave soldiers in that extensive and important portion of the British empire.

A consideration of this subject leads us immediately to a brief notice of the

character of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, a name which will be found to shine as a bright star in that constellation of talents which has been engaged in rendering the most valuable services to the army and to the nation at large, and to which he has been enabled greatly to contribute by the possession of those rare endowments, which, though attained by few, are almost indispensable in the character of every military officer holding superior rank and authority in an army about to be called into actual service.

In the year 1802 Colonel Conway, who then held an inferior situation* on the staff establishment in the Madras army, was selected to fill the high and important appointment of Adjutant-General; a post of such high consideration and responsibility, in a military point of view, that it is very seldom bestowed on any one below the rank of a field officer. This honor conferred on an officer who could not boast a rank superior to that of a captain of cavalry served to mark in a most striking manner the opinion which was entertained of his character and talents by those who thought proper to place him in that high and honorable situation. Every person that knows Colonel Conway, will admit that he was perhaps, of all other men, the best calculated for the appointment of Adjutant-General in an army in the East-Indies; a situation which requires the possession of talents of a peculiar, yet varied description. The knowledge which he had attained of military tactics, the operations of the field, and particularly the duties pertaining to the staff of an army, were perhaps alone sufficient to point him out as an officer high-

* Deputy Adjutant General of the subsidiary force with the Nizam.

ly qualified to fill this post with honor to himself and advantage to the service. Whatever were the favourable presentiments which might have been formed by his friends on this occasion, they have all been fully realized by the active, energetic, and shining qualities which have constantly marked his career.

The happy talent which he possesses of discovering the peculiar *forte* of officers, and his practice of bringing them forward and giving that direction to their abilities most likely to tend to the good of the service, are circumstances which not a few meritorious individuals are ready to testify, many of whom may be said to owe their advancement to the skilful and discriminating judgment exercised by the Adjutant General. Such is the penetration which Colonel Conway so eminently possesses, that it is a fact too well known to be dilated on, that there was not, at the time the writer was in India, a single officer in the Madras army, of whose character and talents the colonel had not formed a correct and judicious estimate. Nor ought it to be omitted, that he never failed to raise from subordinate situations young men whom he found to possess latent talent, which would have been passed over unnoticed, from that modest demeanour which is so often its concomitant, had not his discriminating mind been ever ready to elicit and call it forth into action. It is a fact well known to the writer, that it was his constant practice to take by the hand young men who were perfectly unknown to him, and to put them forward into situations which he had discovered they were qualified to fill; as it was his rule to select for particular services officers whom he knew to possess appropriate abilities, in opposition to the weight of that rank and interest which is so often found to preponderate, to the exclusion of men of skill and enterprise, to the great injury of the service, and the serious deterioration of the military character.

Highly essential and important as these qualifications must be considered in a military point of view, and which Colonel Conway has the good fortune to possess in an eminent degree, still there is too much reason to believe that the service often suffers materially from a lamentable deficiency in regard to these impor-

tant requisites among the officers of the staff. But the talents of the Adjutant-General are by no means confined to the points already touched upon. His profound and general knowledge of the military art, both theoretical and practical, is such as to qualify him for the most high and important command. It is therefore a matter of regret with those who are acquainted with the service and the merits of the Adjutant-General, that, especially at the present juncture, it is not compatible with his official situation that he should be called to move in a sphere more exalted, and still more commensurate with his abilities.

If in any one particular that man may be said to excel who is found excellent in all, the writer might dilate upon the superior knowledge which Colonel Conway possesses in regard to every thing connected with that essential arm of our Indian defence, the "Light Cavalry;" nor could he omit to notice the great improvements introduced by him, not only in the cavalry regiments, but in the horse artillery, both of which branches of the army at Madras are proud to acknowledge the comforts which both officers and men have derived, and the superior effect which has been given to their operations in the field, by the judicious plans and alterations suggested by the Adj. General. The improvements which have been introduced by him in the arrangement of the army details, and the regulations which he has adopted in regard to the office which he so ably fills, are calculated to prove of the greatest advantage to the service. But there is one circumstance above all others which will cause the colonel to be long remembered in the ranks of our brave oriental defenders; and that is, the affability, kindness, and attention which he ever exercised towards the native troops, and the pains which he constantly took to win their affection and regard. Every one will acknowledge that, whether in a military or a political point of view, this is a quality of all others most important to be possessed by every officer in the East-India service, where the native auxiliary regiments necessarily form the greater part of the military establishment. After the observation just made, it will almost be superfluous to add, that, warm and steady

in his friendship, and unbounded in his attachment to the principles of *true honor*, Col. Conway is a man at all times easy of access; and that his frank, courteous and gentlemanly demeanor towards those officers and others who have public business to transact with him, forms a striking contrast to the conduct of some members of the staff, whose supercilious airs upon such occasions only tend to produce the smile of contempt from many a worthy and meritorious individual, whose lot it may be to dance attendance on persons who are far more their inferiors in ability than their superiors in rank.

Having offered this just tribute to the character of a man who is an honor and an ornament to his profession, the reader will feel less of surprise than regret at the circumstance of Colonel Conway, in common with every other man similarly gifted and endowed, having his enemies to contend with; and though we may exultingly adopt the lines of the poet, who observes that

Every will merit as its shade pursue,
And, like the shadow, proves the substance true.

Still it could most cordially be wished that his enemies were those of a frank, open, and manly character, instead of the insidious and lurking class, who holding situations and having interest, and perhaps some degree of influence at "Head Quarters."

Possess the power too deeply to instil
The angry essence of their deadly will.

Persons of this description have, it is apprehended, been exercising illiberal and sinister arts to depreciate the reputation and talents of this gallant officer, and if possible to procure his removal from his elevated situation. Fortunately, however, their malignity has recoiled on themselves: his honorable employers, we are persuaded, are too well aware of the benefits which the service derives from the exertions of such a man as Col. Conway, to be induced by any invidious representations to remove him from a seat which he fills with such reputation and distinguished ability.

The degree of our astonishment that these machinations should have been put in practice against Col. Conway will be

somewhat abated, when we call to mind the jealousy and envy which exists in the East-Indies between certain officers of his Majesty's army and those of the Company's forces: nor is this officer the first by many who has had cause to complain of the effect of this mischievous and degrading spirit, its evil tendency is too obvious to require a single comment; it has, on more occasions than one, been productive of the worst consequences to those officers who have been so illiberal and imprudent as to imbibe it, while it has proved highly detrimental and injurious to the service in which they have been jointly engaged. Illustrative of the pernicious effect of this unmanly and ungenerous spirit is the following circumstance, which the writer recollects to have taken place at Madras a very few years ago. Certain officers of rank, belonging to the *Company's* service, suggested the propriety of convening a general meeting of the officers of both services then at the presidency, to consider of the erecting a monument to commemorate the victories of WELLINGTON. Colonel Conway, as on all occasions of a similar nature, was the foremost in promoting an object so congenial to a military spirit, and was supported by several highly respectable general officers of the same service. But certain officers of rank of his Majesty's service (and those too, very near the person of the commander-in-chief), whose duty it was to have checked the least symptoms of this jealous and illiberal temper on such an occasion, much to their discredit, fell into the same error, and accordingly represented to the officer commanding the army that the meeting was principally composed of officers of the *Company's* service, and prevailed on him to dissolve the meeting, under pretext that it had not been *regularly convened*! From this circumstance a stain has been cast on the Madras army for *not* doing that which it must have been their ardent wish and desire to have done, in honor of a warrior who imbibed the first principles of his profession when commanding a portion of their own body. On this occasion, one general officer in particular, holding a high command, distinguished himself by his intemperate and over-bearing conduct; but his courage was soon cooled

by the spirited and determined behaviour of Conway, who on this, as on all occasions, proved himself to be the friend of discipline and good order; exemplifying, at the same time, by his conduct, the character of the gentleman, the man of honor, and the true soldier.

The Madras army is now in the field, and though no one can doubt the bravery of British troops under whatever circumstances they may be placed, yet the success of the commanding officer in his military operations must in a great measure, if not entirely, depend upon the advice and assistance which he receives from the officers of his staff. It is therefore of the first importance that these should be persons who have served in the country, possessing a knowledge of the language, habits, and manners of the natives, who are moreover well acquainted with the mode of conducting and every circumstance connected with an Indian campaign, together with a variety of important points of information, altogether of a peculiar and local description. The system of warfare, and much of the general plan of military operations, as carried on in the East-Indies, is extremely different from the practice in other parts

of the globe, and a commanding officer who has not been accustomed to the service requires in an especial manner the aid of practical and local knowledge and experience. Nor can it be expected that a general, however skilful and expert in directing the operations of two or three thousand men in one of our West-India Islands, should with the same facility wield a vastly superior force over an immense tract of country marked by circumstances of an altogether different character and description. Under these circumstances, the assistance to be derived from such a man as Conway must be a *desideratum* with any commanding officer appointed to watch over and promote the British interests in the East-Indies. In the formation and arrangements of his plans, the commanding officer will always find it to his interest to be guided by the advice and assistance of officers of rank in the Company's service; and we heartily congratulate Sir Thomas Hislop that he is fortunate enough to have attached to his staff a man of such distinguished talents as the officer to whose high character the writer has found a peculiar pleasure in paying this honest tribute of applause.

ON THE SITE OF PALIBOTHTHA.

(Continued from page 219.)

THE obscure notices left by the ancients respecting the site of Palibothra may be compared to the equivocating legacy of hidden treasure, in one of Æsop's fables, which the proprietor of a vineyard desired his son to dig for: in this instance, as well as in the fable, the explorers have been cultivators, perhaps beyond their intentions; if they have not found any remains which can be certainly identified with the antiquities sought, the pains with which they have turned up every part of the field have been rewarded with the fruit of much positive knowledge.

Pliny's Itinerary thus concludes: "To the city of Palibothra, 425;

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to the mouth of the Ganges, 638 *mill passuum*.

Major Rennell was the first to assign PATNA as the site of the capital of the Prasii. After the passage which has been adduced at the commencement of the THIRD POINT ASSUMED, he thus proceeds:—

"Palibothra, by the account of Megasthenes, who resided there, was of very great dimensions, being 80 stadia in length and 15 broad. If we reckon these measures to produce 9 miles in length and 1½ in width, it does not exceed the dimensions of some of the capitals of the Indian viceroynalties. The ruins of Gour in Bengal are more extensive; that of ancient Delhi much

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"more so. The plans of the Indian cities contain a vast proportion of gardens and reservoirs of water, and the houses of the common people consist of one floor only, which may account for their enormous dimensions.

"As Pliny's Itinerary enumerates the particulars of the whole distance between the Indus and the mouth of the Ganges, and particularizes the site of Palibothra, it could hardly be doubted that some very large city stood in the position assigned to it; but I had always a doubt of its being the capital of the Prasii visited by Megasthenes. *Late enquiries*, made on the spot, have, however, brought out this interesting discovery, that a very large city, which anciently stood on or very near the site of Patna, was named Patel-poot-her, (or Patallipatra, according to Sir William Jones); and THAT THE RIVER SOANE, whose confluence with the Ganges is NOW AT MOREAH, 22 miles above Patna, ONCE JOINED IT UNDER THE WALLS OF PATELPOOT-HER. This name agrees so nearly with Palibothra, and the intelligence altogether furnishes such positive kind of proof, that my former conjectures respecting Canoge must all fall to the ground; notwithstanding that Canoge was unquestionably the capital of a large kingdom from very early times.

"I consider the above information as too clear and positive to require any proofs from ancient authors; and therefore the following examination of Pliny's Itinerary is intended rather to shew his great accuracy in geographical subjects, than as a proof of the above position; although it may serve that purpose also."

Major Rennell's examination of the previous distances as far as the Hyphasis, offers no satisfactory solution of the difficulty in the second stage. This review will therefore omit it: but the following remark of itself contributes a practical standard of the accuracy of Pliny, with a comparative scale for the application of his numbers:

"The conflux of the Ganges and Jumna ON THE MAP is 990 of Pliny's miles from the Beyah (*Hyphasis*), and 1032 above the mouth of the Ganges; and the ITINERARY makes the length of the first interval 959, the other 1063.

"Palibothra he places 425 miles" [from the conflux of the Jumna and the Ganges],—"or so many parts in 1063 of the distance from that conflux to the mouth of the Ganges; and this is the point we are to attend to. Patna indeed is only 345 of Pliny's miles below the present conflux; and this difference of 80 of Pliny's, or about 44 geographical miles, however considerable it may appear to those who expect nice coincidences in such matters as these, does not, in my idea, lessen the general authority of the Itinerary; because if we admit only what is literally proved, Palibothra must still have been situated within 44 miles of Patna. And as the people there have a tradition that Patna stands on, or near, the site of Patel-poot-her, it rather proves to me EITHER that there is an error crept into the copies of the Itinerary,—which, however, proves in general as much as is required, OR that the point of the conflux of the Jumna with the Ganges has undergone a change... It would be unnecessary to enter so far into a discussion of these differences, had not Pliny assured us, that the distances were measured, and that by order of Seleucus Nicator.

"Strabo gives the distance of Palibothra above the mouth of the Ganges at 6000 stadia; and though we cannot fix the exact length of the stade, we can collect enough to understand that 6000 stades, laid off from the mouth of the Ganges, would not reach far, if at all beyond Patna; 1050 to a degree is the proportion fixed upon by D'Anville. Nor must we forget the passage of Arrian in *Indica*, in which Palibothra, the chief city of the Indians upon the Ganges, is said to lie TOWARDS THE MOUTHS OF THAT RIVER."†

Major Rennell then makes a transition to Canoge, as an alternative probable in the next degree to Patna; which passage has been already quoted under the FIRST

* *Memoir on a map of Hindostan*, edit. 1788, 4to, pp. 12—21.

† *Memoir*, pp. 38—34.

POINT ASSUMED. But such a supposition is inconsistent with the slightest reliance on Pliny's Itinerary.

"Pliny's Palibothra, however, is clearly PATNA; and it is probable that Strabo meant the same place, by the distance from the mouth of the Ganges. Patna is the chief city of Bahar, and is very extensive and populous, built along the southern bank of the Ganges, about 400 miles from Calcutta and 500 from the mouth of the river. Having been often the seat of war, it is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and a small citadel. It is a place of very considerable trade. Most of the salt-petre imported by the East-India Company is manufactured within the province of Bahar. It is a very ancient city; and probably its modern name may be derived from Pataliputra, which we have supposed above to be the ancient Palibothra.* The latitude of Patna is 25° 37' north."

It seemed due to Major Rennel to cite very fully the foundations which he was the first to lay for this hypothesis. In reviewing these, it has occurred to me that minute objections may be offered to his details in the construction of Pliny; points on which a difference of judgment may be sustained, but which I am neither desirous to advert to as materially affecting his conclusions, nor to acquiesce in silently as perfectly accurate.

First, as to the distance of Patna from the conflux of the Jomanes and the Ganges IN PLINY'S MILES: this is said to be 345 of those. But in Major Rennel's own tables, the distance, passing through Benares, is but 238 British miles by the way of Buxar, and 248 by the way of Daoadnagur; say, including the main street through Benares, 253 miles = 267 Roman miles, leaving a deficiency of 158 miles; and as the measures of the modern road to Patna, and those in the Itinerary to Palibothra, are both alike

travelling distances, nothing can be gained towards making up the deficiency, by converting either into horizontal distance. I am aware, indeed, that D'Anville and others HAVE ASSUMED that Pliny turned the Greek stadia into Roman miles, at 8 to a mile, and upon this ground have turned Pliny's miles into stadia, and then made another conversion of the stadia, sometimes into coss, sometimes into British, and sometimes into geographical miles, upon principles equally arbitrary. Others HAVE ASSUMED that Pliny found part of the distances expressed in coss, and then have gratuitously determined by what scale he reduced them to Roman miles. If we look back to the primary authorities, it may indeed be conceded, as next to certain, that the first part of the Itinerary taken from Alexander's surveyors was originally expressed in stadia; but, on the other hand, from the limit where India commences, it is probable that they might adopt the standard measures in coss, either in all the parts of the royal road which they found already measured, or at least in those parts which they had not time to survey. The same may reasonably be supposed of the rest of the line, from the Hyphasis to the mouth of the Ganges, said to be measured by Seleucus Nicator. This would form a sufficient ground for dispensing with exact agreement between the numbers of the Itinerary and the ascertained distances; but let us leave Pliny's numbers and denominations as we find them, content to make any small uniform allowance which can be supported on a general scale of comparison. Why should we suppose that he did not know the true module of the stadium employed in his original Greek authorities compared with the Roman mile, or transmute his figures by two gratuitous reductions? Patna, then, is 158 Roman miles nearer

the junction of the Jomanes and Ganges, than Palibothra was according to Pliny's Itinerary.

Major Rennell has said, that this difference *does not lessen the general authority of the Itinerary*. Certainly not. Pliny's is a connected account: not to be shaken, like an isolated notice stating but one numerical point which conflicts with other ancient authorities, and may therefore be wholly incorrect.

The next resource is this possible alternative: *that there is an error crept into the copies*. I have met with a variation, in the *Preface* to Bertius' edition of Ptolemy,* which may countenance this in some degree. Pliny's Itinerary is there cited; giving several numbers differently from the current copies. Among others:

"Ad oppidum Palibotra. 325."

Bertius cites no MS. for this reading, if it deserve to be so considered, and not as an error of the press. The preceding interval from Calinipaxa to the confluence of the Jomanes and Ganges is given as 635 *mils.* which is a monstrous variation from the received text of Pliny, and from the truth. As the sum in Bertius wants authority, so neither does the diminution go far enough. If we contract the distance to Palibothra by a gratuitous alteration of the numbers, we at the same time shorten the distance to the mouth of the Ganges, and thus disturb the proportions of the whole line, leaving a chasm of 127 miles to be filled up by some other accommodation to hypothesis: of which the readiest would be, to take *quantum sufficit* of the Delta of the Ganges and convert it into a bay with lagunes. In fine, conjectural emendations should not be admitted, unless the information with which they are made to correspond is altogether positive.

By the same canon I would try the other alternative, *that the point*

of conflux of the Jumna with the Ganges has undergone a change. Has this idea the countenance of any positive information? Is there any tradition to that effect, any vestiges of a deserted channel, as in the cases of the Soane and the Cosa rivers, to which Major Rennell refers? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the junction was carried 150 miles higher, or up to any point between the present channel of the rivers which might leave a sufficient interval,—the previous part of the Itinerary would be perfectly inexplicable, the entire scale would be dislocated. If conjecture would supply a lost leaf in the book of knowledge, or even an obliterated line, let it be founded on some evidence.

In Francklin's *Enquiry*, the distance from Allahabad to Patna, exhibited in six stages, amounts only to 108 coss = 216 British miles;† but possibly the main street of each intermediate town is omitted.

I have contested the proposition, that "Pliny's Palibothra is clearly "Patna," merely that the THIRD POINT ASSUMED may rest on its true grounds. Some persons may be induced to admit its probability, independent of any support derived to it from Pliny.

First, the passage in Arrian has been appealed to, thus translated by Dr. Vincent:

"The largest city in India is Pallimbothra, at the confluence of Erranaboas and the Ganges. The Erranaboas is the THIRD IN RANK of the Indian rivers, and larger than those of other countries; but UPON JOINING THE GANGES, ITS NAME IS LOST."†

In a citation already given, Major Rennell has candidly said, "I cannot apply the name Erranaboas to any particular river;" but subsequently Sir William Jones discovered, in the *Amera Cosa*, a classical Sanscrit vocabulary of

* Folio, Amsterdam, 1616.

* Folio, Amsterdam, 1616.

† Vincent's *Ancient Commerce*, 4to. P. 19.

high antiquity and authority, a native epithet applied to the river Soane, which closely approaches the name preserved by the Greeks in its radical consonants and sound. This epithet is *HIRANYABAHU*, *the golden armed*; and though accompanied by several others, it has the precedence of the rest, immediately following *SONA*, the name in common use.*

Strabo, though he does not give the second river any name, also places the capital of the Prasii at the confluence of two rivers. Hence Patna would be excluded, were it not for the well supported tradition, on which Major Rennell relies, that the *Soane formerly joined the Ganges under its walls*. This tradition has received a complete corroboration from the testimony of your intelligent correspondent W. Young, Esq. His vivid and interesting description of the country in the vicinity, depicted from local knowledge, and illustrated by the answers of the natives to his enquiries, requires that we should reason on the circumstance as if the old point of confluence was recorded in history to be Patna. But what does this authenticated tradition surmount? An objection which unrepelled would operate as a decided negative. But it is illogical to build on the dissipation of a negative, as if an affirmative were proved, while other objections remain unanswered.

Your correspondent's description of the bank of the river would likewise form a good answer to any objection founded on the disproportion of the breadth of the modern city to its length: but independent of the encroachment of the river, the insensible declension to which a city is liable which has ceased to be the seat of empire, is enough to repel any such objection.

As to the testimony of the learned Pundit, who was an oracle in

the Hindoo law, how far his historical contributions can be supported by Indian authorities, the production of those authorities will decide.

The remote antiquity of Patna, and the mention of it in native works under the name of *Pataliputra*, is abundantly attested.

"Even in their dramas," remarks Sir William Jones, "we may find as many ancient characters and events as a future age might find in our plays, if all histories of England were, like those of India, to be irrecoverably lost; for example, a most beautiful poem by *SONADEVA*, comprising a very long chain of instructive and agreeable stories, begins with the famed revolution at *Pataliputra* by the murder of King *NANDA*, with his eight sons, and the usurpation of *CHANDRAGUPTA*. And the same revolution is the subject of a tragedy in Sanscrit, entitled, *The Coronation of Chandra*, the abbreviated name of that able and adventurous usurper."†

Patna is likewise intended in the following passage:

"On the banks of the river Bhagot-rath there is a remarkable city called *Pataleerpootra*, where there was formerly a Raja, endued with every noble quality, whose name was *Soodarsana*."‡

The essays of Major Wilford, to be afterwards cited, contribute some valuable gleanings from native poems and other works, tending to dispel some of the obscurity which veils the history of *Pataliputra* when it was a royal city; although his conclusions are unfavourable to the claim of its having been the capital of the Prasii at the period to which the classic authorities refer.

Not to deprive Major Rennell of the support of any virtual auxiliary, I subjoin the note attached to the passage above cited from Dr. Vincent's translation of *Arrian in Indica*:

* *Tenth Anniversary Discourse*, by Sir William Jones, *Asiatic Researches*, 4to, vol. iv. p. 6.

† *The Hecataeus*, translated from the Sanskrit, by Charles Wilkins, LL. D.

" After all the disputes about the site
 " of this city, I subscribe to Sir William
 " Jones's opinion, that it was at the con-
 " fluence of the Soane and the Ganges ;
 " for the Erranaboas, c. iv. is coupled
 " with Kossouans and Sonus, and the
 " want of ruins at this junction is no ar-
 " gument against it, if we consider it,
 " as Arrian does, a city built of wood
 " and plaister. Patna is not twenty miles
 " from this junction, and some of our
 " English gentlemen have found an old
 " name for it, resembling Pali-putra."

The first remark which I shall offer upon this commentary is, that the occurrence, in a preceding chapter, of Erranaboas as a distinct river from the Sonus, is, upon the face of it, an objection to their identity. Sir William Jones had anticipated such an objection, and to obviate it, supposes that Arrian, or his original authority Megasthenes, mistook an epithet of the Soane for a distinct river, and multiplied rivers in his catalogue which had no separate existence : but this supposition will scarcely allow the passage to predicate any thing distinctly, or leave any part on the correctness of which we may rely.

The second observation which Dr. Vincent's note gives occasion for, is, that he seems to prefer the present junction of the Soane and Ganges to Patna. We may still consider him, however, as an unwilling ally of Major Rennell ; and if he had lived to see the evidence which has since accumulated, that the confluence was formerly at Patna, and that the *old name* which he speaks of so slightly, is tangibly preserved in extant Indian authorities, he must either have quitted the neighbourhood altogether, or taken refuge at Patna.

The positive objections to Patna are, chiefly, if not solely, the disagreement with Pliny's itinerary in the distance at which this city stands from the confluence of the Jumnah and Ganges, and the absence of any hills within a circuit of thirty miles. Some comparative objections to Patna may evolve, when we come to consider the grounds on which the fourth and fifth points have been assumed, and to present all the ancient notices relating to the subject in one fasciculus.

Independently of the classical authorities, the native testimonies that Patna anciently bore the name of *Pataliputra* lay a foundation for a strong presumptive argument in its favour. That ancient name is sufficiently like *Palibothra* in sound to allow us to suppose that it might be transmuted into the latter by the Greeks. When this single circumstance is announced, for the first time, to the reader of a dissertation on the subject, it is calculated to have the same effect as the discovery of it originally had on the Oriental scholars who first met with it ; the striking resemblance in the name comes upon the mind with a force approaching that of internal evidence. The researches of Major Wilford, and the enquiry of Col. Franeklin, furnish, however, what for the present I shall call a counterpoise to it. On which side the preponderance lies, the reader must decide, when their attempts to identify the site of another ancient city called *Bali-putra* and *Paliputra* have been laid before him.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—According to your wishes I have submitted the subjoined account of the Ellora caves for your Journal.

Ellora is distant about thirty miles from the famous fort of Dowlutabad ; the caves, so justly celebrated, in number twelve, are si-

tuated in a range of tremendous mountains contiguous; a description of one will serve to afford you a tolerably correct idea of the whole. The cave is formed inside the mountain, which is of a species of mouldering clay, but when exposed to the action of the atmosphere becomes perfectly hard and impenetrable; the excavation extends about eighty feet, and the height is proportionate. In first working, the excavators allowed different huge parts or pieces of the mountain to remain untouched; these, when the extent of the cave is finished are formed and moulded into pillars frequently of an extraordinary shape, yet always possessing an imposing appearance, not unmixed with beauty, figures of giants, elephants, and many other representations of animals and forms equally monstrous; and very often, of a species that never existed but in the uncultivated imaginations of the carvers. Although these caves appear to the spectator both wide and heavy at first sight, that semblance or impression wears off, when he considers the admirable proportion of them, and the many elegant and tasteful decorations which the ingenuity of the artist has suggested in the more ornamental parts of the pillars and fantastic images; and he is the more astonished when his mind reflects upon the time, the immense labour, and the persevering toil and patience which must have been

expended and suffered before one single cavern could have been fully completed. The features of the gigantic figures of the men which are introduced are totally dissimilar from any race now living, or that ever were seen in the world. From being so well adapted by the solemn silent gloominess which prevails throughout, every cave is an object conceived to be sacred, each has its peculiar deity which is worshipped by the different casts of the superstitious natives. These excavations are so essentially unlike any thing of a similar nature in other parts of the world that it is impossible to describe them by comparison, except by what may be seen at Elephanta.

At the time, Mr. Editor, this sketch was written, the late journey of Mr. Legh in the country beyond the cataracts in Upper Egypt was not begun; by him an excavation resembling very considerably the caves at Ellora I think, has been discovered at Guerph Hassan. In a note subjoined to that part of Mr. Legh's book, which gives the description of the temple at that place, is a comparison drawn between it and the wonders of the isle of Elephanta, and the well known question respecting Egypt and India, which is unnecessary to be treated of here at present, by

Your obedient servant,

POSTHUMUS.

London 8th April 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It has been the invariable custom of his Majesty's Government during the late war, to promulgate immediately the particulars of every battle which have been fought, accompanied by a correct list of those who have suffered in the action. On the contrary, when similar events occur

in India, the result is made a profound secret, and the friends and relatives of the officers engaged, are doomed to a state of the most agonizing suspense and uncertainty. I beg of you, Mr. Editor (for, from the correctness of your intelligence, you seem well acquainted with "the secrets of the prison-

house"), to inform me, whence proceeds this difference in the conduct of the two governments, and why the friends and relatives of men engaged in fighting the battles of their country in India, should be denied one of the fairest privileges of humanity.

At the instant I am now addressing you, the battles which have been fought at Poonah are known but by report, and the more recent intelligence from the country of our ally, the Berar Rajah, is hidden in mystery. At such an immense distance, the causes which operate in favour of secrecy when near the scene of action, cannot be urged as a reason for this cruel

and unaccountable mode of proceeding; and I do venture to hope that the Court of Directors will no longer suffer an anxious father or a distressed wife, to be bandied from the India House to the Board of Control, and from the Board of Control to the India House, receiving satisfaction from neither, and hearing each accuse the other as the cause.

The courteous and uniform attention shewn to the public in every department of the Company's service (other than that of which I complain), I need not say is proverbial.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

8th April, 1818.

PATER.

EPIDEMIC IN BENGAL.

We are indebted to a gentleman at Calcutta for the following extracts describing a fearful disease which has swept off multitudes of the natives at that city and at Murshadabad and Jessore. We would particularly call the attention of our readers to the conduct of the Brahmans on the melancholy occasion, and we will add, spite of the misanthropic slanders of British morality, to that of our countrymen. We recite the opinions of various correspondents respecting the cause of the disorder.

Epidemic.—A great diversity of opinion seems to prevail, respecting the probable cause of the epidemic which has lately committed such ravages at Jessore and Calcutta; and, as we are sorry to learn, all over the Zillah of Rajshy. A respectable cotemporary is of opinion, that although the species of food to which it is charged, when taken in an excessive degree, may produce considerable derangement in the system, yet that they are not sufficient to account for the rapid progress of the disease, and the suddenness of its termination in death. He adds, that the extreme heat at this season of the year, the want of free ventilation in native towns, the local situation of Jessore surrounded by jungle and luxuriant vegetation, and the sheets of water, which, from the late heavy falls of rain,

cover the surface of the ground, combined together, seem to have given a virulent character to the disorder, which has probably been increased by some peculiarities in the atmosphere. This disorder has also made its appearance near Moorsheadabad, where, "in some of the villages, from ten to fifteen of the natives are carried off daily." It is described as similar to the mortality at Jessore; and the patient is said to die in a few hours. A fact is also stated by the writer of a letter from Moorsheadabad, from which we may infer that the sable-fish have contributed to produce the disorder in that neighbourhood. It is said, that "at a fishing place for sable-fish, twenty-five fishermen died in one day."*

The disorder, says another writer, owed its origin to the deleterious qualities of new rice;† and consisted in the fatal

* At Jessore, however, the use of sable fish had no share whatever in the production of the disease, for it is stated that the use of that article of food had been restricted for nearly two months before the epidemic began to rage, and when it did appear, very little sable fish could be procured in the bazar.

† Both of these may have been what medical writers call the occasional cause of the disease, but as to the predisposing cause, or that which induces such a habit of body as to render a person liable to suffer from food which he might otherwise use with impunity, we are quite in the dark. The present rainy season has been one of

effects resulting from the use of paddy, recently cut, as food, before the grain had time to season through age and exposure to the sun. The symptoms, in every instance, we are informed by our correspondent, were precisely similar, being very sudden in their attack, and alarming in their appearance and result. A few hours after the admission of this unwholesome, or rather poisonous food, into the stomach, the patients were seized with general uneasiness over the body, accompanied with violent headache and giddiness, succeeded by insensibility, profuse and cold perspirations, at the same time breaking out on the forehead and different parts of the body. To these incipient symptoms, in rapid succession, followed repeated vomiting of a clear liquid resembling water, gripings and purging, accompanied with sinking of the pulse, and its total extinction at the wrist and temples; together with spasms of the superior and inferior extremities, hollowness of the eyes, a falling in of the abdomen, and general emaciation visible even in subjects who, previous to the attack, were remarkable for the robustness and stoutness of their bodies.

Upon the first appearance of this disorder, the native inhabitants declared their total ignorance of any cause to which it could be referred excepting a visitation of Providence, and under the influence of a real or pretended panic fled with the utmost precipitation into

unusual length, and throughout Bengal there has been no considerable interval between the falls of rain. Observations, by a hygrometer, would probably shew, that the general state of moisture of the atmosphere during the season has been much beyond the usual average. We do not think that any inference, as to sable-fish, is to be drawn from the fact, mentioned in a letter, of twenty-five fishermen (at a sable-fish station) having died in one day. We do not know what proportion this number bore to that of those employed at this particular place. Last week we were acquainted with a very alarming instance of the fatality attending this disease in the vicinity of Calcutta. Of about seventy people employed at a particular spot, eleven died in the course of twenty-four hours. Of about eleven hundred prisoners in the Jessore jail seven had fallen victims, and two of the sepoy on duty at the station. A prohibition was issued against the use of new rice, and strictly enforced; after this only one case of the disease occurred, and that in the person of a female prisoner, who it was discovered had concealed a small quantity of the new rice, and was seized a few hours after eating it.

the neighbouring villages, leaving the bazar at Jessore wholly deserted for several days. At length the servants of a gentleman who were attacked confessed that the disorder in them had arisen from eating the new rice, of which it appears the natives are extremely fond, from the richness and sweetness of its taste; and the lower classes in particular indulge freely in its use, on account of the comparative cheapness of its price. Since then, various inquiries which have been set on foot, and examinations made of persons attacked by their friends, have fully established the fact of the disorder having been produced by the cause which has been mentioned. The origin of the disorder having been ascertained, and the cause fully explained to the natives, the number of new cases almost instantaneously decreased; and by the unremitted and humane exertions of the judge, in restraining, so far as was possible, the employment of the pernicious article, and rigorously preventing its sale to the convicts, the distemper has nearly disappeared, and was removed from the jail in less than forty-eight hours, although the number of cases had there previously increased to an alarming extent. In some cases death followed the commencement of the symptoms in three or four hours, but in general the fatal result was prolonged to about twenty-four hours from the beginning of the attack. Dissection of the body, we are informed, exhibited an appearance of inflammation affecting the internal coats of the stomach and intestines, the latter being also inflated, and the former containing a quantity of offensive vitiated bile, but no traces of the rice which had been swallowed.

The greatest number of those who fell victims to the fatal effects of gratifying their palates, though at the risk of the most dangerous consequences, in great measure suffered from their own obstinacy in pertinaciously refusing to have recourse to any excepting Bengali medicine, till it was too late. But we are much gratified from hearing that a vast number of lives have been saved, and by means of a very simple practice; the free use of calomel, administered upon the first appearance of the symptoms, and continued so long as the presence

of the disorder rendered the remedy necessary.

One case, a young stout man, belonging to the Sepoy guard, in whom the pulse had ceased, and the patient in a state to all appearance lifeless, was recovered by the free exhibition of a mixture consisting of æther and ammonia, which having the effect of rousing the nearly extinguished vital spark, the cure was completed almost miraculously with the calomel, accompanied with occasional small doses of opium. We are happy in having it in our power to communicate the foregoing important information to our readers, as it may serve to remove all apprehensions of infection being present in similar instances, and conveys the mode of treatment that may successfully be adopted for the symptoms, than which none in any disease can be more alarming or frightful. In the present instance about one hundred and fifty deaths are supposed to have occurred in the short space of twelve days, and it is imagined three or four hundred in the whole have been affected, without a single European being included in the number. It seems the natives very reluctantly admitted the cause of the disorder to exist in the use of new rice, the reason of which appears that from its cheapness it is considered an improper food for those respectable for their wealth and consequence, and being fully aware of its pernicious effects, they maintained none but such as were driven from necessity would employ it for food. Several of the higher classes have however perished, and the cause of the disorder is placed beyond the possibility of doubt.

There is no instance, we believe, of any disease so rapid and fatal in its course when left to itself, which has been so successfully combated by medicine; as the one in question; and from all we can learn it would appear that almost any stimulant, if given within two or three hours of the first attack, or before the pulse sinks, has the power of arresting the disease. While we deplore the loss of life occasioned by this pestilence, it is gratifying to know the impression made on the natives by the zealous humanity of their English friends in so promptly affording every possible assistance, and

which we have heard from various quarters calls forth their most grateful admiration.

The following directions were drawn up by the surgeon in Jessore, and circulated through the district during the continuance of this fatal disease. This document had been translated into Bengali for the benefit of the natives, who though at first averse to the use of the medicine, were at length so thoroughly convinced of its efficacy that they received the instructions and remedy with every appearance of satisfaction and gratitude. All the facts connected with the origin and progress of this destructive disorder that have come to light, tend, we understand, to confirm in the most satisfactory manner the cause which is assigned, and has so happily been ascertained. We should think ourselves deficient in that duty which we feel to every deserving individual, were we not to record that the pains taken by the intelligent person in charge of the medical duties at Jessore to accomplish this desirable object, have not only been very great, but crowned with complete success. We congratulate our readers upon this happy and timely discovery, as it may serve eventually to illustrate the cause of diseases hitherto deemed epidemic, which generally prevail in the lower parts of Bengal at this season of the year. In the present instance, the origin of the disorder marked with features distinguishing epidemics of the worst description, seems established beyond the reach of doubt; and therefore it becomes more a circumstance of fact than of mere suspicion, that the deleterious and unwholesome nature of the food made use of by the natives in the months immediately succeeding the rains contributes more to the production of these lamentable calamities than any of the other causes generally assigned; such as the rapid increase of vegetation, stagnation of water, and intense heat of the weather, to which they have generally been ascribed. Besides the liberal exhibition of calomel and opium, it is important to mention, that the volatile mixture, containing ammonia and æther, had, in the most deplorable stage of the disorder, contributed very materially to the success which has attended the practice

employed in the treatment of the Jessore disease.

Directions for using the accompanying medicines in cases of the disease, at present prevailing in the district of Jessore.

This disorder is cholera morbus of a very violent description, and if not relieved, destroys the patient in about twenty-four hours, frequently in much shorter time, from the commencement of the attack. Its origin seems entirely to consist in the use of the *new rice* or *ouse* crops as food, and unless the employment of this pernicious article be restricted, it cannot be expected that the disease will decrease.

To diminish the ravages of this allicting disorder, it is therefore particularly recommended to point out to the natives the cause, and by so doing put within their own power the means of putting a stop to its progress; for without this precaution, medicine will, it is evident, prove of little avail. The accompanying pills have been found of very considerable use in relieving the symptoms. As soon as a patient is seized, if above the age of fourteen years, let him or her swallow immediately two of the white pills, No. 1; and if they have no effect, let one more be administered in the course of an hour afterwards, and a fourth in about four hours from the administration of the third dose.

Should the vomiting be excessive, let one of the black pills, No. 2, accompany each administration of the preceding. It is however to be distinctly understood, that unless these remedies be taken within the course of two or three hours from the commencement of the attack, experience has proved their exhibition to be attended with very limited success; at the same time, even in that advanced period of the disorder, their use should be persisted in, examples having occurred where, in the very worst stage of the disease, the patient has been recovered by the employment of the medicine.

If the person affected be under the age of fourteen, one white pill at a time must be administered, and half of a black one.

N.B. Each of the white pills contains four grains of calomel, and the black, one grain of opium each; the patient making

use of them must therefore be careful to abstain from the practice of bathing, and avoid dampness of every description.

A letter from Mr. C. Stuart, the civil surgeon at Ranjeshy, near Murshadabad, gives us the following information on the subject of the epidemic in that quarter.

"As a similar complaint to that prevailing in Jessore, has been committing great ravages amongst the natives in this Zillah, and will probably extend to other parts of the country, perhaps it may be of use to inform the public that a large dose of laudanum, if taken at the commencement, will stop the progress of it, and allow time for the administration of other medicines.

"I am in the habit of giving it in the following form, viz.

Magnesia 20 grains.

Laudanum from 80 to 100 drops, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Essence of Peppermint 5 drops.

Water two table spoons full.

"A few hours after the sickness, &c. have ceased, I prescribe small doses of Epsom salts, every quarter of an hour, until they operate freely. And at the end of two or three days, a dose of calomel at night, and one of salts in the morning, which generally effect the cure.

"With the exception of a Sepoy who was seized in the middle of the night, and whose extremities were cold when I saw him, I have not lost a single patient to whom I was called within four hours after the first attack.

"Out of thirty-four cases in the Jail, not one has proved fatal; though many of the men had the worst symptoms of it. My native doctor has furnished me with the names of twenty-five people whom he recovered in the Bazar by the same means. I have visited the native huts in the town of Nattore, and made very particular inquiries, but cannot find that those who have died had any other symptoms but what properly belong to cholera morbus; no sort of fever precedes the attack.

"The patients certainly complain afterwards of burning heat, and excessive thirst, which I conceive ought to be set down to exhaustion occasioned by the violent spasmodic action of the whole alimentary canal.

"The pulse, in the beginning, is scarce-

ly disturbed, but soon becomes quick, small and sharp: it returns however nearly to the natural standard, directly the spasms abate. The mortality at one time was truly alarming, but I am happy to state, that the deaths are now daily decreasing. When the casualties were very numerous, the judge, at my suggestion, issued a proclamation, recommending two grains of opium to be taken immediately upon the first attack, and after the symptoms had abated, a dose of any kind of aperient.

"I have since heard, that many who strictly attended to these directions recovered.

"The rains have been exceedingly heavy hereabouts, and the inundation unusually high this year. I believe the town of Nattore, in the course of last month, was nearly under water, and soon afterwards we had very hot weather. A hot moist atmosphere and the immoderate use of sable fish appear to me to have been the principal causes of the disease."

The following demi-official account of the measures adopted is from the Government Gazette:

"It will be satisfactory to the public to be informed, that the benevolent attention of the government has been directed to the fatal epidemic disease which has for some time past prevailed in the town and the suburbs of Calcutta, and that means have been adopted which have in a very eminent degree proved effectual in counteracting its ravages.

"The measures from which so much benefit is derived are under the general superintendence of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Blaquiere, and have been devised and brought into operation by those zealous magistrates in communication with the Medical Board.

"Although the prevailing disease, which is cholera morbus, if permitted to run its course is frequently fatal in a few hours, and sometimes in a few minutes, yet in most instances its progress may be arrested, and the patient saved, by means which are not only simple but of easy application. Those means are supplied under the direction of the Medical Board from the public stores; and a large proportion of the native physicians of the town and the suburbs are employed to administer them, according to written instructions

with which they have been severally furnished. They are stationed at different places, under the immediate superintendence of the police, by which every requisite assistance is rendered to them; and they make regular reports of their proceedings to Mr. Elliot and to Mr. Blaquiere. It is somewhat remarkable that the native physicians entered into these measures without difficulty or hesitation, and are extremely assiduous in discharging the duties with which they are entrusted. The native inhabitants, to whom intimation was given in the different streets to apply for aid, shewed, even at first, but few instances of any aversion to the benefits held out to them; and after having witnessed the very speedy relief afforded, they are now for the most part earnest and pressing in their applications for speedy assistance.

"These benevolent efforts to oppose the prevailing epidemic very seldom fail of success, if employed at an early stage of the disease. Much pains have been taken to impress the natives with the importance of this fact, and a knowledge of it now in most cases seems to influence their conduct. The cures daily reported are accordingly very numerous, and for some days past the general mortality has not greatly exceeded its usual limits at the present season, as appears by a record of that of former years which is at the police office."

The approaching change of season will probably render it unnecessary to persevere for any considerable length of time, in the system of measures which has been adopted to combat the present epidemic. Independently, however, of the immediate gratification to humanity which must arise from the benevolent interference of the government on the present occasion, it must be interesting to contemplate the impression which the minds of the natives will probably receive from that care and solicitude in respect to their welfare which that interference so strikingly manifests.

Sept. 27.—We have great satisfaction in stating, that the epidemic, which has occasioned so much mortality in various districts of Bengal, and which ten days ago was so prevalent in the suburbs and vicinity of Calcutta, has much abated, and has been most successfully combated by medicine wherever it has appeared.

Sept. 29.—We are much concerned to find that the epidemic which has committed such ravages in Bengal has extended to Behar, where its effects appear to have been still more fatal. We have been favoured with an account of it from a gentleman at Chuprah, who, though not of the faculty, has administered aid to those around him with great success, affording a gratifying proof how much may be effected by zeal and humanity, with the simplest means, in arresting the progress of this disease. In this point of view we consider the communication the more generally interesting.

Extract of a Letter from Chuprah, 22d September.—"The most alarming mortality now prevails here from this epidemic, of which you have heard so much. Nor is it confined to Chuprah, but extends to Dinapore and Patna, and some other large towns. I have not heard of any deaths among the villagers. Our courts are shut as well as the shops of the town, which is deserted by all the better sort of natives, by all who can afford to move. During the first four days of the disease, eighty-eight deaths occurred in one bazar. The reports for the 19th and 20th give the number of deaths at fifty-six for the former, and forty-nine for the latter day. This morning the report for the 20th is sixty-one. The disease comes on with purging and vomiting and profuse perspiration, followed by cold sweats, and sometimes terminating in death in the short space of two hours from the first attack. Such was the fate of a fine tall stout fellow in my service. I have in many cases given medicine with much success, chiefly opium in quantities of two and three grains." (The letter here goes on to state various particulars as to the sickness in different native families.) "Mr. Moorcroft, on hearing the disease prevailed here, immediately came over, and has been administering to all within his reach with the greatest kindness and humanity. Every arrangement has been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but I do not believe that it is contagious. Proclamation has been made that medicine will be supplied to all who may apply. The sale of fish has been prohibited. Brahmans and musalmans have been entertained to assist the sick of different casts, and native writers are employed to take down notes of all the particular cir-

cumstances attending the disease. We have not had a drop of rain for upwards of a month, and the heat is excessive, attended with heavy dews at night. The high price of provisions has probably induced the poorer classes to have recourse to bad food. I have heard of no one being taken ill in the villages around. At Ghazipore they had rain on the 16th, and there both natives and Europeans were well. The disease has not reached Arrah, but from what I can learn is quite as bad at Dinapore and Patna as here.

(*From a Letter of the 23d.*)—"I was sorry to learn last night that the disease had got to Revelgunge. To-day most of the cases come from the westward. In this neighbourhood there have been few casualties. The number of deaths in this day's report is thirty-eight. I have not lost a patient, though I have administered to a great many poor creatures. We hear the casualties at Patna are from fifty to an hundred a day, and that the disease has shewn itself at Hadgipore. I heard yesterday from Tirhoot, where they suffered beyond all example from heat, but no mention is made of sickness. Yesterday out of sixty cases brought to Mr. Moorcroft he lost only three, and in these the disease was too far gone before they applied.

"P.S. We have at last, thank God, had a shower.

"The disease having shewn itself at Chuprah after so long a drought, and in Bengal, in the midst of continued rains, sets at defiance all theories resting on the state of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere."

It is satisfactory to find from the following statement, which has appeared in the Government Gazette, that the casualties from the disease are now so much reduced in Calcutta.

Sept.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.
12th, 20th and 21st	524	479	45
22d	325	291	34
23d	291	260	31
24th	327	290	37
25th	247	227	30
26th	303	264	39
27th	276	242	34
28th	278	249	29
29th	297	264	33
30th	301	270	31
Total	3169	2826	343

October —We have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that the disease which has been prevalent for upwards of a fortnight at the station of Jessore and its vicinity, has within the last week greatly diminished. This beneficial change, we understand, is solely to be ascribed to the cause of the disorder having happily been ascertained by the prompt exertions employed by the magistrate in consequence, and the judicious and effectual measures made use of by him to prevent its continuance.

We regret to mention, that since writing the above we have learned that in those parts of Jessore, (and also it is said portions of the neighbouring districts,) where from the alarm not having reached the new crops of rice continue to be used as food, the disorder rages with unabated activity. But at the date of our last accounts, in consequence of every precaution practicable being employed to restrict the natives in the enjoyment of this pernicious food, the disease had almost totally disappeared at the station, and the natives who had previously fled from Cashah were again pouring into the bazar in numbers from the adjacent villages, where they conceived themselves less secure than in the town which had been deserted by them a few days before. We are sorry to state that a Mr. John Devereil had died on the 4th instant; his complaint was very similar to that which is destroying the natives. The cause of his death was not ascertained, supposed to have arisen from swallowing a quantity of salts dissolved in lime juice, which occasioned an inflammation of the bowels.

In addition to the above causes we have to observe, that although we entertain no doubts that the use of the new rice was the cause of the disorder in the district of Jessore, yet we have reason to believe that the mortality so prevalent in Calcutta and its environs was produced by the use of other aliments equally deleterious. The great plenty of sable fish at this season, but above all its extreme cheapness, has occasioned its becoming the almost daily food of the greater portion of the labouring natives; and being a fish which soon corrupts, it is generally eaten by that description of people when in the first stage of putrescency, a circumstance which cannot fail to render it

as an article of diet highly pernicious and unwholesome. Whether the disorder originated in the immoderate use of this fish or not is a question on which much diversity of opinion exists, yet we think that it at least contributed to the aggravation of its symptoms may be admitted, since its ravages have been confined with few exceptions to the poorer classes of the community. We have, however, the satisfaction to remark, that the mortality which attended its progress has in great measure subsided, an evident demonstration that the disorder is on the decline.

We have now to describe the monstrous stratagem of the Brahmans in Calcutta to impose upon the people a new deity, for the purpose of swelling the coffers of the votaries of Kall. The disposition of the unfeeling part of mankind to turn to advantage any occurrence of public or private misfortune, was never, perhaps, more strongly exemplified than at present, and never was craft so wickedly and so shamelessly exerted to wring contributions from the poor. The information which has reached us, we are sorry to say, evinces that the mortality which has prevailed, may, in a great degree, be attributed to the wicked artifices of those who have taken advantage of the ignorance and superstition of the lower classes of the community; to the schemes of wretches, who, by the prostration of the mind, have contributed to produce the mischiefs to the person against which they have pretended to insure the infatuated sufferers.

It may be amusing to some of your readers, and perhaps useful to mention the mode in which the Brahmans of Calcutta and its vicinity have turned the present prevalence of sickness to account.

The device which has been employed to alarm the natives in the vicinity of Calcutta, is that a newly created deity had opened her temple at Kidderpore, as the *Ola Bebee*, where those who wished to avert her dreadful visitation were required to sacrifice and make offerings. *Ola* means descent and *oor'ha* ascent. In medical language *ola* is used for flux and *ola oor'ha* for cholera morbus, aptly enough, and by a pretty obvious etymology. It seems, however, that in the prolific family of the Hindoo pantheon a new

set of beings has of late been generated, whose jurisdiction is almost as fully acknowledged by the lower classes of Musalmans, and so me called christians, as by their own more proper subjects. One of the most recent births in this family is that of *Ola Bebee* or our lady of the flux. Her immediate parentage is indeed obscure, but although it might be difficult to trace in her title any claim of affinity to the longer established divinities, it seems her power is sufficient to enable her to contend successfully with one of the mightiest of them, and to attack Kali Devi herself in the persons of her votaries and special proteges, the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta.

The cause of the quarrel I have not heard; but it has become necessary to seek for protection at the shrine of each of the contending powers, which could only be obtained, by the usual ceremonies of propitiation. Kali has declared that she will interpose her special protection against the malice of *Ola* to every one who will eat *Salao* fish at her shrine; and in consequence of this promise the road to Kalighat has been crowded with devotees for the last four or five days. Others who wish to be doubly sure, first pay a visit to a newly constructed image of *Ola Bebee* at Kidderpore, where they endeavour to avert her rage by liberal offerings, and thence proceed to eat the prescribed food at Kalighat. There is not a doubt that so long a journey in the sun has actually brought on the disease it was undertaken to avert; and many females, especially, have proved victims to their credulous superstition.

It would appear that the rival deities were not satisfied with the offerings which they had respectively received, and that farther measures were necessary to impress their worshippers with a proper notion of their power, during this season of mortality. Kali, to support her authority, caused a circular to be promulgated, and in a mode calculated to give it publicity, which perhaps has not been equalled by the ingenuity of any European: and the effect of it, on the native population of Calcutta, has certainly been much greater than that of the circular of Lord Sidmouth, which has recently been so much discussed. The following we believe to be a literal translation of this extraordinary docu-

ment:—"Sri ! Sri ! the Divine Mother Kali's commands.

"Sri ! Sri ! the divine Mother Kali commands. The disease of *Ola-oot'ha* has seized numbers of people. Therefore amongst women such as are heads of families, or men, will go to Kali-g'haut and worship according to their means, and bathe in the sacred Old-Gunga.* Thus they shall escape *Ola-oot'ha*."—Whoever shall condemn this order, his family shall be seized with *Ola-oot'ha*. Instantly on the receipt of this you are to write three copies† of it and to distribute them in three places. He or she who does not distribute these three copies, shall be afflicted with *Ola-oot'ha*.

"Dated 29th of Bhaadour, (12th Sept.)"

This order, we understand, was promptly obeyed by a great majority of those who received it, of whatever cast or race, Native Portuguese, Musalmans, and Chinese, as well as Hindus. Numbers of poor old women, to whom the circular was principally addressed, were seen tottering along the road on their pilgrimage to Kali-g'haut. The death of several of these unhappy creatures after having gone through the prescribed ceremonies and within a few yards of the temple, was not sufficient to open the

* Tally's Nullah, on the banks of which is situated the great temple of Kali, was formerly the channel of the Hooghly.

† The circulation of the proclamation, on the part of Kali-ma, which enjoined this observance, was ingeniously provided for. It was the express duty of each individual who received it to write three copies and distribute them in three different places. A subsidiary expedient was then resorted to, and a cowrie was left at the doors of several of the inhabitants in different quarters of the town, by some unknown agents of the goddess, with written directions to convey it, with suitable donations, to the temple at Kali-g'haut, and to distribute three other cowries with similar instructions. Thus had the Brahmans formed a regular combination of devices to secure the success of their avaricious views, and the whole scheme appears to have been conducted with admirable cunning and vigilance. We understand that the temple at Kali-g'haut has actually derived very considerable profit from this diabolical imposition. Such are the effects of superstition and ignorance. Last week a respectable native was proceeding in the middle of the day, under a burning sun, to the sacred temple, in the hope of averting the displeasure of the goddess, but he was seized with illness on the road. He returned home, and died in a few hours. Many other devotees have perished under similar circumstances.

eyes of the other victims of delusion, and the registers of mortality kept by the magistrates bear record of the fatal effects of the wretched superstition of the people!

Encouraged by the success of this device, the Brahmans, a few days afterwards, had recourse to another, with similar effects. A cowrie was left at the doors of several of the inhabitants in different quarters of the town by some unknown agents of the goddess, with written directions to carry it, along with other suitable donations, to the temple at Kali-g'haut, and to distribute other three cowries with similar instructions. The magistrates unfortunately have not yet found any means of opposing these infamous acts; but there is every reason to hope that the rapid progress of education amongst the natives, principally, if not entirely ascribable to the exertions of the missionaries of Serampore, will secure the rising generation of the poor, from becoming, like their fathers, an easy prey to the cupidity of a cunning, avaricious, and unfeeling priestcraft.

Such, we understand, have been the exertions of Kali to preserve her pre-eminence; but Ola Bebee and her priests have not failed to adopt the boldest measures to maintain her influence on the minds of the terrified and distracted population. Were it not for the melancholy evidence, which our native country has afforded in the person of Johanna Southcote, we should hesitate to draw on the belief of our readers, by stating the following fact; but which we shall relate, nearly in the words in which we have the communication: "An actual *soi-disante* incarnation or Avatar of Ola Bebee appeared a few days ago at the village of Sulkeea. She sat there for two days in all the state of a Hindu goddess, having a young Brahmany to attend on her as priestess, and was reaping a rich harvest from the terror she had sown in the minds of the people, when unfortunately her fame reached the ears of our indefatigable first magistrate. Mr. Elliot gave orders to his native officers to seize her and bring her with her co-adjutor to his Kuchherie; which indeed they did, but not without much fear and trembling, and some artifice. They took it upon them-

selves to 'present the magistrate's respects to her goddess-ship and to request the honor of an interview.' She had not sufficient confidence in her own power to offer resistance, and therefore affected a ready acquiescence. The moment she got up to depart, the crowd who had assembled to worship, or from curiosity, fled in terror in all directions, and not a little astounded were the native officers of the court to hear the worthy magistrate accuse her of imposture, and after hearing what she had to say for herself, commit her to the house of correction for six months!—Not perceiving, however, any marks of her vengeance for such an indignity, but hearing her, on the contrary, sue for mercy like any common criminal, the peons at length gathered courage to lay hands on her, and convey her to the place of punishment, where she is at present employed in pounding bricks for the benefit of the public, from whom she was so lately receiving peace-offerings."

Though the very lowest classes are those on whom such impositions principally operate, there are some of the more wealthy Hindus who, from motives not very obvious, lend themselves to the support of the superstition on which they are founded. One specimen occurred a few days ago, which deserves to be mentioned:—A wealthy Raja of Calcutta thought proper to dream "that he was a few nights ago accosted in his sleep by an elderly but very fierce looking lady, who introduced herself to him as the dreaded Ola Bebee. On inquiring what were her commands, she replied, 'my lamp wants oil.' This appearing rather enigmatical, the Prabhoo requested her to be more explicit, she then said, 'I have four dogs, they are hungry, they must be fed with human blood;' so saying she disappeared. Next day the story was related to the neighbours, who with one accord lost no time in packing up their alls and flying from their homes."

We understand, from unquestionable authority, that the priests of the temple of Kali have circulated a proclamation among their followers, notifying that a reconciliation having been effected between the rival goddesses, the worshippers of that deity have nothing further to apprehend from the malevolence of Ola Bebee.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DÉS.

(Continued from p. 350.)

THE morning was hot, a circumstance in our favour as the sellers of wool are in the habit of wetting it, under an idea, as they pretend, of its twisting the closer, but more probably to make it weigh heavier. However, after a little delay on our part, that the wool might dry as soon as possible, we had it weighed by a pole with a weight, on the principle of the steel yard, which the *Garpan* had sent with us. As more was brought than we advanced for, we agreed to take it, on the principle of encouraging the *Garpan* to give more another year. The surplus amounted to eighty-eight rupees and one *Timdika*; and the *Garpan* had ordered rupees alone to be received, which shewed that he had given directions for more to be brought than we had contracted for, in order to try whether we really meant to purchase, or used the plea merely in his presence to mask other designs. At this place we found many *Joudri* and *Dhán* merchants, who were troublesomely inquisitive as to who we were, what could be our motives for coming, and why we purchased shawl wool. The sight of some of our wares seemed to convince them, that we were what we appeared to be. I consider this day as the epoch at which may be fixed the origin of a trade which is likely to be extremely beneficial to the honorable Company.

Misrar has only one house made of bricks baked in the sun and five tents of goat-herds: it is situated upon a rising ground upon the left bank of a rapid stream forming one of the branches of the *Satidra* or *Setlaj*. This stream comes from $86^{\circ} 5'$ E. and runs down a valley about two miles and a half in breadth and near eight in length, running S. W. After a course of about half a mile, it joins that which we forded yesterday.

July 31st.—Thermometer 34° , ice three-eighths of an inch thick. The changes of temperature, so frequent and rapid in this climate, require that the quadrupeds naturally belonging to it should have some very warm clothing, to protect them against their ill effects; and we find that this has been very liberally bestowed by

nature. The sheep has a very thick and heavy fleece; the goat has at the root of his long shaggy hair a very fine fur interspersed generally; the cow has a material of the same kind, not much inferior in warmth and softness, which I apprehend might prove a substitute for beaver; the hare has her fur of peculiar length and thickness; and even the dog has a coat of fur added to his usual covering of hair. The wild horse (*Equus Quagga*),* the wild ass (*Goorkhen, Onagre*), and I believe the mule, the offspring of these animals,† are found in abundance on the mountains of *Tatary*: but whether they have any thing of the fur kind I cannot say: that animal, however, which is here called the *Barai*,‡ and which seems to have many characters of resemblance to the deer as well as to the sheep, has certainly at the bottom of the brittle hair of the former the most beautiful brown fur I ever saw.

This morning the *Nerba* came to take leave of us, and as his behaviour had been uniformly attentive, I was desirous of shewing him that we were sensible of it, and accordingly gave him a double bladed knife and my sword. The latter was in fact no great gift, as it was bought at *Najidabdd* for three rupees, and was intended solely for the journey. He was however highly pleased with the compliment. His name was *Thar-clund*; and he said, that he was in the suite of the *W'azir*, and should accompany him to *Lassa*. He wore a pendant in one ear, in which, along with rows of small turquoises, the never failing ornament of this part, was a large irregular pearl, such as are in high request in this country, on account of their size. These I understand are brought to Calcutta, in considerable numbers, during the rainy season, from the *Lackadive* islands, and sold at a very easy rate. The *Nerba's* outer garment was woollen, of green, red, blue, and yellow

* Probably *Equus Cabellus*, which inhabits, in the natural state, the deserts of great *Tartary*. C.

† *Equus Hircinus*, which much resembles the male. C.

‡ *Ovis Armon*? C.

narrow stripes manufactured at *Guinak*: under this were four other garments; and both men and women constantly load themselves with several vests to prevent suffering from the cold.

On the back of this habit, and on the right shoulder, were sewed the saw, adze, chisel, rule, and all the insignia of Free Masonry in iron; the symbols of a fraternity of which he said he was a member. I purchased from him some gold dust at the rate of forty *Sirinagar Timdshas* for the *Fitauk* of seven *Mashas*. The *Nerba* appeared to have gold dust to the amount of about five thousand rupees; and it was understood, that every person, willing to become an adventurer in the gold mines, pays to the chief of the district one *Fitauk* as an entrance fee, and all lumps above a certain weight. This occupation is more profitable here than in most other places; as though the gold digger works only three months, he expects that the result of his labour should keep him the whole of the year. Leave *Misar* at ten A. M. having loaded our wool upon the yaks which brought it, and for the hire of which the *Nerba* would receive no gratification; the first instance of disinterestedness I have witnessed in this country. At four thousand five hundred paces enter *Tirtápárl*. At four thousand five hundred and twenty-five, pass several piles of stones inscribed as is usual, and some figures carved in stone and painted. Reach the summit of the height at four thousand five hundred and seventy-five paces and encamp.

Tirtápárl is the residence of a *Lama* and several *Geloms*, who live in separate houses made of rough stones, and follow a pastoral life. It is perched upon the top of an eminence, about two hundred feet higher than the plain, and has table land running from it eastward. Steep, craggy, limestone rocks in a state of decomposition immediately overhang it, threatening some of the houses with destruction at no distant period. Insulated pillars, which have resisted the influence of the weather longer than the softer portions of stone by which they were surrounded, seen upon the very point of falling, but apparently give no alarm to the inhabitants. Still higher, and losing their heads in the clouds, are pointed mountains, which from their brilliant

whiteness, appear to consist of chalk, covered here and there with a layer of yellow ochre. Immediately at the foot of the rock, on which the buildings stand, runs a very rapid stream, which is said to proceed from a lake at the foot of the *Himálays*, called *Ráwan hrdd*, and to constitute the principal branch of the *Satádád*.

To the west of the town, and about a quarter of a mile distant, are the hot springs, forming one of the most extraordinary phenomena I have ever witnessed. From two mouths, about six inches in diameter, issue two streams, bubbling about four inches higher than the level of the stony substance whence they escape. The water is very clear, and so hot that the hand cannot bear to be put into it for an instant; and a large volume of smoky curls round them constantly. They burst forth from a table of calcareous stone nearly half a mile in diameter, and raised in most places ten or twelve feet above the plain on which it stands. This has been formed by the deposit from the water of the springs whilst cooling. Immediately surrounding the springs, the stone is as white as the purest stucco. The water flowing over a surface nearly horizontal, as it escapes from the vents, forms shallow basins of different size and shape. The edges of all these basins are curiously marked with indentations and projections, like the tops of mushrooms and fleurs-de-lis, formed by calcareous matter prevented from uniting in one uniform line, by the continual but gentle undulation of the water entering into and escaping from the several basins, which are emptied by small and successive falls into the surrounding plain. By degrees, however, the fringed edge becomes solid, and contracting the basin, of which the hollow fills likewise, the water takes a new course and makes new reservoirs which in their turn become solid. Although the water appears perfectly transparent, the calcareous earth, which it deposits, is of different colours: in the first instance, near the mouth, it is delicately white without a stain; at a little distance it assumes a pale straw tint; and further on, a deep saffron hue; in a second the deposit has a rosy hue, which, as it recedes from the source, becomes of a deeper red. These various colours are deposited

in the strata, which hardening, retain the fluges they received when soft, and give rise to variously stratified and veined stone and marble. The whirls, twists, knots, and waves, which some of the fractured edges exhibit, are whimsically curious, and shew all the changes which the stony matter undergoes, from soft tufa to hard marble. I observed that the marble is generally formed in the middle of the depth of the mass, rising up with nearly a perpendicular front of the height before mentioned: the table must have been the work of ages. The calcareous matter, which is so largely dissolved and suspended by the water whilst hot, is probably furnished by the chalky mountains above *Tirdpâr*, but the origin of the heat I have no clue to discover. The water must be most strangely situated, for two streams so inconsiderable to throw down such a prodigious quantity of earth; and the surface where quiet is also covered with a thin crust of semi-transparent matter, like that which rises on supersaturated lime water.

At this place I left the wool which I had obtained at *Mitar*. The *Lama* was absent when I took the liberty of depositing the wool in the verandah of the temple of one of the deities: therefore it remains to be seen, should he return before I do, how he may approve of this step. However, from what I have seen of the priesthood here, they are an inoffensive class.

Nearly opposite to his house is a broad wall of stone, one hundred and fifty yards long and four feet broad, covered with loose stones inscribed with prayers. The length of time which must have elapsed before such an extent of surface could have been so decorated by the hands of pilgrims, shows the great antiquity of *Tirdpâr*. There are many little *Mat'as* having niches in one side, in which are impressions, in unburnt clay, of *Lamas* and deities, and on some of the piles of stones are figures of *Lamas*, of *Nârdyan* and of *Bhâsmâsûr* carved on large flat pebbles.

August 1st.—Thermometer 40°. Leave the yak cows, calves, and my goats.—Commence our march at ten a. m., meet a party of *Unias* going with several loaded yaks to the fair at *Ghertope*. The manes of the yaks were dyed yellow with

the *Geru* earth. At twelve thousand eight hundred paces come to our ground and encamp in a green pleasant spot, in a hollow surrounded with many springs, at 4h 30'. p. m. At eight p. m. thermometer 46°.

August 2d.—Thermometer 32°. A severe frost during the night. Ice a quarter of an inch thick over standing water. March at 10h. 20'. At ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-five paces a large sheet of remarkably blue water at the foot of the mountains to the right, called *Râdwanhrad*, said to give rise to the principal branch of the *Satâdra*, and to communicate by a river with the lake *Mânasarovar*, named by the natives *Ma-pang*. *Râdwanhrad* bears S. twenty-five E. distant eight miles. At sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven paces halt and encamp at five p. m. At seven p. m. thermometer 47°. This day we saw more wild horses than on any former one, also several wild asses of the kind called *Gûrkhar*, and likewise I believe some mules. The asses are a little less than the horses. Saw likewise *Harals* and many yaks.

August 3d.—Slight frost, thermometer 34°. March at 2h. 50'. At seven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven paces, cross a stream over a wooden *sanl'ho*. At seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five encamp on a high spot. This is *Gang-el* or *Darchan*. There are four houses of unbaked brick or stones, and about twenty-eight tents, amongst which that of the servant of the *Ladâki* agent is apparently the best. Sixteen years ago the old pundit says this was a place of consequence. There we find many *Juârî* and *Dhermû* merchants with grain, and three tea merchants, who say they are acquainted with *Pekin*, which they call the capital of *Mahdeshia*: but they themselves reside two months journey beyond *Pekin*. The *Tatars* of the districts we have seen wore their hair plaited: these people had it cut all round, so that it hung low and loose in their necks, and they wear coats of kid skins made soft by rubbing, and their hair turned inwards.

A cascade issues from the rocks just above *Darchan*, and falls into the *Râdwanhrad*, which is supplied by the melting of the snow on the great mountains at the foot of which it is situated. It is said

to surround a considerable extent of mountains, insulating them completely; but this, being the relation of natives, is to be received with caution.

August 4th.—Thermometer at 7h. a. m. 57°. We were resolved to stay here to-day to recruit my strength, which stood much in need of it after frequent attacks of illness.

August 5th.—Thermometer 48°; leave *Darchun* or *Gangri* at 10h. 30'. At two thousand six hundred and seventy-five paces cross a stream which in five or six branches comes from the *Callas* mountains and disembogues itself into the *Ráwanhrad*. At thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-five paces reach the top; see a fine looking wild horse. Descend to five tents: a wild ass grazing close to us, and a prodigious flock of sheep and goats. The lake of *Mánasaróvar* or *Mapang* now appears at the foot of a long declivity of pasture bounded by immense mountains towards the south, and having in front terraces of stone with the usual inscriptions, and a house inhabited by *Gelums*.

August 6th.—Halt on the bank of the lake *Mánasaróvar*. Morning early, thermometer 47°. This lake is considered as the most sacred of all the places of worship in the opinion of the *Hindus*, founded probably on the difficulty of access to it, not merely on account of its distance from *Hindustan*, and the ruggedness and dangers of the road, but from the necessity of every pilgrim carrying with him money and provisions, which latter he must occasionally eat without any preparation on account of scarcity of wood. Few *Jégs* can afford the expense of this journey; and I met with two on the road, who must have returned for want of funds if I had not borne their expenses. The name is derived from *Mánas** and *saróvar*, a *Sanskrit* word signifying a lake. The story upon which this appellation is founded is related at great length in the *Sástra*. Why it is called *Mapang* by the *Unias* or *Chinese Tatars*, I have not been able to learn: but it is considered by them an act of religious piety and duty, that the nearest relation of a dead person should carry

a portion of the ashes of the deceased, and empty them out of a small bag into the lake, as is practised at *Hardedr*.

Hindu geographers have derived the *Ganges*, the *Satádri* and the *Kali* or *Gogra* from this lake; and as I believe no Europeans ever before visited it, I was anxious to ascertain whether it really gave rise to the two last mentioned rivers or not. As to the former, it is quite clear from the observations made in this journey, coupled with those in the trip undertaken at the suggestion of the late Colonel Colebrooke by Messrs. Raper, Webb, and Hearsay, that the *Ganges* derives its supplies from the melted snow of the mountains of the *Hindlaya*, and a thousand small streams, which fall into its various branches during their passage from these stupendous rocks to the great common mouth at *Hardedr*; and that it does not receive the smallest streamlet from their extreme northern face, nor from a source to the northward of them.

Harballabh, the old pundit, reported, that near the south-western corner, a river issued from it, which flowing in a westerly direction went along the *Ráwanhrad*, and escaping from its western extremity near the foot of the great mountain, formed the first branch of the *Setlej*. Yesterday evening I mounted upon a very high bank, and thought that I perceived distinctly the whole of the line of the shore, without seeing any outlet, with the exception of a space near the S. W. angle which a projecting rock concealed from my view. Determined not to leave this point in doubt, I took a fishing rod and gun, thinking that I should have time to amuse myself a little in one or other diversion and return by the evening. At about ten I began my march; and although very weak from the frequent attacks of fever to which I had lately been subject, I felt confidence that I should accomplish the object without any material degree of fatigue. As we were encamped about the middle of the northern side, I walked along the shore towards the west. The beach was formed of fragments of stones rounded, and thinned when of small size, by the continual action of the waves: but in some places great masses of red and green granite, marble, and lime stone had fallen from the face of the rock, which in many parts

* At full length *Mánasa*, divine; made by *Brahme*, named *Manas*, the mind, emphatically. C.

was three hundred feet perpendicular. These stones, frequently washed by the surf and glazed by the sun, afforded a very unsafe footing: however, at this time it required only care to prevent falling, which would have endangered a limb, as some of the spaces betwixt the stones were very deep. The steep bank was here and there cut by profound and precipitous watercourses, now dry, but occasionally serving to convey the snow water from the high tables upon the head of the bank into the lake. The front of the bank, at the height of from ten to thirty yards, had houses of loose stems and wood built in recesses upon ledges; but, as there were no stairs to them, I thought them inaccessible to human beings, except by means of ladders, of which I saw none. They were inhabited, as I beheld smoke issue from many, and are I presume the secluded retreats of monastic recluses of both sexes. One of these nuns accosted me by the name of *Guni Lama*, and returning along with me, pointed to one of the rock habitations, which I concluded to belong to her, and appeared by her gestures to invite me to it. However I was so ungallant as to refuse the lady's hospitality: for I cannot suppose that she had any other motive for her civility than to offer me refreshment or to ask charity, the disposition to which, the view of the inconveniences she was subjected to, by such a lodging, might possibly excite. A weather-beaten face, half stripped of its natural covering by the joint action of a hot sun and cold wind, blistered lips, a long bushy beard, and mustachios, in a country where the former is carefully plucked out, with a gait not of the firmest, had probably raised emotions of pity, and induced her to think I might stand in need of repose. Be it as it may, with the most cordial salutation and expression of thanks by dumb show, I took my leave, and went on with my survey.

After an hour's walk, the beach changed to a deep sand, in some places pure and in others mixed with pebbles. That on the water's edge was bordered by a line of wrack grass, mixed with the quills and feathers of the large grey wild goose, which in large flocks of old ones with young broods hastened into the lake at my approach; and though I fired several

times with buck shot, few took effect, from too great distance. These birds, from the numbers I saw and the quantity of their dung, appear to frequent this lake in vast bodies,* breed in the surrounding rocks, and find an agreeable and safe asylum when the swell of the rivers of *Hindustan* in the rains, and the inundation of the plains, conceal their usual food. Many aquatic eagles perched upon the crags of rock; and several kinds of gulls skimmed along the skirts of the water. An unusually large body of great black gnats along the beach rendered walking troublesome, from their aiming to get into the nose, mouth, and eyes but, when the wind lulled, which it did not for half an hour, they flew along the surface of the water, and became the prey of a kind of trout without scales, which rose at them with extraordinary voracity, and with which the water seemed to be literally alive. I hoped by rounding the N.W. corner to have had sport by throwing across the wind; but it then suddenly chopped about, and a heavy surf beat upon the western shore. As the bank approached this angle, it declined to gentle elevations leading to interrupted table land, and at its base was a large bay, from the bottom of which rose a pyramidal red rock, connected with a line of ridge of high land to the higher flats to the north, and steep towards the south. Upon this was the house of a *Lama* and many *Ge-lams*, pitched in situations which produced a romantic effect, not a little heightened by streamers of various coloured cloth and hair, floating from high poles fixed on the corners and roofs of the houses. Leaving this and diverting my steps to the south, I went along the base of granite rocks amongst such troublesome, rugged, and slippery stones, as had interrupted my progress in the outset, till I reached a high, level, and firm bank, which separated the water of the lake from that which accumulated by the slope of the surrounding upland, directing the melted snow into it. At the end of this natural barrier, I saw a point of rock running into the lake, from the top of which I flat-

* From the known resort of the grey goose (the swan of Hindu poets) to this lake, the bird is called in poetic language *Manasacas*, or *lee*, whose abode is the *Manasa lake*. *Am. Cook*, l. 2, v. 2, p. 23. C.

tered myself I should have a prospect that would command the whole of the shore to the S.W. corner, and put an end to a task which I now found somewhat too much for the little strength I possessed; but I was severely disappointed, for on mounting a steep hill, of which the point in question formed the front to the lake, another large mountain intervened to prevent my view, with a deep valley between it and that which I had too hastily concluded would finish my labour. When I had reached the summit of this, another equally high presented itself. My servants were much fatigued: for my own part, I was obliged frequently to lay down; and it was four o'clock when I reached a small religious pile, whence I got a fair sight of the shore I was so anxious to see, with the exception of a very small portion that was intercepted by the projection of a high bluff angle starting into the lake. Unable to proceed from the aching of my limbs and intense thirst, which I could not gratify, I sent a trusty *harkdrah* to explore the angle which was concealed from my sight. The sky, which had frequently been overcast and disturbed with violent gusts of wind, now became clear, and sunshine illuminated the whole of the circumference of the lake, so as to enable me distinctly to define every portion of its shore close to the edge of the water, and up to the foot of the mountains, by which it is embayed, with the exception of the point to which I had directed the *harkdrah* to proceed. There were numerous traces of water-courses leading into it, the most important of which was the *Krishna* sweeping down a ravine between two high mountains of the *Himalaya* range, and expanding like a sheet as it approached the verge of the lake; but not a break, nor any other appearance indicated the escape of any river or even of any small stream from it. Although this was clear enough to the naked eye, I employed a telescope; and this, as well as the evidence of two servants who gave me an account of what they saw, shewed that the *Mansarovar* sends out no rivers to the south, north, or west.

At half past four I began to return, and descended to the shore, which was a bed of round pebbles that had fallen from the side of the mountains. Large masses of

these stones embedded in a hard cement like old firm mortar, in some places obstructed the path, which apparently was more used by yaks than trodden by the feet of man. I was in hopes that I should be able to reach the N.W. corner before the fall of night, and by ascending the high table land that formed the summit of the northern bank, avoid the deep sand and dangerous stony beach which I had traversed in the morning. Walking upon a flat surface in some degree relieved the active aching and spasms of the thighs and legs brought on by great exertion in climbing and descending, but did not take away the soreness of the muscles. However, I laboured to the utmost extent of my power, but was much impeded in my progress by a strong wind, which poured into the lake with vast impetuosity from the west, and rendered breathing difficult. Since morning the wind had shifted four times, and had only been a little still for half an hour. In spite of all my endeavours I could not attain the granite rocks to the south of the *Lassa's* house before night came on; and by another sudden change of the wind, the surf was thrown so high on the shore, as to efface all traces of the path, and leave scarcely room enough to pass between the face of the rock and the water. In a small recess we lay down for a few minutes; and as I had not seen the surface of the high land on the north, and the night was dark, I thought it on the whole inadvisable to encounter the fatigue of wading through the deep sand, and the risk of injuring our legs and feet amongst the stones, than have the chance of falling over the precipice of the rock, or into any of the deep ravines by which its surface was broken. But there was another inconvenience, that was unforeseen and very annoying. The wind had put in motion the dry sand on the western extremity of the northern shore, and this rose into our eyes and almost blinded us. The servants, who were with me, had eaten nothing since the day before; I had only taken a cup of tea in the morning, and, though in health they were little less exhausted than myself. For my part, from the violent pain in my limbs and the singularly accelerated action of breathing, I was compelled to sit down every ten or fifteen minutes; and was in one of these halts overtaken

by my *Aarkdrah*, who reported that he had gone nearly to the foot of the *Himalaya* mountains covered with snow, and had not seen the smallest trace of any river issuing from the lake. At half past eleven, benumbed with cold and completely overcome with fatigue, I reached my tent, where a cup of warm tea was a most welcome refreshment.

August 7th.—Thermometer 49. Found my eyes inflamed, and observed that those who were with me had also suffered in the same organ. Sent for Harballabh, and observed to him that the river which he had crossed on *Sanhoo* sixteen years ago, did not as he supposed proceed from *Mánasaróvar*, but from some part of the *Himalaya* to the west, and taking suddenly a western course, fell into *Ráwan-krao*, and led him into error on this point. He was very positive on the subject; said he could bring the evidence of all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in support of the truth of his assertion, and that my *Aarkdrah* had not gone as far as I ordered him to do. To settle this matter, the same *Aarkdrah*, and Har Deo, the young pundit, were directed to proceed as far as the south-west corner. At half past eleven at night, they returned much fatigued and suffering from the cold. They stated, that they had gone beyond the south-west corner, and within five hundred paces of the *Krishna* river on the south side, without finding any appearance of a river issuing from the lake, or of any former bed of a river which had escaped from it. The distance of the *Lama's* house from our encampment was three thousand five hundred and twenty-one paces; from the former place to the foot of the mountain, from the top of which I made my survey, twelve thousand five hundred paces: they went five thousand paces farther, making in the whole twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-one paces, or about eighteen English miles; which doubled by their return, made their day's journey thirty-six miles. According to their calculation, my journey consisted of twenty-four miles: but adding the crossing of the hills, it may fairly be estimated at three more. The distance altogether is but trifling; yet the circumstances of my weakness from previous illness, the bad-

ness of the road, being benighted, &c. rendered its performance very distressing. However, the fact of *Mánasaróvar* giving rise to no large river has been ascertained by it. The old pundit remained much dissatisfied with the decision, and a *Ladhi* traveller asserted, that eight years ago the stream which he mentioned actually existed, and that it since that period dried up, and the bed has filled. Perhaps an earthquake may have been the agent in this effect. I believe the period assigned tallies with that which was so mischievous at *Sirinagar*, and might have extended to this place.

Mánasaróvar or *Mapang*, of which we had no means of ascertaining by astronomical observation the exact geographical situation, is bounded on the south by the great *Himalaya*, which pours its liquified snow into its basin; on the east by a prolongation of the *Cailla's* ridge; and on the north and west by very high land under the form of mountain, table, ravine, and slope, all declining towards it. In form it appeared to me oblong; the sides of the east, west, and south nearly straight, that of the north and especially to the north-east where there is a plain at the foot of elevated land, indented and irregularly tending to the east. The angles were not sharp, or its figure would have approached nearer to a square than any other; but it may be considered as an irregular oval. Its breadth from south to north, I estimate at about eleven miles; its length about fifteen. The water, except where disturbed by the wind near the beach, where it is sandy, is clear and well tasted. No weeds are observable on its surface, but grass is thrown upon its banks from the bottom. The middle and sides farthest from the spectator reflect green; and, taken altogether, it has a noble appearance, whether in an agitated or a quiet state. We had, however, but little opportunity of seeing it unruffled, for the changes of temperature of the atmosphere are here extremely frequent and sudden, attended with great mutability in the wind. Considering the heat of the sun in the middle of the day, the vast bodies of snow on the summits of the neighbouring mountains, which produce their influence when the sun begins to decline, and the breaches and gul-

lies through the ranges of hills, it is not surprising that there should be an almost continual conflict between opposite currents of air, or that the shifts of temperature should be frequent and great. At what season this large basin is most full I could not learn, but I apprehend this must be the driest season, as the greatest part of the watercourses which I saw were dry; but I found no appearance of water-mark above four feet higher than the present water line, which would be wholly insufficient to produce any overflow of its banks.

I saw a great number of skeletons of yaks between the low and high water-mark; and although the bones of the trunk were bare and bleached, the head was in almost every instance, and particularly its foreparts, covered with the skin to which the hair adhered. I could get no account of the cause of the number of the carcasses: but think it probable, that in the severe season the space between the banks and the water is filled by drifts of snow, and that the yaks going towards the lake fall into them, and are suffocated. Adverting to the instinct and experience of this animal, this solution may be erroneous: but I have none better to offer. At first it occurred to me that they might have been sacrificed: however inquiry did not bear out this conjecture; nor could I discover any ground for thinking that these creatures are subject to epidemical diseases, which might have compelled them to resort to the lake, either to quench their thirst, or to alleviate their sufferings by bathing. With regard to the preservation of the skin in the forepart of the head, this would soon dry from the influence of alternate heat and cold, and there being little muscular substance between it and the bone to become soft and enter into putrefaction.

August 8th.—Begin to return towards *Hindustan*; thermometer 45° .—Mr. H. cut his and my name on a stone and left it in a secure place. At eleven A. M. march. At nine thousand one hundred paces pass tents of *Tatars* and *Judris*: cross a watercourse, at ten thousand two hundred paces, which was dry when we went towards *Mânasarôwar*, but is now

two feet deep. At twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-six paces encamp near seven or eight tents. The valley of *Gangri* is about twelve miles broad and near twenty-four long. At the eastern extremity is *Mânasarôwar*: opposite is *Râwanhrad*. The latter lake has always been represented as surrounding some large portions of rock a little detached from the great *Himâchal*: however the view which I had of it completely destroys this idea. It consists of two legs, which are long, and not very broad; one leg runs eastward towards *Mânasarôwar*, is straight, and ends in a point; the other goes to the south amongst the hills; and their divergence forms an angle almost directly opposite to the town of *Gangri* or *Dercham*. I think I saw a stream issue out of it at the western side of this angle, which probably communicates with the many streams which form the *Setlej*: but this point I purposed to make out decidedly.

August 9th.—Thermometer 42° . I suffered much from fever, and was unable to go to *Râwanhrad*. About sunset the wind became very high, and thick clouds with loud peals of thunder announced the approach of a storm. This began with hail, turned to rain, and at midnight a fall of snow took place which lasted till morning.

August 10th.—At six in the morning, thermometer 32° . Our tents covered two inches thick with snow, which continues to fall. The streams on the plain much swollen, many parts covered with water that were quite dry yesterday. The ground very poachy, all prospect of visiting *Râwanhrad* given up, and anxiety felt, lest a continuance of this weather should fill the passes of the *Himâchal* with snow, and exclude us from *Hindustan*. *Râwanhrad* receives many rivulets from the southern face of the *Câilas* ridge; but a large body of water, it is probable, falls into it from the northern front of its snow-capped neighbour the *Himâchal* range. I much regret to leave unsettled the question of a branch of the *Satûdra* proceeding from it; but must bow to the necessity of the case.

(To be continued.)

THE LIFE OF LUIS DE CAMOËNS.

*(From the Translation of the Lusiad, by W. J. Mickle.)**(Concluded from Page 354.)*

In this unhappy situation, in 1579, in his sixty-second year, the year after the fatal defeat of Don Sebastian, died Luis de Camoëns, the greatest literary genius ever produced by Portugal; in martial courage, and spirit of honour, nothing inferior to her greatest heroes. And in a manner suitable to the poverty in which he died was he buried. Soon after, however, many epitaphs honoured his memory; the greatness of his merit was universally confessed, and his *Lusiad* was translated into various languages.* Nor ought it to be admitted, that the man so miserably neglected by the weak king Henry, was earnestly enquired after by Philip of Spain, when he assumed the crown of Lisbon. When Philip heard that Camoëns was dead, both his words and his countenance expressed his disappointment and grief.

From the whole tenor of his life, and from that spirit which glows throughout the *Lusiad*, it evidently appears that the courage and manners of Camoëns flowed from true greatness and dignity of soul. Though his polished conversation was often courted by the great, he appears so distant from servility, that his imprudence in this respect is by some highly blamed. Yet the instances of it by no means deserve that severity of censure with which some writers have condemned him. Unconscious of the feelings of Camoëns, they knew not that a carelessness in securing the smiles of fortune, and an open honesty of indignation, are almost inseparable from the enthusiasm of fine imagination.

The truth is, the man possessed of true genius feels his greatest happiness in the pursuits and excursions of the mind, and therefore makes an estimate of things, very different from that of him whose unremitting attention is devoted to his external interest. The profusion of Camoëns is also censured. Had he dissipated the wealth he acquired at Macao, his profusion indeed had been criminal; but it does not appear that he ever enjoyed any other opportunity of acquiring independence. But Camoëns was unfortunate, and the unfortunate man is viewed.

— through the dim shade his fate casts
o'er him :

A shade that spreads its evening darkness
o'er

His brightest virtues, while it shews his
foibles,

Crouding and obvious as the midnight
stars,

Which in the sunshine of prosperity
Never had been decried —

Yet, after the strictest discussion, when all the causes are weighed together, the misfortunes of Camoëns will appear the fault and disgrace of his age and country, and not of the man. His talents would have secured him an apartment in the palace of Augustus, but such talents are a curse to their possessor in an illiterate nation. In a beautiful digressive exclamation, at the end of the fifth *Lusiad*, he gives us a striking view of the neglect which he experienced. Having mentioned how the greatest heroes of antiquity revered and cherished the muse, he thus characterises the nobility of his own age and country :

Alas ! on Tago's hapless shores alone
The muse is slighted, and her charms
unknown

For this, no Virgil here attunes the
lyre,

No Homer here awakes the hero's fire.
Unheard, in vain their native poet sings,
And cold neglect weighs down the Muse's
wings.

* According to Gedron, a second edition of the *Lusiad* appeared in the same year with the first. There are two Italian and four Spanish translations of it. An hundred years before Castera's version, it appeared in French. Thomas de Faria, bishop of Targa in Africa, translated it into Latin, and printed it without either his own or the name of Camoëns; a mean, but vain attempt to pass his version upon the public as an original. Le P. Nicéron says, there were two other Latin translations. It is translated also into Hebrew, with great elegance and spirit, by one Lozzetto, a learned and ingenious Jew, author of several poems in that language, and who, about thirty years ago, died in the Holy Land.

And what particularly seems to have touched him—

Even he whose veins the blood of Gama warms*

Walks by, unconscious of the muse's charms :

* The political evils impending over his country, which Camoëns almost alone foresaw, gave not in their fulfilment a stronger proof of his superior abilities, than his prophecy of Don Francisco de Gama—

*Nem as Filhos do Tejo, que deixassem
As terras da sua foz, e que a custodissem.*

No nymph of Tagus shall leave her golden embroidered web, and sing of him—affords of his knowledge of men. Camoëns was superior to a mean resentment; he most undoubtedly perceived that ignorance, womanly arrogance, and insignificance of abilities, which eighteen and thirty-eight years after his death disgraced the two viceroys of his hero's grandson. Justice to the memory of Camoëns, and even to the cause of polite literature itself, requires some short account of this nobleman, who appears to have treated our author with the most mortifying neglect. He was named Don Francisco de Gama, Count de Vidigueira. Facts will best give his character; he had not one idea, that the elegant writer who immortalized his ancestor had the least title to his countenance. Several years after the death of Camoëns, he was made viceroy of India, by the king of Spain. Here he carried himself with such state, says Faria, that he was hated by all men. When he entered upon his government, he bestowed every place in his gift upon his parasites, who publicly sold them to the best bidders. And though Cannale, the pirate, who had disgracefully defeated Don Luis de Gama, the viceroy's brother, had surrendered, upon the sole condition of life, to the brave Furtado, Cannale, his nephew Cinzio, and forty Moors of rank, were brought to Goa. But the Moors were no sooner landed, than the lawless rabble tore them in pieces, and Cannale and his nephew were publicly beheaded, by order of the viceroy. And thus, says Faria, government and the rabble went hand in hand in murder and the breach of faith. Over the principal gate of Goa stood a marble statue of Vaca de Gamp. This, in hatred of the grandson, the enraged inhabitants broke down, in the night, and in the morning the quarters were found gibbeted in the most public parts of the city. And thus the man who displayed the wrath with which Camoëns crowned his grandfather, brought that grandfather's effigies to the deepest insult which can be offered to the memory of the deceased. Nor were his own effigies happier. On his recall to Europe, the first object that struck him, when he went on board the ship appointed to carry him, was a figure hanging by the neck at the yard-arm, exactly like himself in feature and habit. He asked what it meant; and was resolutely answered, It represents you, and these are the men who hung it up. Nor must another insult be omitted. After being a few days at sea, he was necessitated to return to the port from whence he had sailed, for fresh provisions, for all his live stock, it was found, was poisoned. After his return to Europe, he

For him no muse shall leave her golden loom,

No palm shall blossom, and no wreath shall bloom.

Yet shall my labours and my cares be paid
By fame immortal——

In such an age, and among such barbarous nobility, what but wretched neglect could be fate of a Camoëns! After all, however, if he was imprudent on his first appearance at the court of John III; if the honesty of his indignation led him into great imprudence, as certainly it did, when at Goa he satirized the viceroy and the first Goths in power; yet let it also be remembered, that “The gifts of
“Imagination bring the heaviest task
“upon the vigilance of reason; and to
“bear those faculties with unerring rectitude or invariable propriety, requires
“a degree of firmness and of cool attention, which doth not always attend the
“higher gifts of the mind. Yet difficult as
“nature herself seems to have rendered
“the task of regularity to genius, it is the
“supreme consolation of dullness and of
“folly to point with Gothic triumph to
“those excesses which are the overflowings of faculties they never enjoyed.
“Perfectly unconscious that they are
“indebted to their stupidity for the consistency of their conduct, they plume
“themselves on an imaginary virtue,
“which has its origin in what is really
“their disgrace.—Let such, if such dare
“approach the shrine of Camoëns, withdraw to a respectful distance; and
“should they behold the ruins of genius,
“or the weakness of an exalted mind,
“let them be taught to lament, that
“nature has left the noblest of her works
“imperfect.”

And poetry is not only the noblest, but also not the least useful, if civilization of manners be of advantage to mankind. No moral truth may be more certainly demonstrated, than that a Virgil or a Milton are not only the first ornaments of a state, but also of the first consequence, if the last refinement of the mental powers be of importance. Strange as this might

used all his interest to be reinstated in India, which, in his old days, after twenty years solicitation at the court of Madrid, he at last obtained. His second government, however, is wrapped in much obscurity, and is distinguished by no important action or event.

appear to a Burleigh or a Locke, it is philosophically accounted for by Bacon; nor is Locke's opinion either inexplicable or irrefutable. The great genius of Aristotle, and that of his great ressembler, Sir Francis Bacon, saw deeper into the true spirit of poetry and the human affections than a Burleigh. In ancient Greece, the works of Homer were called the lesson or philosophy of kings; and Bacon describes the effects of poetry in the most exalted terms. What is deficient of perfection in history and nature, poetry supplies; it thus erects the mind, and confers magnanimity, morality, and delight; "and therefore," says he, "it was ever thought to have some participation of divineness." The love of poetry is so natural to the stronger affections, that the most barbarous nations delight in it. And always it is found, that as the rude war song and eulogy of the dead hero refine, the manners of the age

refine also. The history of the stages of poetry is the philosophical history of manners; the only history in which, with certainty, we can behold the true character of past ages. True civilization, and a humanized taste of the mental pleasures, are therefore synonymous terms. And most certain it is, where feeling and affection reside in the breast, these must be most forcibly kindled and called into action by the unlimited representations, and living fire, of the great poetry. Nor may Milton's evidence be rejected, for though a poet himself, his judgment is founded on nature. According to him, a true taste for the great poetry gives a refinement and energy to all other studies, and is of the last importance in forming the senator and the gentleman. That the poetry of Camoëns merits this high character, in a singular manner, he that reads it with taste and attention must own.

TRANSLATION

OF

THE ISOPANISHAD OF THE YAJUR VEDA,

ACCORDING TO

The Comment of Sankar Acharya, establishing the Unity and Incomprehensibility of the Supreme Being, and that his Worship alone can lead to eternal Beatitude.

BY RAMMOHUN ROY.

Our Asiatic Readers are we believe generally apprized, that a Brahman of the higher classes, of unimpeachable integrity, and who has for years exercised highly respectable public functions under a British resident, we believe at Dacca, is now using every effort to convince his countrymen of the errors of the popular view and practice of Hinduism in the present day. Of course he is at issue with those gentlemen who have represented to the simple, untravelling folks of Europe, a different view of the subject. Truth however is mighty and will prevail.

The physical powers of man are limited, and when viewed comparatively, sink into insignificance; while, in the same ratio, his moral faculties rise in our estimation, as embracing a wide sphere of action and possessing a capa-

bility of almost boundless improvement. If the short duration of human life be contrasted with the great age of the universe, and the limited extent of bodily strength with the many objects to which there is a necessity of applying it, we must necessarily be disposed to entertain but a very humble opinion of our own nature; and nothing perhaps is so well calculated to restore our self-complacency as the contemplation of our more extensive moral powers, together with the highly beneficial objects which the appropriate exercise of them may produce.

On the other hand, sorrow and remorse can scarcely fail, sooner or later, to be the portion of him, who is conscious of having neglected opportunities of rendering benefit to his fellow creatures. From considerations like these, it has been that I, (although born a Bra-

man, and instructed in my youth in all the principles of that sect,) being thoroughly convinced of the lamentable errors of my countrymen, have been stimulated to employ every means in my power to improve their minds, and lead them to the knowledge of a purer system of morality. Living constantly amongst Hindus of different sects and professions, I have had ample opportunity of observing the superstitious puerilities into which they have been thrown by their self-interested guides; who, in defiance of the law as well as of common sense, have succeeded but too well in conducting them to the temple of idolatry; and while they hid from their view the true substance of morality, have infused into their simple hearts a weak attachment for its mere shadow.

For the chief part of the theory and practice of Hinduism, I am sorry to say, is made to consist in the adoption of a peculiar mode of diet; the least aberration from which, (even though the conduct of the offender may in other respects be pure and blameless) is not only visited with the severest censure, but actually punished by exclusion from the society of his family and friends; in a word, he is doomed to undergo what is commonly called loss of cast.

On the contrary, the rigid observance of this grand article of Hindu faith is considered in so high a light, as to compensate for every moral defect. Even the most atrocious crimes weigh little or nothing in the balance against the supposed guilt of its violation.

Murder, theft, or perjury, though brought home to the party by a judicial sentence, so far from inducing loss of cast, is visited in their society with no peculiar mark of infamy or disgrace.

A trifling present to the Brahman, commonly called *Prāyaschit*, with the performance of a few idle ceremonies, are held as a sufficient atonement for all those crimes, and the delinquent is at once freed from all temporal inconvenience, as well as all dread of future retribution.

My reflections upon these solemn truths have been most painful for many years. I have never ceased to contemplate with the strongest feelings of regret, the obsti-

nate adherence of my countrymen to their fatal system of idolatry, inducing, for the sake of propitiating their supposed deities, the violation of every humane and social feeling. And this in various instances; but more especially in the dreadful acts of self-destruction and the immolation of the nearest relations, under the delusion of conforming to sacred religious rites. I have never ceased, I repeat, to contemplate these practices with the strongest feelings of regret, and to view in them the moral debasement of a race which, I cannot help thinking, is capable of better things; whose susceptibility, patience, and mildness of character, render them worthy of a better destiny. Under these impressions, therefore, I have been impelled to lay before them genuine translations of parts of their scripture, which inculcates not only the enlightened worship of one God, but the purest principles of morality, accompanied with such notices as I deemed requisite to oppose the arguments employed by the Brahmins, in defence of their beloved system. Most earnestly do I pray, that the whole may sooner or later prove efficient in producing on the minds of Hindus in general, a conviction of the rationality of believing in and adoring the supreme being only, together with a complete perception and practice of that grand and comprehensive moral principle, "do unto others as ye would be done by."

* UPANISHAD OF THE VĒDA.

1st. All the material extension in this world, whatsoever it may be, should be considered as clothed with the existence of the supreme regulating spirit: by thus abstracting thy mind from worldly thoughts, preserve thyself from self-sufficiency, and entertain not a covetous regard for property belonging to any individual.

2d. Let man desire to live a whole century, practising, in this world, during that time, religious rites; because for such a selfish mind as thine, besides the observance of these rites, there is no other mode, the practice of which would not subject thee to evils.

3d. Those that neglect the contemplation of the supreme spirit, either by devoting themselves solely to the performance of the ceremonies of religion, or by living destitute of religious ideas, shall, after death, assume the state of demons, such as that of the celestial Gods, and of other created beings, which are surrounded with the darkness of ignorance.

4th. The supreme spirit is one and unchangeable: He proceeds more rapidly than the comprehending power of the mind: Him no external sense can apprehend, for a knowledge of him out-runs even the internal sense: He, though free from motion, seems to advance, leaving behind human intellect, which strives to attain a knowledge respecting him: He being the eternal ruler, the Atmosphere regulates under him the whole system of the world.

5th. He, the supreme being, seems to move every where, although he in reality has no motion: He seems to be distant from those who have no wish to attain a knowledge respecting him, and he seems to be near to those who feel a wish to know him: but, in fact, he pervades the internal and external parts of this whole universe.

6th. He, who perceives the whole universe in the supreme being (that is, he who perceives that the material existence is merely dependant upon the existence of the supreme spirit), and who also perceives the supreme being in the whole universe (that is, he who perceives that the supreme spirit extends over all material extension), does not feel contempt towards any creature whatsoever.

7th. When a person possessed of true knowledge conceives that God extends over the whole universe, (that is, that God furnishes every particle of the universe with the light of his existence), how can he, as an observer of the real unity of the pervading supreme existence, be affected with infatuation or grievance?

8th. He overspreads all creatures: is merely spirit, without the form either of any minute body, or of an extended one, which is liable to impression or organization: He is pure, perfect, omniscient, the ruler of the intellect, omnipresent, and

the self-existent: He has from eternity been assigning to all creatures their respective purposes.

9th. Those observers of religious rites, that perform only the worship of the sacred fire and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, without regarding the worship of celestial Gods, shall enter into the dark regions: and those practisers of religious ceremonies, who habitually worship the celestial Gods only, disregarding the worship of the sacred fire and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, shall enter into a region still darker than the former.

10th. It is said that adoration of the celestial Gods produces one consequence; and that the performance of the worship of sacred fire, and oblations to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, produce another: Thus have we heard from learned men who have distinctly explained the subject to us.

11th. Of those observers of ceremonies, whosoever, knowing that adoration of celestial Gods, as well as the worship of the sacred fire, and oblation to sages, to ancestors, to men, and to other creatures, should be observed alike by the same individual, performs them both, will, by means of the latter, surmount the obstacles presented by natural temptations, and will attain the state of the celestial Gods, through the practice of the former.

12th. Those observers of religious rites, who worship Prakriti* alone, shall enter into the dark regions: and those practisers of religious ceremonies that are devoted to worship solely the prior operating, sensitive particle, allegorically called Brahman, shall enter into a region much more dark than the former.

13th. It is said that one consequence may be attained by the worship of Brahman, and another by the adoration of Prakriti. Thus have we heard from learned men, who have distinctly explained the subject to us.

14th. Of those observers of ceremonies, whatever person, knowing that the adoration of Prakriti and that of

* Prakriti (or nature) who, though insensible, influenced by the supreme spirit, operates throughout the universe.

Brahmā should be together observed by the same individual, performs them both, will, by means of the latter, overcome indigence, and will attain the state of Prakriti, through the practice of the former.

15th. "Thou hast, O Sun," (says to the sun a person agitated on the approach of death, who during his life attended to the performance of religious rites, neglecting the attainment of a knowledge of God) "thou hast, O Sun, concealed by thy illuminating body the way to the true being, who rules in thee. Take off that veil for the guidance of me thy true devotee."

16th. "O thou," (continues he) "who nourishest the world, movest singly, and who dost regulate the whole mundane system—O Sun, Son of Cusbyu, disperse thy rays for my passage, and withdraw thy violent light, so that I may by thy grace behold thy most prosperous aspect." "Why should I?" (says he again retracing himself on reflecting upon the

true divine nature) "why should I entreat the sun, as I am what he is," that is, "the being who rules in the sun rules also in me."

17th. "Let my breath," resumes he, "be absorbed after death into the wide atmosphere, and let this my body be burnt to ashes. O my intellect, think now on what may be beneficial to me. O fire, remember what religious rites I have hitherto performed."

18th. "O illuminating fire," continues he, "observing all our religious practices, carry us by the right path to the enjoyment of the consequence of our deeds, and put an end to our sins; we being now unable to perform thy various rites, offer to thee our last salutation."*

* This example from the Vēds, of the unhappy agitation and watering of an idolater on the approach of death, ought to make men reflect seriously on the miserable consequence of fixing their mind on any other object of adoration, but the one supreme being.

REMARKS DURING A JOURNEY TO KANDY.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Governor's Suite at Kandy.

I had scarce entered the Kandyan country when my attention and admiration were excited in viewing the bold and picturesque scenery successively presenting itself to notice. As I proceeded in the road to Ruauwella, convenience for travelling was marked by the recent construction of flat bridges, formed apparently on an economical plan, to enable the palankeen bearers with facility to traverse a low tract of country intersected by numerous watercourses from the hills on each side. Agreeable was my surprise, on arriving at Ruauwella, to see favorable proofs of the new government. Instead of an ineffective Kandyan Fort, I saw a new one in a state of forwardness, having within it comfortable habitations and convenient storehouses, and the jungle cleared away, within a certain distance on all sides; and below the fort, near the river, a neat street well inhabited and supplied with articles of provision and merchandize had succeeded the former

waste. On my journey from Ruauwella, I soon began to see marks of ingenious cultivation, and ease and cheerfulness in the countenances of the natives, who, in addition, testified by every mode in their power, from the chief to the labourer, their respect towards the Governor, which conduct on the part of the natives continued in full force during our journey to the capital. The stage from Ruauwella to Idalmalpane presented many beauties; and the repaired and widened road, and bridges newly constructed, give agreeable facility to our travelling. While at breakfast at the latter place, the natives descended from among the hills in numbers, bringing with them fruits and sweetmeats in testimony of their homage.

The striking variety of foliage, and different shapes and heights of hills covered with trees, together with waterfalls and grotesque rocks, constantly struck our eyes on our road to the next stage Hittymolle; and no pains or ingenuity seem to have been lost in cultivating on each side of the road the smallest and most difficult

spots of ground. On our arrival at the post of Atapitea fresh wonders presented themselves; a new fort and town suddenly appearing amongst mountains which till lately contained nothing but wild animals, and some scattered villages almost inaccessible. Here, on the top of a hill of considerable height, but small in circumference, though sufficiently large for the purpose, have the excellent professional judgment and taste of Capt. King been put most successfully to the test by the erection of a fortified post, the whole having been conceived by himself and assented to by the Governor. No loftier hill, within distance of danger, commands this envied spot; the necessary buildings are in a state of considerable forwardness, and much has been done with small means and expense. The timber trees, which were too near, have been cut down, to the amount, I believe, of three thousand, and this fort, which commands the river Maha Oya and all the paths leading to it, will be a lasting memorial of Capt. King's ability and perseverance, and some pillars of earth are reserved to indicate the varieties and inequalities of ground which he cut away on the top of the hill. Below this fort a considerable village seems to have arisen, as if in compliment to the founder of the fort. Here also I had the satisfaction to see some Kandyan headmen assisting in the work with indications of cheerful zeal, and apparently looking with anxious expectation of the governor's thanks and approbation, in which they were not disappointed. It is not in my power to give an adequate description of the beauties of the scenery at this spot; hills, wood, water, give a rich grandeur around, and the range of the Balaney hills bound the prospect in one direction. Leaving this place we pursued our journey towards the Balaney Pass, gratified as we went by magnificent views and the satisfaction evinced in the countenances of the natives, who sallied from the villages to see the travellers. Through the perseverance and activity of Major Bayley who commands at Amnapoora, on the top of, or rather beyond, the Balaney Pass, the worst parts of the old road up the mountains have been avoided by turning the course in easier directions, so that this famous and once difficult pass is no

longer formidable to a barthened passenger.

On reaching Amnapoora, I was again struck with admiration at beholding a new fort, and below it a capacious spot for officers and soldiers with comfortable accommodations, and also a new street with a good bazar. The thermometer in the morning was so low as 64, and we were under the necessity overnight to shut the doors and windows while sitting at table. The scenery at this place also is beautiful and grand, the troops in good health, and the garden of the commandant supplied with European vegetables in high perfection. Some of the chieftains visited the Governor at this place, and the other natives crowded with their humble but hearty presents.

On our road from Amnapoora to Kandy we had fresh proofs of being welcome to the inhabitants; cultivation increased to the eye, and population was evidently more numerous. My wonder was greatly excited on entering Kandy, where instead of a depopulated town I had the pleasure of witnessing numerous long streets fully inhabited, and well supplied with provisions and merchandise. The industrious moormen of Colombo have contributed essentially to the trading part, and I understand that there are now in this town at least two hundred Colombo moor people. There is a regular police here, with patrols and constables.

The beef and venal at this place are remarkably fine and easily procured. The natives bring all their productions willingly for sale, and they now readily take our paper money, preferring the small notes to copper. A general confidence seems to prevail here, the chiefs and priests seem most harmoniously inclined, and every thing appears as regular and quiet as if it had been an English settlement for a century. The polite courtesy to Lady Brownrigg exemplified by the chiefs prove them polished and considerate.

I am convinced that if the same mode of conciliation, honor and justice be continued towards the natives, we shall bind them in close attachment to the English character; and in time our example must have its due effect upon their own conduct.

METHOD OF RENEWING

THE GIOHAR, OR FLOWERY GRAIN OF PERSIAN SWORDS,

COMMONLY CALLED DAMASCUS BLADES,

By MR. S. BARKER, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Aleppo.

HAVING bought two Kermani Dabans, and perceiving that some parts of them had a yellowish tint, by which they were disfigured, I employed a sword-cutler to renew their *Giohar*.

The operation was performed in my presence, before sun-rise, which he said was necessary, because too strong a light would prevent his distinguishing whether the blade were equally red hot; on the perfect equality of which depended the success of the process, for it was that failure which had caused the yellow spots above mentioned.

He prepared a wooden trough the length of the blades, four or five inches broad, with equal depth, full of liquid composition made of equal quantities of *surgé* or sesamum oil, mutton suet, virgin wax, and Persian *Naph* (Naphtha), or rather the dregs of the latter, it being too costly an article.

He began by making a charcoal fire in a small earthen vessel, which after being well alight, he strewed on the ground in the form of a blade, and put loose stones all round to keep it together.

He then fanned it till it was red-hot all over, and laid the blade flat on the lighted coals, having first bent the handle for the convenience of holding it, by a pair of pincers.

He then completely covered the blade with fresh charcoal unburnt, and continued to fan it with a large Turkish feather fan as equally and as forcibly as possible, until the latter charcoal had become as red as the first. When he judged (what experience alone can teach) that it was now sufficiently hot to be plunged into the trough above described, he seized the proper moment; and on this depends the success of the operation, for if the blade remain a little too long in the fire, the *Giohar* will be entirely effaced, or if it is not hot enough, or unequally so, it will have the defect that we were endeavouring to remove.

When he plunged the blade into the

trough, it seemed to me of the colour of a soldier's dirty coat, or cherry red. In plunging it he was anxious that no part of the blade should touch the composition but at the instant the whole was immersed. It lay in the trough a few minutes to cool.

He then took it out and laid it upon the coals, fanning it an instant to set the grease that stuck on it on fire, and when it smoked no longer, he let it again grow cool, and then scraped off gently with the back of a knife, the ashes of the stuff that still adhered to it.

The charcoal employed was in pieces of from half to three quarters of an inch square, more or less; the best sort is made of deal, and it must be fresh or virgin, for it will not do if it has been lighted and extinguished. I observed that he fanned the blade more at the thicker parts than towards the point.

The composition in the trough serves for a great number of blades, and is better the older it grows, requiring only to be replenished as the quantity diminishes.

The blade having been a little crooked in the tempering, it was straightened, and then gently passed on a circular whetstone. It was then polished. He laid it on a board, with a piece of wood forcibly rubbed emery powder and oil on it, and lastly, burnished it with a bit of iron till it was quite bright, and could not be distinguished from a common English sabre. The operation of polishing took up five or six hours.

He then made use of lime to take off the oil, and was extremely careful not to touch it with his hands, as its being perfectly free from grease is essential to its taking well the *Giohar*.

To secure that point further he rubbed tobacco ashes and water on it.

He then prepared a horse bucket full of clear water, and a small Turkish leaden drinking cup (porcelain or glass would do as well, but no other metal than lead). In

this cup he dissolved in a few minutes a little *zagh** and pure water.

Then with the ends of his fingers he *basted* the blade with rapidity up and down, and seemed anxious that it should be served all equally, and as much as possible at once.

Every two or three minutes he washed the blade with the water in the bucket, and repeated the operation of the *zagh* water eight or ten times, that is until he perceived the *Giohar* did not become more distinct after fresh tending with the *zagh*.

He then wiped it dry and oiled it; and when this last operation is performed in the winter, the water in which the *zagh* is dissolved should have the chill taken off.

The names of the different sorts of Damascus blades are as follow, classed according to their relative value:—1. Kermani Daban. 2. Lahori Karā Khorasān. 3. Lahori Neiris. 4. Dishi Daban. 5. Herkek Daban. 6. Elif Stambool. 7. Fakd Sham. 8. Barjaz Khorasān. 9. Sari Hindi. 10. Korun Hindi. There are swords also like Persian gun barrels, only plated or cased with the sort of steel that takes the *Giohar*; but they are easily distinguished by carefully examining the back of the sword.

The art of founding the metal of which the Persian blades are made is lost, although it is still met with in lumps, which shew from their form that they were cast in moulds.†

These moulds are worked into blades for swords, daggers and knives, but are sometimes not sufficiently malleable for any purpose, probably because the art of properly working them is also lost with that of their original cast or composition, for it appears not to be a simple or uncompounded metal.

Directions for renewing the water of Persian gun-barrels.

Take a barrel that has lost the regulari-

* The *zagh* made use of by the sword-cutters here is procured from the mountains of the Druzes, and from no where else; it is produced by a mineral spring near a place called Ghazir.

† It may be doubted whether the Persians ever possessed the art of smelting the fine metal of Damascus blades. It is not probable that so lucrative a knowledge would have become entirely extinct, whilst we know that the Woods of India is brought to England in lumps cast in hemispherical moulds.—Ed.

ty of its water by use or rust, and have it scrubbed bright with scowering paper, or any other means, until it has the appearance of common iron.

Force a stick into the muzzle of sufficient strength to hold the barrel up, that the necessity of touching it during the operation may be avoided. A paste must then be made of a kind of brimstone, called here *Kibreet ul Gemel*, sal ammoniac, and common salt mixed with water in the following proportions: of the first, one hundred and eighty drachms; of the second, twelve; and of the third, fifteen drachms. When it is of the consistency of stiff clay, let it be plastered, or laid on, so as to cover the whole surface of the barrel an inch or more in thickness; but particular care must be taken, that in making the clay adhere closely to the barrel, not the least air is suffered to intervene, because wherever there is a globe of confined air on the barrel, there it will come in contact with the composition, and consequently not be acted on by the corrosive qualities of the clay. It must be laid on wet, and suffered to continue a sufficient time, more or less according to the state of the atmosphere. In the experiment I made, it was exposed to the air in the shade of a room in the middle of summer for twenty-four hours. The operator told me, that in winter it should be placed in a moderately warm atmosphere.

The art of composing (for it is certainly a composition) the steel of Persian sword blades is undoubtedly lost, but I have been told, that the iron of their gun and pistol barrels is still manufactured in some towns of Persia and Turkey.

I was assured, that it is done by entwining together certain proportions of steel and iron drawn out to great length, and again drawn out, and so on till the two metals become incorporated, which on undergoing the operation above described, shews not on its surface the waving flowery grain by which it is distinguished.

If that is the case, it would seem, that the clay corroding only the impure particles of the composition, leaves the veins of steel in all their doublings exposed to the view, and in a slight degree to the touch.

PRODUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN INDIA.

ABOUT the 20th June 1812, a very large flight of locusts was observed hovering about Etawah, which at length settled in the fields east of the town, where they remained some time, and were seen copulating in vast numbers; they then took their departure, but continued to hover about the place for a month afterwards.

On the 18th of July, while riding in that direction, I discovered a tremendous swarm of very small dark coloured insects in the vicinity of a large pool of stagnate water; they were collected in heaps, and covered the ground to a considerable distance. These, on minute inspection, proved to be locusts in miniature, but without wings. In this place they remained, hourly increasing in numbers, for some days, when the great body moved off, taking a direction towards the town of Etawah: they crept and hopped along at a slow rate, until they reached the town, where they divided into different bodies, still however keeping nearly the same direction, covering and destroying every thing green in their progress, and distributing themselves all over the neighbourhood. The devastation daily committed by them being almost incalculable, the farmers were under the necessity of collecting as many people as they could, in the vain hope that they might preserve the crop by sweeping the swarm backwards, but as often as they succeeded in repelling them in one quarter, they approached in another; fires were then lighted all round the fields with the same view—this had the effect of keeping them off for a short time, but sufficient fuel could not be supplied, and the moment the fires became extinguished, the insects rushed in like a torrent. Multitudes were destroyed by the birds, and many more by branches of trees, used by the farmers for that purpose, as well as by their being swept into large heaps, and consumed by fire, yet their numbers seemed nothing diminished. They so completely covered some mangoe trees, and the hedges surrounding the gardens, that the colour of the leaves could not be distinguished. They had no wings, and

were about the size of small bees. They continued to creep along the ground, or hopped when their progress was interrupted.

July 27.—They were increasing in size, and had overspread that part of the country in every direction. From the want of rain, and the overwhelming inroad of these insects, the farmers were nearly ruined. Nothing impeded their progress, they climbed up the highest trees and scrambled over walls, and notwithstanding the exertions of several people with brooms, the verandah and outer walls of the hospital were completely covered with them. They no longer continued to move in one particular direction, but paraded backwards and forwards, wherever they could find food.

On the 28th of July, the rains set in with considerable violence; the locusts took shelter on trees and bushes, devouring every leaf within their reach, none seemed to suffer from the rain.

On the 29th it did not rain, and the young swarm again were on the move, continuing their depredations; they were fast increasing in size, and equally lively as before the rain.

It again rained on the 30th, and again the locusts took shelter on the trees and fences; several large flights of locusts passed over the cantonments, and I observed that the wings of the young ones began to appear. The head still retained the dark red colour, but the black lines on the body had become much fainter.

Again on the 31st, large flights continued to pass, driven by the wind to the southward; of course very few alighted. They caused little mischief within our view. The wings of the young tribe (the whole four being now formed) were about one-eighth of an inch in length. After this time I made no particular observations on their progress, being otherwise engaged, but they disappeared in a few days.*

* These extraordinary facts are communicated to us by an intelligent correspondent, who with some of the officers of the 14th Native Infantry, was an eye witness.—*Ed. of Calc. Mag.*

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE MAHRATTA POWER.

(Continued from page 358.)

JAGADEVA, Shahji, Sirja Khan, and Ranaulla Khan opposed him at the head of eighty thousand men; the troops of Dowlatabad sustained so severe a defeat, that their escape from total annihilation is attributed by native writers solely to the miraculous good fortune of Malik Amber, who caused the swollen and rapid current of the Bhima to separate whilst his army passed.

Shahji's party, now become the invaders, obtained a more effectual victory in the vicinity of Poona. Morar Jagadeva, in a moment of elation on the field of battle, vowed to give a weight of gold, equal to that of his elephant, in charity to the Brahmans; on making known his prodigious liberality to the chiefs around his canopy, doubts, forcibly illustrative of the state of the arts, were expressed on all sides respecting the feasibility of weighing so bulky an animal; to Shahji Raja it was an opportunity of evincing his superior readiness of discovering expedients, a qualification of vital importance where the irregularity of politics and the inorganization of military tactics render promptness of judgment and resolution absolutely requisite for success. Requesting the Muhammadan Khans to betake themselves to their ablutions, Shahji conducted the elephant on board a large boat lying close by his quarters, which, as a Hindu, he had chosen at the Prayag, or holy junction of two streams. Having marked accurately the water line, the elephant was disembarked, and the vessel was loaded with iron and stones, until it was again depressed to the mark of the animal. When brought separately to the scales, the weight of the stones and iron was of course that of the elephant. This little incident was quickly rumoured among the troops, and was extremely serviceable to Shahji's future prospects.

Incessantly occupied with forming or repelling schemes of aggression and conquest, the court of Dowlatabad had not for many years found leisure to arrange the internal affairs of the realm; at this period the districts were overrun with banditti, the very officers of government

being provided with fastnesses for the depositing of plunder, formed by the acclivities of the mountains and the luxuriance of the forests. Two Despandis, or district registrars of Poona were among the most notorious and refractory; although Malik Amber had considerably circumscribed their excursions by occupying a neighbouring fort. After his death, not content with extorting tribute from the districts confided to their care, they had plundered to the gates of Ahmednagar and other cities. Morar Jagadeva, the minister of the pargant Shah of Vijayapoor, granted about this time, Poona and other considerable districts in Jaghire to Shahji; his earliest step was to clear the country of its despoilers; their lurking places being traced, they were examined by torture; the mode adopted is said to have been by drawing needles through their nails. The use of torture for the punishment of crime or the purposes of government, does not indicate an unfeeling barbarity of disposition in the social body more strongly, than it does a misapprehension of the springs of human action which is almost that of total ignorance. It is scarcely necessary to warn the reader from being betrayed into an erroneous estimate of the justice of those who on such occasions preside over the rack, it is not that the peace of the subject, but that the property of the monarch may be secured; that the hard plunder of the peasantry may find its way to its legitimate depository, the royal treasuries. This process was continually going on; the extortions of the revenue officers were greatly facilitated by the state dues being taken in kind, and the influence the collector acquired from the armed attendants, of indispensable necessity present at the division of the crop. Thus circumstanced, it was to be expected that the cultivator would neutralize or repel as far as possible the injustice of his superiors by counterplots. The prince, however, was equally induced by experience as the subject, to contemplate the revenue officer as capable of peculation and oppression. Well aware that he must cer-

tainly refund his opulence, the obstinacy with which he pursues his schemes of avarice, and sometimes retains under torture, treasures he can never hope for an opportunity of enjoying, are sufficient to create astonishment, even when proper allowance is made for the operation of revenge and other considerations. In general, the miserable culprits are, to use the language of an eastern judge, "wring as dry as a sponge."

As a future check to such marauders, Dawlatmangal was fortified by Shahji's Diwan. Jesao and the young Sivaji were also recovered, and Dadji Kondera a village registrar of proved fidelity being appointed to the superintendence of his new acquisitions, was instructed to prepare a dwelling suitable to their rank, and particularly charged with the education of his son; but Shahji with apparent inconsistency would never see him or Jesao more. Whether prudence or resentment prevented his forgetting the enmity of Jadoo, or absence and another passion, or political inducements lead to this singular conduct, we have no means of judging, but we presently find him contracting marriage with another lady, a Mahratta.

The Prince of Vijayapoor had been a considerable time a mere pageant in the hands of an aristocracy. Morar Jagadeva had usurped the functions of royalty as prime minister, and Raudalla Khan was in command of the forces; their ambition not satisfied at home had gained possession of the country to the vicinity of Bednore, and had made an incursion as far as Seringapatam. In 1638, a wider invasion of the Carnatic and Dravida (Dravids) was commenced; Shahji occupied the second military command. At the siege of Kanakagiri, Sambhaji, his eldest son, was struck by a musket-ball and died, leaving a widow and son.* Raudallah Khan perceiving it necessary to return and uphold his interest at Shahji's court, was constituted the governor of the conquered provinces. This event totally changed his prospects, and opening to his ambition the means of the fullest gratification, no doubt reminded him of

the prophecy of Bhavani, which, with his father, he had perhaps frequently made the subject of derision. Here however we cannot but admire the extent of Maloji's arrangement, his knowledge of human nature evinced by his accurate valuation of moving principles and their bearings, his comprehension of the constitutional habit of the social body in which he was placed; who, on a platform in the village rice fields, planned the elevation of his family to the throne of an empire to be constructed.

Among the native powers the ability of a statesman is chiefly displayed in the measures he adopts for assuming or retaining an authority free from control. The instances of abortive attempts to establish independent chiefdoms are innumerable; Bhavani is either very frequently mistaken, or the rashness of her favorites prevents her good intentions. Not hurried by a weak anxiety to grasp an immediate benefit, the son of Maloji appears to have patiently conducted his design with a prospective wisdom, as comprehensive as it was ultimately successful; finding it necessary to remodel the revenue department, he seized the occasion to introduce a large body of Mahratta Brahmans to superintend the measure, and with them he familiarized his subjects to the use of the Mahratta terms for the officers and agents of government. Thus also he more easily provided a surplus revenue, the sinew of future rebellion.

Sultan Sekandar, the Padshah of Vijayapoor, died about this time. Morar Jagadeva, who had long exercised a controlling influence over his master, was summoned to pay obeisance to the young prince, and was put to death before the throne, with scarcely time to perform the act of ablation required of the departing Musulman, and to tear from his head the sprig of gems, that dying a Fakir he might obtain the merits of voluntary poverty.* This effected, he was hewed in pieces.

Balapoor and Colar were during these events the stations of Shahji, his assist-

* See a register of the almost incredible early age at which Hindus occasionally become parents, in the account of the living Divinity near Poona, in the Asiatic Researches.

* For the water of ablation substitute extreme unction, and for fakir read monk, and we shall discover a very instructing and rather amusing doctrinal coincidence where we did not much expect it.

ance being solicited by a neighbouring Raja against the chief of Chandaveri, a treaty was solemnly concluded, binding the Mahratta, when the fort was subdued, to deliver it and the annexed domains to his ally; Chandaveri was accordingly invested, and the Raja having fallen in battle, the fort was carried by storm. Very much wealth was found in it, and a conspicuous instance of Mahratta good faith was exhibited; nothing regarding the treaty, Shabji seized the fortress, and driving out the soldiery of his ally, placed a faithful garrison in it under the command of Ekoji his son by Tokabai his latter wife.

In the mean while Dadji Punt had regulated and cleared the country under his charge with diligence. The annals of those days affirm "that a thief or Deccoit was not any where to be seen, and every instigator of tumult was destroyed." Villages began to spread into the wilds; the town of Shivapoor was settled and Dadji received a valuable token of approbation. Hitherto his reports of the conduct of Sivaji had been gratifying, but the youth apparently cherished with his mother an indignant resentment of his father's desertion; Dadji had given earnest attention to the treasury, the surplus collections of the Jaghire and much valuable property had been carefully stored against the day of demand, when Sivaji, now about sixteen years of age, began to display an activity of mind and courage which had they been more happily directed after the model of another state of moral principle in society, would not have degenerated into the audacity and cunning of a robber, for it has been well said, "that our character mainly originates and is formed by the circumstances in which we are placed."

Circumstanced as he was, the young man began to exercise himself in predatory excursions with a few vagabonds to the villages and surrounding country.

The ill report of these proceedings was not long concealed from his preceptor; Dadji overwhelmed with disappointment, it is said, destroyed himself; he had just before received an order from the Jaghire-dhar to transmit the treasure to Vijayapoor. Whatever were the actual feelings of Sivaji, he appeared deeply to lament the fate of Dadji, but immediately secured the treasury and with that the services of

twelve thousand horse, and organizing a regular independent establishment he proceeded to rob like a monarch.

When information of the young man's conduct reached his father, far from expressing disapprobation or surprise he dispatched a Sumud empowering him to take charge of the Jaghire.

The disturbances occasioned by such a numerous host subsisting for the most part on plunder speedily attracted the attention of the government, and it was imperiously demanded of Shabji that he should put a stop to the career of his son, he denied having any influence over the young man, with whom and his mother, he now pleaded, he had long since given up all connection. His exculpation however gained no belief, and the court began to perceive that the toils already encircled them; for it must no doubt have struck them that the father held a government, a treasury, and the command of a strong army on one geographical side of the capital, the centre of the state, whilst the son was in similar circumstances on the opposite.

So convinced was the ministry of Vijayapoor, that Shabji was plotting their subjugation to his authority, that they did not scruple to resort to treachery; the chief of Mudkul undertook to secure him, which he effected at a public festival: hereupon it was discussed in the Durbar in what manner the prisoner was to be disposed of. In opposition to the dictates of fear and their own inclination, it was argued that Sivaji was surrounded by powerful friends, that his father's death would both exasperate him and furnish a plea for a dangerous and open rebellion, whilst his pardon might prove an act of conciliation. The friendship of Raudulla Khan ultimately preserved the life of the Mahratta and returned him with honor to his station. That a secret understanding and co-operative alliance subsisted between the father and son, will appear more probable as we proceed with the narrative of the transactions between them. Sivaji received a message that it was incumbent on him to punish the enemy of his father, and he obeyed the summons with an alacrity somewhat too zealous for a repudiated child. A fierce assault was made on the fortress of Gorepora it was subdued, and the chief, his

family and followers, to the amount of three thousand, were numbered in indiscriminate slaughter: so well gratified indeed was revenge that only one individual made his escape. When the details were transmitted to Shahji he manifested the greatest joy, and determined to visit his son. Costly preparations were made at Poona to celebrate the interview, Sivaji

met his father at a distance from the city, to which he conducted him with much ceremony. In the Darbar and on all occasions the princely splendour of the family was not more conspicuous than the filial respect of Sivaji or the cordial acquiescence of Shahji in all his conduct.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

SCACCHIA-MACHIA ;

OR A GAME AT CHESS.

A mock Heroic Poem, in six Cantos.

(Continued from page 254.)

CANTO III.

*Illi alternantes multâ vi prælia miscent
Vulneribus crebris.* VIRGIL.

LIKE generous steeds impatient for the goal,

An equal ardor fires each rival soul ;
To Maia's Son propitious fates accord
The right of onset on the chequered board.

Deep he revolves within his silent breast,

What chosen Youth would lead the squadron best,

But soon advancing o'er the ground is seen

The humble Guardian of the warlike Queen ;

Two ships are gained, whilst issuing from the band,

A dusky Champion meets him hand to hand,

There in mid space they single combat wage,

With adverse fronts and inimical rage.

Vain is their rage, their martial ardor vain,

For laws coercive mortal wounds restrain ;

Alternate friends from either troop attend,

Press thro' the lines and mutual succour lend.

War bears the semblance yet of empty show,

And slight excursions made, they mix not foe with foe.

No long a pause can either army boast,
Who darts resistless from the sable host ?

'Tis he—the champion who the fight essay'd,

With aim oblique, he whirls aloft his blade.

Loud clanging arms his victor might attest,

And where the vanquished stood, he stands confest.

Unhappy, daring youth, who couldst not see,

The sword retributive impend on thee ;

A brother's hand avenging check'd your pride,

An equal weapon pierced your better side.

Warned by the fate that threatened either host,

Withdrew the sable Monarch from his post,

And square by square moves on from seat to seat,

To where the flank displayed a sure retreat ;

Its utmost verge well nigh attained, he stands,

Wedge'd in the thickest of his patriot bands.

When from the left who ill had brooked delay,

Up rose two adverse Knights to join the play—

Insulting, leap their coursers thro' the field,

Alternate they their beamy sabres wield.

Ill-starr'd militia, who no more resume

Lines left in thoughtless haste, how sad your doom,

Far o'er the plain the cloven-hoofs resound,

And deaths unnumbered in your ranks abound.

As Phœbus here on open slaughter bent,
The shaft still pointed where his Centaur went :
His foe, a mighty enterprize design'd,
With equal fervor, but a craftier mind ;
One point to reach, by him unnoticed lay,
The frequent infantry that crossed his way.
Such deviation ill had veered the course,
The nobler mettle of his eager horse,
His Knight unmasked, thro' hostile numbers past,
Attained a station long desired, at last ;
There drew the reins, and gave his charger breath,
Himself preparing for a work of death.

Apollo warned to guard his threatened King,
Exposed his castle's unprotected wing,
Like dangers, king and elephant await,
And one must yield a sacrifice to fate.
Direful alternative, his care alone
Remains, to move the sainted Monarch's throne,
He to the right majestic strides, the foe
With crooked falchion lays the castle low.

Vast was the loss, for none on either side
Such arms could boast, save thee, oh ! royal bride ;
Not unrevenged you fall, Apollo cries,
No useless victim, your proud spoiler dies.

Quick to confirm his threat the Knight is seen,
A host of guards imprisoned fast between ;
His hour draws nigh, he shakes with conscious dread,
All power of flight, all hope of safety dead,
Here stood the vengeful Amazonian Queen,
And there the thickening phalanx closes in,
At length mowed down beneath the virgin's blade,
Unworthy offering to the castle's shade.

Yes, at their loss, what indignation fires,
The snow-white train, what deeds of wrath inspires ;

Not fiercer darts a bull of lordly might,
When lost a horn, he braves again the fight ;

His ample chest distained with rival gore,

The distant woods re-bellow to his roar.

Thus raved, thus foamed, the troop,
Their right wing gone,

Their horn of war, their elephant o'er-thrown ;

The thirst of vengeance every bosom warms,

As furies terrible, they rush to arms :
Latonius then his kindled ire to sate,
Exposed, unmindful, either hand to fate,
For heaped around whilst hostile armies lie,

He leaves his unprotected friends to die.

In fraud superior far his rival sees
Each fatal blow, and wards it by degrees.

Unfeeling Hermes, what plebeians fell,

Thy sighs of well-dissembled sorrow tell,

Devoted victims mercilessly given,
To blind a foe, by rage to frenzy driven ;
One offering more, to glut the fiend despair.

Must leave the bride entangled in a snare.

Such was the scheme, concealed from Phœbus' sight,

A Bowman draws an arrow to the right ;
Soon from the file that shaft must leave its rest,

Fix'd in the patriot maid's defenceless breast.

As down her vermill cheeks was seen to roll

One tear that marked the anguish of her soul :

This Venus saw, her eyes of azure ray,
Flash'd on the God a living stream of day ;

Cold shiverings seize his frame, as far and wide,

He views the embattled host on every side ;

How shall I paint his feelings when he spied

The arms that lurked unseen to pierce his bride ;

The stratagem perceived, his hands replace

The upraised soldier in his vacant space.

CANTO IV.

— non immemor artis
 ille suæ — dat inania verba
 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit
 euntis. VIRGIL.

What chain the tortures of the soul can
 bind,
 What power can charm those eyes with
 passion blind;
 What words assuage, what reasoning dry
 the tear,
 When from our grasp hope's phantoms
 disappear:
 Thus felt Cyllenius, who in frantic
 hour,
 Beheld the Empress ravished from his
 power,
 Contending sentiments the crowd divide,
 And open clamors swell their mingled
 tide,
 Rose in defence, Apollo, and the roar
 Soon hush'd, these words re-echoed on
 the shore:
 'What law restrains, what rules un-
 taught withstand,
 'This just correction of my erring
 hand;
 'Vain were such strictness, let my foe
 'observe,
 'This law once made, be Phoebus last to
 serve,
 'Henceforth but touch a man, that man
 shall go,
 'Or black or white, to make or meet the
 'blow.'

The heavenly host assent, and mighty
 Jove,
 With secret power, rebuked the Queen of
 Love,
 Speechless stood Areas, for his troubled
 breast
 Was fir'd to madness, and with grief op-
 press'd,
 One momentary thought a solace yields,
 To sweep with spreading hands the che-
 quered fields,
 A mean revenge for undistinguished all,
 Both friends and foes in that dire crash
 would fall;
 But soon he curbed this impulse of his
 heart,
 Bent to supply what then he lost, by
 art.

First then a quivered youth he led to
 fight,
 In semicircle moving like a Knight,
 Quick was his step, he glitters bright in
 arms,
 Cold tremors mark the Amazon's alarms,
 But not his charge, tho' rapid as the
 wind,
 Or dazzling arms, Apollo's sight could
 blind,
 Grown doubly cautious of his rival's
 wiles,
 He sees the craft, and cries with bitter
 smiles,
 'From arts like these let Mercury refrain,
 'With me his cunning and his tricks are
 'vain:
 'Come Bowman, to your proper sphere
 'retire,
 'Nor point against my Queen your shafts
 'of fire.'

A mask there is which some assume
 with ease,
 At will put off, resume it when they
 please,
 This brazen-look, accustomed to deceit,
 Then Areas feigned, an able hypocrite:
 For if not closely watched when his the
 right,
 To move a black alternate for a white,
 Heedless of honor or engagements due,
 His rapid hand would urge to battle too,
 Nor room for wonder, if the God of
 fraud,
 Nor rights of war, no sense of justice
 awed.

Turn we to where a youth of silver
 bow,
 Watched every action of his Centaur foe,
 Whose sole ambition in the lists of
 strife,
 Aimed at the royal consort's sainted life;
 While from the right a snowy castle
 towers,
 And moves exultant in his massy powers;
 Lo! too yon arch-necked courser gallop
 by,
 His silver mane, his speed attract my eye;
 He rears,—he stops—a host of foes be-
 tween,
 Two squares, but part him from the King
 and Queen;
 His neighings echo thro' the varied
 plain,
 His ardent rider pants the spoil to gain.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Journal of the Proceedings of the late Embassy to China, comprising a correct Narrative of the Public Transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey from the mouth of the Pei-ho to the return to Canton. By Henry Ellis, Third Commissioner of the Embassy. Second edition, two vols. 8vo. London. Murray. 1817.

Voyage of his Majesty's Ship Alceste, along the coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewehew; with an Account of her subsequent Shipwreck. By John McLeod, Surgeon of the Alceste. 8vo. pp. 323. Murray. 1818.

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the great Loo-choo Island; with an Appendix, containing Charts, &c. By Capt. Basil Hall, Royal Navy, &c.; and a Vocabulary of the Loo-choo Language. By H. P. Clifford, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy. 4to. Murray. 1818.

A Delicate Enquiry into the Embassies to China, and a legitimate Conclusion from the Premises. London. Thomas and George Wadewood. 1818.

WE began the perusal of these volumes with an interest, in which we believe most of our readers will participate. An embassy to China, from the rarity of its occurrence, the peculiar character of the country visited, and our general ignorance with respect to it, is an event calculated to excite no ordinary degree of curiosity; and when to these sources of interest are added the importance of the objects of the expedition, the high expectations with which it left our shores, and the remarkable circumstances attending its failure, we believe that few occurrences of the present day will be thought worthy of a more serious attention. If our expectations have been defeated, it becomes most necessary to enquire into the causes of their miscarriage; and, by a careful review of the proceedings of the embassy, to determine whether the

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failure be attributable to accidental circumstances, or whether there be a radical error in the system of our Chinese policy, which will require to be corrected before success can be expected to ensue. The narrative must be interesting to the naturalist, as relating to a district, the productions of which have been hitherto little investigated; to the merchant, as describing a country, perhaps superior to any other in the extent of its internal trade; and to the politician, as exhibiting an empire, the political constitution of which has no parallel in the history of nations.

But before we present our readers with a view of the proceedings of the embassy, we must introduce to their notice the works from which our information is drawn.

The relation of the occurrences in China is chiefly to be found in the Journal by Mr. Henry Ellis; a gentleman, who from the office he held as Secretary, and eventually as third commissioner, enjoyed the best possible means of information, and whose authority is peculiarly valuable in all that relates to the diplomatic negotiations, and the views by which the embassy was actuated. In that part of the work which describes the journey through China, it is to be regretted that Mr. Ellis has not allowed himself to be more diffuse and particular in his descriptions. His book, indeed, forms rather a series of notes on Staunton's embassy, than a distinct and finished narrative of a voyage through the country. From the fear of repeating with tedious prolixity the observations of former travellers, he has fallen into the opposite error, and, by excessive conciseness, has deprived his work of some of that interest which it might have derived from a fuller

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detail of the incidents of the journey, and a more minute description of the customs of the natives. He states indeed in the outset his doubt of the possibility of collecting any new information respecting China or its inhabitants. The accounts of former embassies, and the labours of the missionaries, had in his opinion satisfied curiosity, and exhausted in detail every possible subject of popular enquiry. All that he expected was the satisfaction of seeing that of which he had read or heard; and even this satisfaction, from the chill of uniformity which pervades the whole empire, would consist, not in the interest of the objects he should witness, but in returning to England, and being able to say with Mr. Barrow, "*non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.*" When the examination was begun with sentiments such as these, it is not surprising that the result should be unsatisfactory. No natural abilities nor previous experience could possibly compensate for the want of that ardour and high expectation, which stimulates to investigation, and diffuses a favorable tinge over every object. We are persuaded that Mr. Ellis has overrated our knowledge of the Chinese empire. Voluminous as are the writings of the missionaries, their ignorance of natural history and the principles of political economy, sciences which at the time when they flourished were yet in their infancy, prevented them from exhibiting the nation in that point of view which would have been most striking and important. They have made us acquainted with the literature of the country, which is generally insipid and unattractive; and with the customs of the inhabitants, which, though curious in themselves, will not vie in point of interest with the more polished nations of antiquity, or of modern times; but on the natural productions of the soil, many of which there is reason to believe

are not elsewhere to be found; and on the system of political institutions, by which the largest empire in the world is preserved in a state of the most perfect order and regularity, they have communicated little that is satisfactory.

These subjects, it is true, have been elucidated in some degree by the talents and industry of gentlemen attached to former embassies: but yet the rapidity of their passage must have left much to be gleaned by future travellers; and the constant attention which is paid to them by British residents at Canton, whose acquaintance with the Chinese language particularly qualifies them for the task, must be continually adding to the stock of our information, and unfolding the interior of this extraordinary country. On the whole, we cannot help thinking that if Mr. Ellis had combined the knowledge to be gathered from local experience with his own opportunities of observation, he might have added greatly to the interest of his work, and to its value as an accession to our collections of foreign voyages. Still, however, his remarks are judicious; and his long residence in the east, and habits of intercourse with various nations, give a value to his opinions, which would not belong to the writings of a less experienced individual.

The Voyage of the Alceste, by Mr. Macleod, is written in an unaffected and seaman-like style, without any pretension to polish or ornament, but with a plain and manly perspicuity far superior to those unnatural refinements which are too prevalent in works of the present day. The most interesting parts of the book are the account of the passage of the Chinese forts by Capt. Maxwell, and the relation of the shipwreck of the *Alceste* in the Straits of Gaspar. The visit to the coast of Corea and to the island of Loo-Choo is also described; but the reader will find these occurrences

much better detailed in the short but able *Account* of Capt. Hall, which for the clearness of the narration, and the interesting nature of the contents, is we believe unequalled in the memorials of English travellers. We have perused it with uncommon gratification, and would earnestly recommend it to our readers, as the ablest and best written account of a voyage, which is to be found in the language.

The *Delicate Enquiry* is written with the view of convicting the Court of Directors of improvidence and meanness in dispatching the embassy. It is a pamphlet in which the effect of the author's arguments is every where defeated by his violence and the grossness of his abuse. His reasoning, as we shall afterwards have occasion to show, is only supported by misrepresentation and unfounded calumny: and we think that, whatever opinions may be entertained of the policy of the measure, it is a work which all parties should join in reprobating.

When the triumphant termination of the war had left us at leisure for pursuits less immediately connected with its principal object, the attention of government was naturally directed to the improvement of those foreign relations, which from the remoteness of their position, and their indifference to the great object of contest, had been somewhat neglected while the issue of the struggle was uncertain. At a time when the existence of the parent state was endangered, and the whole concentrated force of the empire was required for the defence of our native shores, it would have been folly to have distracted our attention by multiplying the number of our concerns, and to have weakened our strength by unnecessarily extending the line of our operations. When however our security was established at home, it

became politic to direct into some useful channel those energies which the war had excited, and to employ them in the promotion of the national grandeur, ere they should subside from repose into that state of inaction, from which they had been roused by the urgency of the impending danger. The extension of our foreign commerce, moreover, was an object of high importance, at a season when our warehouses were overloaded with our own manufactures, and the lower classes were labouring under the severest distress from the want of a market for our commodities. No country was better calculated to afford these advantages than China, as none more imperiously demanded the attention of government. The increasing magnitude of our commercial transactions there, the extent of its territory and population, and the facility with which commodities are transported to the remotest corners of that vast empire, pointed it out as a field in which the accumulating capital of the country might be advantageously employed. On the other hand, the nature of our relations with the Chinese, and the mode of our communication, were not less derogatory to British honor, than injurious to our commercial interests. Admitted only into a remote corner of the empire, forced to reside under the protection of the Portuguese flag, prohibited from all regular communication with the court, and unprotected by any British resident, denied even those facilities and honors which have been granted to other nations far inferior to ourselves in military strength or commercial eminence, we have in this part of the world alone submitted to hold a secondary station, and made the honor and dignity of the nation subservient to the acquisition of commercial advantages.

But independently of the gene-

ral inconveniences to which our intercourse with China is subjected, some endeavour at the promotion of amicable intercourse has been more particularly called for by late occurrences at Canton. An attempt has recently been made, at the recommendation of an imperial edict, to restrict the number of the Hong merchants, and to exclude the juniors from all participation in the trade; a measure highly detrimental to the interests of the Company, as it would reduce the trade to a perfect monopoly, and remove the security which was afforded by their mutual competition, that the prices of articles would not be raised above their natural standard. The vigorous resistance which the committee of supercargoes opposed to this serious innovation was at last successful, and the former mode of intercourse was for the present restored; but the dispute could not be considered as permanently settled: as the proposition was originally attributed to the influence of the principal Chinese merchants, it was evident that the change was too conducive to their advantage to be readily foregone, and that they would seize the first opportunity of renewing their endeavours to effect it.

The irritation excited by these discussions was not a little increased by the irregular seizure of an American vessel within the acknowledged limits of the Chinese dominions, and by some other measures to which our cruisers resorted for the protection of the British trade, which, though strictly conformable to the maritime law of Europe, were regarded by the Chinese as violations of their territory, and as flagrant insults on the dignity of their empire. No explanation of European customs, no disavowal of any control over His Majesty's ships, was admitted by the Viceroy of Canton, who naturally pre-

ferred to make a body of merchants resident on the spot responsible for the aggressions of British subjects, rather than apply to any other authority, placed at a distance, with which no regular communication had hitherto been held, and which was altogether uncontrollable by Chinese authority. Influenced, probably, by certain of the Hong merchants, whose interests were deeply engaged in the security of the American ships, the Viceroy insisted on the dismissal of the British cruisers from the coast, and endeavoured to enforce compliance with his requisition by a series of embarrassing and vexatious acts. The supply of provisions was stopped; the intercourse between the mercantile ships and the vessels of war was intercepted; Chinese were prohibited from serving in the English factory; the addresses of the select committee were returned unopened, and the use of the Chinese character in such instruments was forbidden. The object of this last regulation was evidently to prevent our representations from reaching the eyes of the Emperor, except through the medium of a garbled translation. But the indignation of the committee of supercargoes was principally excited by the seizure of Ayew, a native Chinese, while executing a commission of the Company; who was imprisoned and severely punished, on the ground of treasonable connection with foreigners, and on other charges, in which the British were not concerned. These multiplied acts of oppression compelled the supercargoes to have recourse to the only measure of retaliation in their power, viz. the stoppage of the trade, a measure which they could then employ with more than usual effect, as the continuance of the war excluded Americans from the port, and as the late disturbances in the Chinese empire, as well as the financial difficulties

under which it has been recently suffering, rendered any discontent among its subjects, or any defalcation of revenue, dangerous in the extreme. "Its success has completely established the vital importance of the British trade to the government and province of Canton." The Viceroy immediately opened a regular negotiation, and the points at issue were amicably adjusted: the right of the Company's servants to write their official letters in the Chinese language was recognized; and the supercargoes, on their part, disclaimed all interference in the judicial proceedings which had been instituted against the native of China.

It might be supposed that all altercation would have henceforth ceased; but the knowledge that was obtained of a report from the Viceroy to the Emperor, couched in language as haughty and offensive as that which had been complained of and retracted, shewed that no confidence could be placed in this apparent adjustment, and that the same vexatious measures, and attempts at encroachment would be renewed, as soon as an opportunity should present itself. This was still more evident, on the reception of an imperial edict in reply to the remonstrances of the committee, in terms the most insulting and contemptuous: in which the English were reproached as a litigious and ungrateful race, insensible of the bounty and kindness of his sublime majesty in allowing them the privilege of residing "in the mansions of the celestial hemisphere;" who, as a return for the valuable articles exported by them, have introduced into China only articles of luxury, the effect of which has been to corrupt his Majesty's subjects. Finally, the supercargoes were told, that if they were dissatisfied with the mild and paternal protection of the Chinese government, the wisest step they could take

would be to withdraw from the country. Other edicts were issued about the same time which breathed a similar spirit. In one, apprehensions are expressed of the designs of the christians in different parts of the empire, and full power is given to punish undue intercourse with foreigners. In another, the mode of conducting the foreign trade is censured; a removal of the junior merchants from the Hong, on the ground of their insufficiency of capital, is pointed out; and Sir G. Staunton is personally mentioned as a dangerous individual, who ought to be placed under the jealous surveillance of the local authorities.

Such was the degree of general animosity, so slight and frail were the supports on which the continuance of our trade depended, at the time when the mission of the embassy was determined on. No other measure it was evident could arrest the progress of these feelings of asperity which were rapidly tending to an open rupture; and it was even doubted by considerate persons how far this measure, unsupported by any preparations for hostility, could be expected to remove permanently the subjects of dispute, and to establish any sure and lasting basis of amicable intercourse. At that distant quarter of the globe our powers of serious injury, or even of annoyance, are so small, and, such as they are, are probably so underrated by the Chinese who have not seen them exercised, that whatever redress might be obtained, would be attributable rather to the momentary vanity and good humour of the government, than to any permanent views of policy or any apprehension of our superior power. It cannot be too often remembered, that with nations the only way to obtain favour is to inspire respect and apprehension; that the only secure road to commercial prosperity lies through military greatness. Had we been possessed of considerable

settlements in the eastern seas, even if our reputation did not protect us from aggression, our power would have enabled us to repel it; but, unprepared to maintain by a decisive war the rights to which we are justly entitled, it seemed idle to resent insults which we had not the power to punish, and to urge claims which our situation did not enable us to vindicate.

But, uncertain as must be the issue of an embassy, the urgency of the danger left no alternative to the Court of Directors, who submitted their views on this subject to the consideration of his Majesty's ministers. Lord Amherst was accordingly appointed ambassador extraordinary, and furnished with general full powers to negotiate either separately, or conjointly with Mr. Elphinstone and Sir G. Staunton, who from their great talents and extensive local experience were appointed joint commissioners with his Lordship. Mr. Ellis was named secretary of embassy, and furnished with dormant credentials as minister plenipotentiary, to be used only in the event of the death or absence of the ambassador. His name was also introduced into the instrument of full powers, and it was understood that in case of the absence of Mr. Elphinstone or Sir G. Staunton, he was to succeed to the vacancy in the commission.

The views of the Court of Directors, and the extent of their expectations, cannot be better stated, than by quoting their own application to the Board of Control, of which Mr. Ellis has furnished us with an abstract:

The Directors themselves entertained an opinion that the truth was concealed from the Emperor, and therefore concluded that a restless of grievances might be expected from a direct application to his supreme authority. Much stress was laid, by the directors, upon the indispensable importance of the British trade, not

only to the province of Canton, but to the imperial revenues; and they thence inferred the certain disapprobation by the Emperor of any measures that endangered its regularity and continuance.

Although the solicitation of additional privileges was generally disclaimed by the directors, their views on this occasion extended to two objects of new and important concession. First, the employment of such Chinese merchants as the supercargoes might think fit; and, secondly, the establishment of a direct intercourse with Peking, either by means of a resident minister, or by written addresses to some tribunal: a confirmation of the several points contended for and gained by the supercargoes, in their recent negotiation with the Viceroy, embraced all the other expectations of the directors from the proposed embassy. They also suggested that this opportunity might be taken to make suitable explanations respecting the seizure of American vessels by his Majesty's ship *Doris*. Vol. I. p. 72.

In the instructions to the ambassador issued by his Majesty's ministers, the only additional object which was named was permission to trade with some port to the northward, favorable to the increased diffusion of English manufactures. In other respects the same general views were detailed, and while the relative importance was assigned to each, much was necessarily left to his discretion and the judgment he might form of the aspect of affairs at the moment. The possibility of a dispute on the subject of the Ko-tou was contemplated, particularly as the Russian embassy in 1805 was dismissed for refusing to comply with it, "But as this was a question most especially dependent upon the circumstances of the moment and the disposition of the Chinese court in other respects, it was left to the discretion of the ambassador, aided, as his judgment would be, by the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir G. Staunton."

The following are the remarks of Mr. Ellis on the general probability of success, and on the line of conduct which policy re-

commended. They are dated previous to the arrival at Canton.

To all who have considered with attention the proceedings and result of the former British embassy to China, the complete success of the present embassy must seem almost impossible; some even entertain doubts of its reception; my apprehensions do not, however, extend so far; usage, and a certain degree of satisfaction at the compliment intended, will probably induce the Emperor to receive the embassy; unless, as in the case of the last Russian Ambassador, Count Golovkin, a dispute *in limine* upon ceremonial should prove fatal. The Directors themselves, who are to be considered as the authors of the measure, almost disclaim the hope of new concessions; and although redress of grievances enters into their contemplation, yet as that involves complaints against persons possessed of influence at Peking, success is scarcely to be expected, and ought not to be attempted without the utmost caution. Secure enjoyment of whatever privileges now exist, or, more properly, stability in the regulations for conducting the trade, is the limit of all probable calculations. Should the result of the embassy be confined to a bare reception, the measure cannot be considered as having wholly failed; access will be obtained to the Emperor; and unless complaints be preferred, and redress refused, the local government of Canton cannot acquire the certainty of impunity.

The recent success of the decisive, if not desperate, measures pursued by the select committee in their disputes with the Viceroy of Canton, will, in the opinion of many, recommend a similar tone being adopted in the approaching intercourse with the court of Peking. A striking difference in the two scenes ought not to be overlooked; at Canton the weapon wielded, the threat of stopping the trade, was at hand, and the enemy within reach; the injury inflicted, a diminution of revenue, was immediate, and the tranquillity of the province might be endangered by the loss of livelihood to the numerous persons now employed in the trade. Whatever, therefore, might be the ultimate result of the contest between the factory and the Chinese government, the ruin of the Viceroy under whom it occurred was inevitable. Very different, however, are the circumstances under which a similar policy would be adopted at Peking. Neither the instructions of his Majesty's ministers, nor the views of the Court of Directors, contemplate the reception of the embassy being compelled by threats of resenting its rejection. The principles laid down are conciliation and compliment; indeed the sole chance of success to the ulterior objects of the embassy, exists in producing a

favourable impression upon the mind of the Emperor; and this can only be effected by complying with the particular usages of the court and nation, as far as a due sense of our own dignity, combined with considerations of policy, will permit. It would be neither decorous nor politic to render the continuance of the ordinary commercial intercourse dependent upon the proceedings of the embassy; the hands of the Ambassador are therefore unarm'd; and while indefinite threats might provoke, they would certainly fail of intimidating. Ceremonial observances required, as in the case of the Dutch embassy, for the obvious purpose of reducing us to a level with missions from Corea and the Lew-chew islands, should be refused, not only as degrading but inexpedient; however, should the reception or rejection of the embassy depend upon an adherence, on the present occasion, to the mode observed in the case of all former European ambassadors admitted to an audience, except Lord Macartney, I should have no hesitation in giving up the maintenance of the single exception as a precedent, from a belief that the dismissal of the embassy, without access being obtained to the imperial presence, would be a confirmation to the present and future Viceroys of Canton, that their own interest is the only check to their extortion and injustice. P. 77.

The secondary objects of the expedition were not neglected. The suite of the ambassador was composed of men distinguished for their science and skill in different departments, whose researches might add to our knowledge of the natural productions of the country, and the geological composition of its soil. It was intended that the vessels should employ the time which would be spent by the embassy in the interior, in prosecuting a voyage of discovery in the Gulf of Pe-tchee and the Eastern sea. The command of the naval part of the expedition was intrusted to Capt. Murray Maxwell, whom Lord Amherst selected "from motives of personal friendship, as well as from the high opinion he entertained of his professional character;" and whose able and decided conduct on several occasions of peculiar difficulty, which occurred during the voyage, most fully jus-

tified the choice. The *Alceste*, a frigate of forty-six guns, and the brig *Lyra* commanded by Capt. Hall, were appointed to conduct the expedition. The presents, consisting of valuable specimens of our improved manufactures, made by the best hands, were conveyed in the General Hewitt, Indianman, under the command of Captain Campbell. All expenses attending the embassy were to be defrayed by the East India Company, for whose interest, and at whose solicitation it was undertaken.

On the 9th of February 1816 the ships sailed from Spithead, and proceeded in company until they reached the latitude $20^{\circ} 4'$ south, where they separated, the *Lyra* and General Hewitt continuing their voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, while the *Alceste* directed its course to Rio Janeiro, where she arrived on the 21st of March. The superiority of that ship in sailing assured Captain Maxwell that the deviation from the direct course could occasion no ultimate delay in the arrival of the expedition, and he was glad to seize this opportunity of visiting the seat of a government, which even now occupies a respectable rank in the political system of Europe, and which at former periods has been pre-eminent for enterprise, and with very small means has extended its authority over every quarter of the globe.

The death of the queen, which happened the day previous to their arrival, had given a melancholy appearance to the city of St. Sebastian. Five-minute guns were fired by the ships and the batteries in the harbour, all public amusements were suspended, and the mourning among the inhabitants was universal, in obedience to an order of the government, which none dared under the severest penalties to disobey. The unfavorable impression which the general gloom tended to create, was

probably not diminished by the failure in the customary attentions to the ambassador and his suite, for which the solemnity of the occasion was alleged as an excuse, but which the rank of the individual, and the close political connection which has of late subsisted between the two nations, seemed at any time to require. But we believe the opinion that was formed was not unjust, and under no circumstances would the visitors at a Portuguese settlement take a favorable view of the character of the people. Destitute of all energy, bodily and mental, they retain no resemblance to their great progenitors; it seems as though the force of their genius had been expended in the heroic achievements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and their present exhaustion were the consequence of their former excitement. The glories of their forefathers reflect no honor on their degenerate offspring, but rather heighten by contrast the meanness of their present degradation. It would be interesting, were it not foreign to our subject, to enquire into the various causes of this deterioration, but at present we can only notice as one of them, the blighting influence of a government, which is despotic and oppressive in the extreme. The Portuguese government, too indolent to engage the energies of the people in the promotion of the public prosperity, is also too jealous of individual eminence to allow them to be employed in the accumulation of private wealth, or the attainment of honor and reputation. Prompted by absurd fears, it imposes innumerable restrictions on private intercourse, which are not less useless than vexatious: all conversation on affairs of state is strictly prohibited, and the very name of Bonaparte, who from his vicinity to the Brazilian shore is peculiarly an object of terror, is forbidden to

be uttered: and so rigidly are these regulations enforced, that even English frequently lose from long residence their natural freedom of conduct, and, if any enquiry is made relative to public transactions, look cautiously around, and then whisper their reply. In subservience to that policy by which the inquisition has always been actuated, all liberality of sentiment is checked, and the diffusion of knowledge obstructed, the government sacrificing the prosperity of the nation to the maintenance of its own authority, and choosing rather to tyrannize in its little sphere, even though it should itself be eventually subjected to foreign domination. Its interference extends to the domestic affairs of families, which are regulated, as the imaginary interests of the state, or the views of the favorites of the court, may dictate. In short, no class seems exempt from its oppression except the priesthood, who are described "as occupying every avenue to the palace, and hanging in clusters on the staircases," and who never prevail but to the exclusion of knowledge and civilization; whose avarice is constantly diverting the capital of the country into unprofitable channels, and whose very charity only operates to the encouragement of idleness and beggary. The consequence of this system is such as might be expected: with advantages from local situation, from the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the number of their harbours, and the insurgent state of the neighbouring Spanish provinces, which were scarcely ever equalled by any nation, the Portuguese know not how to make use of them; and instead of erecting a powerful empire on the ruins of the Spanish possessions, are themselves in danger of being swallowed up in those convulsions by which the neighbouring states are agitated. The trade is almost exclusively in the

hands of English houses: the aqueduct, and the botanical garden, with a few other establishments, remain as memorials of the more enterprising spirit of former years, but derive no support from the government, and will it is to be feared soon fall into decay. Although the climate and exuberance of the soil would admit of the cultivation of the fruits of almost any country, the natives are too indolent to produce them. The tea plant flourishes here, and might, no doubt, with proper encouragement, be cultivated to an extent most beneficial to the colony itself, and to the revenues of the state; but the court is too careless to pay that attention to it which would be requisite.

From this view of the moral degradation of the people, we turn with pleasure to the natural beauties of the country, which are described by Mr. Ellis in the most glowing colours. We will present our readers with his own delineation of the scenes, as it contains on the whole a favorable specimen of his style.

Speaking of the entrance into the harbour of Rio Janeiro, he says:—

The morning found us nearly in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains, at the distance of seven miles. An opening between two extremes of land marked the entrance of the harbour; on the right is the fort of Santa Cruz, on the left that of Saint Lucie. The ranges presented in most places conical summits, and although one has especially obtained the appellation of Sugar Loaf, it is rather from its superior precipitous height, than from its being singular in its shape. At this distance the beauty of the scenery is principally derived from the extent and impressive variety of the forms assumed by the different ranges. The entrance to the harbour seemed about three quarters of a mile in breadth; and ranges of mountains, whose relative distances were marked by the position of the clouds resting upon their summits, formed the back ground. On approaching nearer to the entrance the scene became indescribably sublime and beautiful; the mountains that had formed the amphitheatre, on a nearer view divided themselves into is-

lands and separate headlands; several were covered with thick though not lofty woods. Fortifications, detached houses, villages, and convents, occupied different positions; the eye wandered over an endless variety of picturesque combinations, presenting a mass of wondrous scenery, of which although detached parts might be within the reach of the painter, the general effect must equally defy pictorial and verbal description. In variety of expression the scene somewhat resembled the harbour of Constantinople, but the features of nature are here on a grander scale.—P. 3.

Again, he describes an excursion to the house of Mr. Langsdorf, the Russian consul, in the following words:—

The whole of the road, from the commencement of the ascent to the summit, presented a succession of beautiful scenery. An immense ravine, richly and imperviously wooded, occupied the bottom, and the ascent rose in undiminished verdure and fertility to all the sublimity of mountain magnificence. The total failure of the rains this season has taken much from the brilliancy of the verdure and the variety of the flowers, with which the earth and trees are usually covered; enough, however, still remained to gratify the unaccustomed eye. The rexia, mimosa, acacia, and fern grow to the size of large trees; and the shrubs, which in England are the reward of labour and artificial aid, here swarm in all the wild profusion of bounteous nature. The air, earth, and water, are in this country ever teeming with new productions, the elements are ever generating, and nature never rests from the exercise of her creative faculties. Here and there a house was seen peeping from the midst of the woody ravine, as if to show that no place was secure from the tread of adventurous man.—P. 7.

On the 31st of March, the *Alceste* proceeded on her voyage, and after touching at the Cape, where she remained nearly three weeks, anchored in Anjere Roads on the 9th of June, two days after the arrival of the *Lyra*.

It would be useless to repeat the observations of Mr. Ellis on the country and people of Java, as the same opinions have been detailed more at length by Sir Thos. Raffles in his admirable history of that island. We believe none can peruse the account of the Dutch

administration which is there contained, without most fully concurring in the sentiment of Mr. Ellis, "that the history of the colonial policy of Europeans can scarcely present an instance of greater mismanagement than the administration of Java by the Dutch East-India Company." While from feelings of humanity we cannot but lament the restoration of the island to hands so unworthy of holding it, policy leads us to regret the loss of a possession so singularly adapted, from its geographical situation, and its frequent communication with China, to be of essential service in any dispute with that capricious country.

On the 10th of July the *Alceste* arrived at the Lemma islands, which was the place of rendezvous appointed for the reinforcement from the factory at Macao. Here they found Sir Geo. Staunton and the other gentlemen who were expected to join them. The approach of the embassy had been communicated to the Foo-yuen at Canton, and the gracious manner in which the intelligence was received, as well as the tranquillity with which the trade had been carried on for fourteen months previously, were calculated to give an impression that the dispositions of the court were amicable. Sir George Staunton, however, did not consider the period of its arrival as favorable to the attainment of its objects; the personal alarms of the Emperor, produced by the attempt to assassinate him, and the general belief that the late disturbances were fermented by the Christian converts, a belief which does not appear to have been wholly unfounded, were calculated to increase the usual jealousy of foreigners, forming such a peculiar feature in Chinese policy.

On the 12th, while the ships were getting under weigh, a copy of an imperial edict, in answer to the report of the Foo-yuen, was

received, declaring that "as the English nation offered presents (or tribute,) and tendered its sincere good-will with feelings and in language respectful and complaisant, it was doubtless right to allow them a gracious reception." What appeared to be offensive in the style was forgiven in consideration of the satisfactory nature of the matter, and the ships proceeded without delay to the mouth of the Pei-ho.

After a short and prosperous passage they entered on the 24th the gulf of Petchelee, and on the 25th the *Lyra* was dispatched to announce their approach, and to require the same number of boats as were supplied on the former occasion, for the accommodation of the ambassador and his suite, and the conveyance of the presents. A Tartar named Kwang, with the temporary rank of Chin-chae or imperial commissioner, and a Chinese of the name of Soo, formerly Hoppo at Canton, had been appointed to conduct the embassy to Peking; but the rapidity of their passage had outstripped the expectations of the Chinese, and no arrangements was as yet made for their reception. From the unsettled state of the weather, and the preliminary ceremonies which were necessary, the disembarkation did not take place until the 9th of August, when Lord Amherst left the ship and had an interview with the Chin-chae in his barge on the river. The regularity which was preserved in the transshipment of the baggage excited the admiration of Mr. Ellis. He found that the remuneration to the owners of the boats, for the service in which they were engaged, would depend upon satisfaction being given; and that if the report of their conduct should be favorable, they would be liberally rewarded by the Emperor; if otherwise, they would be punished. In ordinary mercantile adventures, it is customary for the crew to have

shares in the cargo, and to be paid partly in direct wages and partly in the profits of the voyage. This arrangement seems to mark that the greater part of the commerce of the country is not in the hands of large capitalists.

The attention of Lord Amherst was early called to the great question of Ko-tou. Whether from suspicion that the intention of the English was to resist the performance of it, or from the desire of subjecting them to frequent humiliation, the mandarins alluded to the subject in their first interview, observing that practice was required to secure its being decorously performed before the Emperor. The discussion was considered as premature, and an evasive answer was returned; but when it was announced that an imperial banquet would be prepared for them at Tien-sing, it was evident that the subject could no longer be avoided, and it became necessary to determine what line of conduct should be pursued.

The Ko-tou is a ceremony consisting of three prostrations, and nine times striking the forehead against the ground, which was introduced into China by its Tartar conquerors, and has been since tenaciously maintained as a part of the etiquette of the court. It appears to be a religious rite used to the Emperor, though denied to some of the inferior deities; and to be a part of that system which secures the universal veneration of the sovereign, by exalting him into a being of a nature superior to that of his subjects. Its performance is required not only in the imperial presence, but on many other occasions also, in which his presence is supposed by a fiction. Thus when a banquet is given by his orders, his place is supplied by a table which has the front covered with yellow silk, and a lighted censor placed upon it; and the Ko-tou is customarily performed before this symbol of the imperial

dignity. It has never been dispensed with in the actual presence of the Emperor, except in the case of Lord Macartney; but before the screen which represents him, it has often been successfully resisted by the officers of European courts. Two instances however have lately occurred, in which its performance has been peremptorily required on occasions of the latter description. The Russian embassy, in 1805, was dismissed for refusing to submit to it at an imperial banquet; and the Dutch, in 1795, who conceded the point, were subjected to the frequent repetition of it on the most trifling pretences, and actually performed it on one occasion for some half-gnawed bones, without obtaining a single concession or advantage as an equivalent for their compliance.

The line of conduct to be adopted by Lord Amherst was left undecided in his instructions, and the opinions of the Commissioners were divided on the subject. Sir George Staunton, with the advantage of great local experience, declared in distinct terms, his opinion of the injurious effects upon the Company's interests at Canton, likely to arise from the performance of the ceremony; incompatible, as he expressed himself, with personal and national respectability. He was disposed to consider the mere reception of the embassy as not worth being purchased by the sacrifice. He adverted, indeed, to the possibility of conditions being required, which, if complied with by the Chinese, would remove the objections; but such compliance was in his opinion highly improbable. Mr. Ellis, on the contrary, deemed it unwise to stake the ultimate objects of the mission on any question of mere ceremony: he considered the *Ko-tou*, however disgraceful it might be in Europe, as implying no degradation in China, where it was nothing more

than the ordinary etiquette of the court, and like other matters of etiquette in itself utterly indifferent. Resistance on such a point, even if effectual, appeared to him only calculated to excite irritation in the minds of the emperor and his ministers, and to diminish the chances of success upon the more material objects of the embassy. At the same time, he conceived that a distinction might be drawn between the actual and the imaginary presence; and that by confining the performance of prostration to the former occasion, the dishonourable treatment which the Dutch experienced might be avoided.

After mature deliberation, it was determined that the performance of the ceremony should be resisted; and that, in strict conformity with the precedent of Lord Macartney, bows should be substituted for prostrations. If however it should be found that opposition involved the dismissal of the embassy, certain conditions should be proposed, on compliance with which the *Ko-tou* should no longer be refused. These were the same with those which had been suggested by Lord Macartney, *viz.* either that a Tartar Mandarin, of equal rank with the ambassador, should do the same act of homage before the picture of the Prince Regent; or that the emperor should issue a public edict, declaring that any Chinese ambassador who might hereafter be presented at the English court should perform the Tartar obeisance before his Britannic majesty.

With this resolution the gentlemen of the embassy attended the imperial entertainment at Tientsin, on the 13th of August. It afterwards appeared that the emperor had directed this entertainment with the specific view of ascertaining the intentions of the English with regard to the *Ko-tou*. Should they refuse to submit to it, the *Chin-chaes* had po-

sitive orders to cause them to re-embark, without proceeding to Peking. Every argument was used by them which could prevail with Lord Amherst to conform to the usual observances; they urged the certainty that the embassy would be rejected, the consequent injury to our trade at Canton, the discredit our country would incur among other nations in consequence of such a dismissal; they argued that it was not becoming that they should perform a ceremony which the ambassador refused, and asked his lordship whether he was so wanting in affection as to deprive his son (who attended him in the quality of page) of the honour of seeing the emperor. But Chinese versatility was by no means an equal match for English firmness; Lord Amherst pleaded in reply the positive commands of his sovereign, and declared so firmly his determination to abide by the precedent of Lord Macartney, as stated in the report which that nobleman had made on his return to England, that the Chinese were induced to yield, though not without expressing their fears that they should consequently incur the displeasure of the emperor.

In the course of the argument, the Mandarins asserted positively that Lord Macartney had in fact performed the ceremony of the *Ko-tou*, as well in the presence of the emperor as at other times; Soo, in particular, not only declared his own recollection of having seen him perform it at Canton, but had the effrontery to appeal to Sir G. Staunton, as having been present, and able to give evidence of the facts which he asserted. Sir George avoided being led into a personal discussion, by alleging his extreme youth at the time, and the little weight which was to be given to his evidence on a question already settled by the authentic records of the British government, on which the instruc-

tions to the ambassador were founded. The discussion on this point assumed afterwards a much more difficult aspect, when the false assertions of the Mandarins were supported by an extract from the imperial records, accompanied by a declaration of the emperor that he personally recollected the occurrence. There seems little doubt that the transaction was misrepresented in the official accounts of the time, and that the Emperor Kien-Lung succeeded in persuading the mass of the nation, that Lord Macartney had conformed in every respect to the customs of the country. It is curious to observe the Emperor of China having recourse to the same means of preserving his influence over his subjects, which are so frequently practised in European governments.

But though Lord Amherst had obtained a complete victory on this occasion, the discussions were by no means intermitted. The Mandarins had directly disobeyed the commands of the emperor, in suffering the embassy to proceed onwards towards Peking, notwithstanding their non-compliance; and their fears of his displeasure led them to seize every opportunity of renewing their persuasions. These fears were not a little increased when they heard that the ships, which they had been ordered to detain for the reconveyance of the British, had left the coast. It had been early hinted to Lord Amherst that he would return by sea; and as this arrangement neither suited the wishes of the gentlemen of the embassy, nor the objects of discovery and nautical survey for which the vessels were intended, the communication only served to hasten their departure. It must be acknowledged, that whatever might be the adroitness with which this affair was managed by the British, it was by no means calculated to dispose the court to a

favorable audience. Indeed we must confess, that the general conduct of the embassy, not only on this but on many other occasions, has appeared to us not at all of a conciliatory nature. We do not mean to imply that any blame attaches to the gentlemen of the embassy on this account, or that the encroachments of the Chinese, and the importance of the objects contended for, did not necessitate a line of procedure, marked rather by unyielding firmness, than by a disposition to please the emperor, and to accommodate amicably the subjects in dispute. We fear, however, that, even if an audience had been obtained, the ill-will which such a course had excited would have seriously impeded the subsequent negotiations.

The apprehensions of the imperial displeasure were not unfounded. An edict was soon received, severely censuring the conduct of the Mandarins in allowing the embassy to proceed beyond Tien-sing; directing that the presents should be sent back, and declaring distinctly that the Emperor could not receive the ambassador unless he performed the Tartar ceremony. Upon this, Lord Amherst made those propositions which had been determined on; and which required, as a condition of compliance, the performance of some reciprocal act on the part of the Chinese. They were considered by the Mandarins as so wholly inadmissible, that they refused to transmit them to the Emperor, to whom, in their opinion, they would certainly have proved more offensive than the refusal to perform the ceremony. The personal fears of the Chin-chaes were great: according to the custom of China, they would be held responsible for the resistance of the ambassador; and the unsuccessful termination of the mission on which they were employed, whether from their mismanagement, or from causes over which they had no

control, would assuredly be visited on their heads. Accordingly in a few days they were superseded, and Ho and Moo, two Mandarins of still higher rank, were substituted in their place, with orders to meet the ambassador at Tong-chow, and in case of his compliance to conduct him forward to Peking.

On his Lordship's arrival at Tong-chow, the mission of Ho and Moo was announced in the most insolent manner, by some of their Tartar attendants; whose rudeness was excused by the Chinese on the singular ground of their never having quitted the court. Ho was described as "a young man of few words, remarkable for severity of manner and inflexible character;" a description which is justly characterised by Mr. Ellis as "highly offensive if meant to intimidate; and, if intended as a caution, absurd." The idea which it gave of his character was fully justified at the interview, which took place on the 22d of August. Overbearing in the extreme, he seemed determined to crush opposition by violence; and in language, which closely bordered on insolence, insisted on the performance of the ceremony, as a due tribute of respect to the universal sovereign, to whom all must pay homage. Argument would have been useless, and was not attempted; but in parting Lord Amherst put into the hands of the Mandarin, a sealed letter addressed to the Emperor, containing a short exposition of the leading topics of the argument, and justifying the line adopted respecting the ceremony. This appeal to a higher power produced considerable effect at the time, as it not only showed the determination of the Ambassador, but endangered the safety of Ho, to whose violence the result might be attributed.

Neither party however were disposed to desist from all further

discussion. Other communications took place, the object being on the one hand to persuade the Ambassador to submit to the ceremony, and on the other to obtain such compliances on the part of the Chinese as might render it admissible. It unfortunately happened just at this period, that, in consequence of some questions which were put regarding the conduct of the British factory at Canton, apprehensions were excited that the interests of the Company would be seriously injured by the dismissal of the embassy. These fears gave a dubious and wavering character to the conduct of the Ambassador, which was naturally regarded by the Mandarins, as an intention to withdraw his opposition on assurance being given that the ulterior objects of the mission would be complied with by the court of Peking. The uncertainty of opinion was momentary, for on the morrow an official note was dispatched to the Mandarins stating it as his irrevocable determination to resist the performance. This note was disregarded, and Lord Amherst was summoned to proceed on the morrow for Peking. Ho added "that the affair was now settled: that the ceremony would not again be mentioned, and that full reliance might be placed upon the Emperor's kindness." With these vague assertions, which were construed into a concession of the point, the Ambassador was forced to be satisfied, and the next day, August, 28th he set out for Peking.

The journey had hitherto been performed by water, and had been as agreeable as the want of exercise, and the flat and uninteresting character of the country would allow. They were seldom permitted to visit the towns, but the incalculable number of spectators, who filled every spot from which it was possible to behold them, gave them frequent opportunities of observing the appearance of the

inhabitants. They were chiefly remarkable from their number and regularity: nothing occurred to mark either great opulence or extreme poverty. The only houses that were seen, which merited the name of seats belonged to the Emperor, and were in general officially occupied by some of his officers.

From Tong-chow, which is the port of Peking, they proceeded by land in the Ambassador's carriage; and after travelling all night were conducted in the morning to the Emperor's palace at Yuen-min-yuen. The court of China, desirous of preserving the hardy manners of their Tartar progenitors, usually devote the early part of the morning to business; and on this occasion the sun had scarcely risen when the Emperor was prepared to give audience to the embassy. The scene which ensued shall be described in Mr. Ellis's own words:

Lord Amherst had scarcely taken his seat, when Chang delivered a message from Ho (Koong-yay), stating that the Emperor wished to see the Ambassador, his son, and the commissioners, immediately. Much surprise was naturally expressed; the previous arrangement for the eighth of the Chinese month, a period certainly much too early for comfort, was adverted to, and the utter impossibility of his Excellency appearing in his present state of fatigue, inanition, and deficiency of every necessary equipment, was strongly urged. Chang was very unwilling to be the bearer of this answer, but was finally obliged to consent. During this time the room had filled with spectators of all ages and ranks, who rudely pressed upon us to gratify their brutal curiosity, for such it may be called, as they seemed to regard us rather as wild beasts than mere strangers of the same species with themselves. Some other messages were interchanged between the Koong-yay and Lord Amherst, who, in addition to the reasons already given, stated the indecorum and irregularity of his appearing without his credentials. In his reply to this it was said, that in the proposed audience the emperor merely wished to see the ambassador, and had no intention of entering upon business. Lord Amherst having persisted in expressing the inadmissibility of the proposition, and in transmitting, through the Koong-

yay, an humble request to his Imperial Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to wait till to-morrow, Chang and another mandarin finally proposed that his Excellency should go over to the Koong-yay's apartments, from whence a reference might be made to the Emperor. Lord Amherst having alleged bodily illness as one of the reasons for declining the audience, readily saw, that if he went to the Koong-yay, this plea, which, to the Chinese (though now scarcely admitted) was in general the most forcible, would cease to avail him, positively declined compliance; this produced a visit from the Koong-yay, who, too much interested and agitated to heed ceremony, stood by Lord Amherst, and used every argument to induce him to obey the Emperor's commands. Among other topics he used that of being received without own ceremony, using the Chinese words "ne mun tih lee," your own ceremony. All proving ineffectual, with some roughness, but under pretext of friendly violence, he laid hands upon Lord Amherst, to take him from the room; another Mandarin followed his example. His Lordship, with great firmness and dignity of manner, shook them off, declaring that nothing but the extremest violence should induce him to quit that room for any other place but the residence assigned to him; adding, that he was so overcome by fatigue and bodily illness as absolutely to require repose. Lord Amherst further pointed out the gross insult he had already received, in having been exposed to the intrusion and indecent curiosity of crowds, who appeared to view him rather as a wild beast than the representative of a powerful sovereign: at all events, he entreated the Koong-yay to submit his request to his Imperial Majesty, who, he felt confident, would, in consideration of his illness and fatigue, dispense with his immediate appearance. The Koong-yay then pressed Lord Amherst to come to his apartments, alleging that they were cooler, more convenient, and more private: this Lord Amherst declined, saying that he was totally unfit for any place but his own residence. The Koong-yay having failed in his attempt to persuade him, left the room for the purpose of taking the Emperor's pleasure upon the subject.

A message arrived soon after the Koong-yay's quitting the room, to say that the Emperor dispensed with the Ambassador's attendance; that he had further been pleased to direct his physician to afford to his excellency every medical assistance that his illness might require. The Koong-yay himself soon followed, and his excellency proceeded to the carriage. The Koong-yay not disdaining to clear away the crowd, the whip was used by him to all persons indiscriminately; buttons were no protection; and however indecorous,

according to our notions, the employment might be for a man of his rank, it could not have been in better hands. Vol. I. p. 269.

It was hoped that this disagreeable affair would here terminate, and that an audience might be expected on a future day under favorable circumstances; but such was not to be the fate of the embassy. Before two hours had elapsed, the Mandarins announced that the Emperor, incensed at the ambassador's refusal to attend him according to his commands, had given orders for his immediate departure. In vain was the fatigue of every individual of the embassy pleaded; no consideration was allowed to weigh against the positive commands of the emperor, and on the same day they were obliged to leave Peking. We are uncertain whether the pathetic or the ludicrous will be thought to preponderate, in the following description of the return by Mr. Ellis:

Having given up my chair to an invalid, I returned in one of the cabs: the motion was bearable till we came on the paved road, when the jolting became intolerable; it was a repeated dislocation of every part of the frame; each jolt seemed sufficient to have destroyed life, which yet remained to undergo the dreadful repetition. The elements combined with the imperial displeasure to annoy us; the rain fell in torrents; not, however, so violently as to deter the spectators from indulging their curiosity by thrusting lanterns into the chairs and cabs to have a fuller view of our persons. I certainly never felt so irritated in my life. To be exposed to such indecent curiosity while suffering considerable pain from the jolting was too much for the best temper to bear patiently, and produced in me something not far removed from palsy. The darkness, holes in the road, and heavy rain, rendered walking almost impracticable, which, however, I attempted, and should have persisted, had I not apprehended being separated from the rest of the party. Although Soo had asserted that our march that night was to have been limited to twenty leas, we were carried without halting to our boats at Tong-chow, which we reached at three o'clock in the morning on the 30th.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on these circumstances. There

can be no question as to the propriety of the conduct of the Ambassador. The circumstances under which the audience would have taken place, and the dishonourable treatment which preceded it, were ample reasons for its being declined; and even in the eyes of the Emperor, when he was afterwards made acquainted with the facts of the case, sufficiently excused the refusal. The event is to be mainly attributed to the weak and capricious character of the reigning sovereign, who was hasty and intemperate in his judgments, and employed individuals of a similar character to negotiate with the British. Mr. Ellis concludes with a hope, "that hereditary rank and official dignity might never again be placed at the mercy of the caprice of a despot, exasperated by resistance." We would rather hope that England may never again be in such a situation as to be unable to punish the insults, which such a despot may throw on her ambassadors.

Such was the termination of the embassy to China, and we are of opinion that the thanks of the English people are due to Lord Amherst and the other commissioners for the manner in which they conducted it. Their failure in its ultimate objects has indeed been complete, but they have preserved unstained the national honour; and have chosen to return home without accomplishing the views of the mission, rather than subject their country to a concession which would have been derogatory to its dignity. The pecuniary sacrifice has been great, and the mode of dismissal insulting, but these are more than compensated by that respect which the firm and dignified behaviour of

the Ambassador must universally procure for the nation. The Koutou, which is in itself a humiliating ceremony, must, in the manner in which the fair proposals of Lord Amherst were rejected, doubtless be considered as implying national inferiority; and under any circumstances it would be most questionable whether such a ceremony should be complied with by a people, who in Europe stand in the highest rank, whose Asiatic dominions are little less extensive than China itself, and who may look forward to the possession of an authority in the eastern seas which will fully counterbalance that of the Chinese empire. But in the present case there were other reasons for non-compliance more special and particular. The mode of Lord Macartney's reception was notorious throughout Europe, and whatever were the misrepresentations of the Chinese court, a considerable portion of the people were doubtless fully aware of the truth. After such an honorable exception had been made in our favor, to have relinquished the distinction we had obtained must assuredly have degraded us in the eyes of the world, and been as detrimental to our interests at Canton, as to our character as a powerful nation. Lord Amherst chose the only line of conduct which was compatible with honour, or with the principles of an enlightened policy; and he sustained it throughout with a firmness, a moderation, and an ability, which we are confident will be thought by all unprejudiced persons to reflect high credit on his diplomatic talents, as well as on his private character as a British nobleman.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

An expedition, consisting of suitable persons, was in March 1817 preparing to proceed from Sydney in New South Wales to explore to its mouth, or dischorgue, a river lately discovered on the west side of the Blue Mountains, at about two hundred and sixty miles from the coast, which is about the utmost limit to which Europeans have hitherto penetrated.

The course of the river was supposed to be in a south west direction, and it is probable that it may flow into the ocean to the west of the western entrance of Bas's Straits, a line of coast never yet examined.

Conchology.—We observe advertised for sale in one of the Daily Advertisers, some *Dakshin Abert* or *Right-hand Shells*, which have been sent to Calcutta on account of His Majesty's Ceylon Government. The fancied virtues, and consequent value, of these extraordinary specimens of conchology are thus described by the respectable agents: "These shells, from their peculiar structure, being formed in the opposite way to all other shells, and called from this circumstance, *Dakshin Abert* or *Right-hand Shells*, are held in the highest degree of estimation by the Natives of India, who attach to them a supernatural virtue, which insures to the fortunate possessor constant prosperity and exemption from all calamitous occurrences." This talismanic power, devoutly believed in by the inhabitants of the Eastern World, has given to these shells a value almost incredible, being upwards of sixty times more than their weight in silver.

"To the more enlightened European they are also objects of interest in natural history, from their singular form and great scarcity; for the *Dakshin Abert* holds that place among shells, which the diamond does among stones."—*Calcutta Journal*.

We are happy to find the Gorkhas and Inhabitants of the hills on the north-eastern frontier shew no less alacrity in adopting modern discoveries which tend to the preservation of mankind, than they were proved to have shewn in the late campaigns in adopting the latest improvements in the science of artillery. To one accustomed to the apathy of those who reside on the plains of Hindostan it must be quite delightful to come in contact with these Highlanders, who seem to possess all the qualities characteristic of the inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Europe. From a communication we have lately received, it appears that the prac-

tice of vaccination has been very favourably received by them. Our correspondent remarks, "you will learn with much pleasure that inoculation, on a very extended scale, was kept up in the Deyrah Dhoon during the whole of the hot or rather dry season. The natives of the Dhoon, as well as the Gorkhas, have been long acquainted with the practice of inoculation for small pox. They were in the habit of noting with uncommon precision the force, crisis, &c. of this scourge of mankind. Their mode of inoculating is by making a puncture in the skin at the wrist."

A. I. Valpy, M. A. late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, has issued proposals for publishing a new and corrected edition of the *Delphin Classics*, with the *Variorum Notes*, to be entitled "The Regent's Edition." The maps will be beautifully executed, and the wood-cuts will also be inserted.

The notes will be printed at the end of each author, and the various readings placed under the text. The indices will be carefully collated, the references being to book and chapter. The *Delphin Interpretatio* will be placed under the text. The *Literaria Notitia* from the *Hypont* edition will be added to each author.

The whole will be printed uniformly in 8vo. each six hundred and seventy-two pages. 18s. bds. to subscribers; and £1. 1s. to non-subscribers. Copies on very fine thick royal paper to subscribers, £1. 16s.; to non-subscribers, £2. 2s.

The whole will make about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty parts. Twelve parts will be printed in the year. The work cannot be sold in separate parts.

Paris, March 30.—M. Belzoni, charged by the British government to collect antiquities in Egypt for the British Museum, has addressed the following letter to M. Visconti, that it might be published in the *Paris Journals*. When this letter arrived in France, the illustrious writer was no more.

The same vessel has brought intelligence of the Count de Forbin, who has left Cairo in good health. He had not long arrived from Jerusalem, and was ready to depart for Thebes. The Count de Forbin gives the assurance that the sands of Upper Egypt and of Nubia will no longer be barren for the Museum of France.

The following is M. Belzoni's letter, dated Cairo, Jan. 9, 1818.

"I have arrived from Upper Egypt, and am preparing to return to Nubia, for the third time.

"In my first journey to Thebes, in 1816, I had succeeded in embarking on the Nile the upper part of the famous statue of Memnon. This grand wreck, which had lain for so many centuries amidst the ruins of the palace destroyed by Cambyses, is now on its way to the British Museum. It is a colossal bust, of a single block of granite, ten feet in height from the breast to the top of the head, and twelve tons in weight. Other travellers before me had conceived the design of transporting it to Europe, and renounced it only from not conceiving the means of effecting it. The great difficulty was in moving such a mass for the space of two miles, until its arrival at the Nile, whereby alone it could be conveyed to Alexandria. I succeeded in effecting it without the aid of any machine by the sole power of the arms of some Arabs; however ill qualified this people, now sunk into the indolence of savage life, may be for such rude labours. As such it has been the work of six months.

"From Thebes I went up towards Nubia, to examine the great temple of Yhsambul, which is buried more than double its height in the sands, near the second cataract. There I found the inhabitants very ill disposed towards my projects, and from whom I prepared to encounter some difficulties. However, the season being too advanced was my sole motive in deferring this enterprise to another time.

"In the mean time I returned to Thebes, where I occupied myself in new searches at the temple of Karnack. There I found, several feet under ground, a range of sphynxes surrounded by a wall. These sphynxes, with heads of lions on the busts of women, are of black granite, of the usual size, and for the most part of beautiful execution. There was in the same place a statue of Jupiter Ammon, in white marble. It was not until my second journey, in 1817, that I discovered the head of a colossus, much greater than that of Memnon. This head of granite, and of a single block, is by itself ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre with which it is crowned. Nothing can be in better preservation. The polish is still as beautiful as if it had but just come from the hands of the statuary.

"After this I again took the road to Nubia, where some severe trials awaited me. The people of this country are quite savages, without any idea of hospitality. They refused us things the most necessary; entreaties and promises had no effect on them. We were reduced to live upon Turkish corn soaked in water. At length, by dint of patience and con-

rage, after twenty-two days persevering labour, I had the joy of finding myself in the temple of Yhsambul, where no European has ever before entered, and which presents the greatest excavation in Nubia or in Egypt, if we except the tombs which I have since discovered at Thebes.

"The temple of Yhsambul is one hundred and fifty-two feet long, and contains fourteen apartments and an immense court, where we discovered eight colossal figures, thirty feet high. The columns and the walls are covered with hieroglyphics and figures very well preserved. This temple has then been spared by Cambyses, and by the other ravagers who came after him. I brought some antiquities from thence, two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon.

"On returning again to Thebes, I applied myself once more to discover what has been, from time immemorial, the object of discovery for all travellers of every nation—I mean the tombs of the Kings of Egypt.

"It is known that, independent of those tombs which are open, there existed several under ground, but no person has yet discovered in what place. By means of observations on the situation of Thebes, I at length found the index that should lead me on the way. After various excavations, I succeeded in discovering six of these tombs, one of which is that of Apis, as it seems to be pointed out by the mummy of an ox found there. This mummy is filled with asphalt. For the rest, nothing that I can say could enable you to conceive the grandeur and magnificence of this tomb.

"This is undoubtedly the most curious and the most astonishing thing in Egypt, and which gives the highest idea of the labours of its ancient inhabitants. The interior, from one extremity to the other, is three hundred and nine feet, and contains a great number of chambers and corridors. The walls are entirely covered with hieroglyphics and bas-reliefs, painted in fresco. The colours are of a brightness to which nothing within our knowledge is to be compared, and are so well preserved, that they appear to have been but just laid on. But the most beautiful antiquity of this place, in the principal chamber, is a sarcophagus of a single piece of alabaster, nine feet seven inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, within and without equally covered with hieroglyphics and carved figures. This large vessel has the sound of a silver bell, and the transparency of glass. There can be no doubt that when I shall have transported it to England, as I hope to do, it will be esteemed one of the most pre-

cious morceaux of our European Musicians."

ERRATUM.—Page 104, line 18, for De-
canpoor, read Dercanpoor.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Journal of a Visit to South Africa in 1816, illustrated by Twelve colored Plates and a Map. By the Rev. C. J. Latrobe. 4to. £2. 2s. boards.

The Origin of the Pindaris. By an Officer in the Hon. East-India Company's Service. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

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IN THE PRESS.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ACCOUNTS from India have reached us in rapid succession during the last month, but they add nothing very material to the important facts already before the public. The official details of the actions with the Peishwa will be found under the proper head; but these only confirm the intelligence which had preceded them, yet exciting at the same time a greater degree of interest by their minuteness and precision.

Being precluded by our limits from making separate or particular comments, we shall now subjoin the accounts themselves, leaving it to the judgment of our readers to form their own estimate of the progress of these military operations in

India, which are so pregnant with momentous consequences.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. 12.—Letters have been received from the head-quarters of the grand army dated the 28th Oct. His excellency the commander in chief arrived at Sekundra, on the 20th ultimo, and on the 22d reviewed the troops, who stood on parade nearly ten thousand men. The army moved from Sekundra on the 25th, towards the banks of the Jumna, over which a bridge of boats was constructing. On the 26th head quarters were established at Sunkerpore, on the further bank of the river. The remainder of the army with the artillery crossed on the following day. On head quarters being

established at Sunkerpore the following orders were issued.

* The commander in chief has lively satisfaction in expressing the sentiment excited in him this morning, on his viewing the bridge and the road leading through the ravine to it. What he estimated was to him proof, not only of skill and energy, but of a zealous alacrity, which he had the highest pleasure in recognizing. His Lordship requests Capt. Swinton, of the pioneers, Lieutenant Franklin, of the quarter master general's department, and Mr. Conductor of ordinance Feldwicke, to accept for themselves, and to communicate to those under them respectively, his acknowledgement of the judgment and activity, by which the movements of the army have thus been so materially facilitated.

The division of the army under the command of Brig. Gen. Hardyman is we understand intended to act on the defensive, and to guard the Mirzapore frontier and the country generally betwixt the rivers Tonsi and Soane from the incursions of the Pindaries. The camp of this division was at Amurpeturn on the 31st ultimo, and letters of that day observe that 'accounts from Sangor this morning state that a Lac and a half of Pindaries are assembled with the fixed intention of striking a blow somewhere, but the combined movements of the British force have so distracted their councils, that they know not on what route to determine.

'Our letters from the Dakhn communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of that gallant veteran of the Madras Army, Colonel Walker, who was advancing with his division to the Nerbudda. Colonel W. is stated to have died of apoplexy; he had been for ten days on the banks of the Poorna, which he had not the means of crossing: the anxiety thus occasioned to this gallant soldier is supposed to have accelerated his death. Sir John Malcolm reached Husseinabad on the 19th ultimo in high health and spirits. As we formerly mentioned, the Madras army had suffered much in its advance from the heavy falls of rain which impeded its progress. The light division, we learn, lost nearly all its camp equipage and baggage. Considerable sickness had prevailed in Sir John Malcolm's camp during the march from Nagpore. It was expected that notwithstanding all impediments, the whole of the Madras force would reach the banks of the Nerbudda by the 28th ultimo.'—*Hurkaru.*

'By accounts which reached us yesterday, we are concerned to learn that considerable sickness continues to prevail among the troops advancing to the Nerbudda. The Madras army had lost another valuable officer, in Lieut. Colo-

nel Thompson, who commanded a brigade and who died on the march soon after Colonel Walker. The prevalence of fevers is attributed to the great vicissitudes of temperature; the thermometer varying twenty-two degrees in the course of the twenty-four hours. Sir John Malcolm intended marching from Husseinabad on the 24th ultimo, to join the first division of the Madras Army at Hurdah. The Nerbuddah had become fordable at the Petarah Ghant, which is about fourteen miles north of Sohagpore, and forty-seven east of Husseinabad; at which latter place on the 22d, there was from twelve to thirteen feet of water at the shallowest places of the river. On the 14th ultimo, His Excellency Sir T. Hyslop had advanced about one hundred and twenty miles from Hydrabad and was proceeding to join the army.'—*Hurkaru.*

Extract of a letter, from Berhampore, dated 7th Nov. 1817.—Since the commencement of October, we have experienced a severe sickness at this station, upwards of thirty men of the regiment have been buried during that period, which out of nine hundred men, is certainly a great mortality, in consequence of which, it is thought probable, that we shall soon move from this station; since the cold weather has set in, it has rather increased.

The following is an abstract, (taken from the returns made from the Adjutant General's office) of the strength of the army to the 1st January, 1817:

Cavalry.—1,386 officers, 1,698 sergeants, 317 trumpeters and drummers, 339 farriers, 20,477 rank and file, 17,417 troop horses.

Foot Guards.—348 officers, 382 sergeants, 161 trumpeters and drummers, 6,182 rank and file.

Infantry.—7,283 officers, 7,534 sergeants, 3,374 trumpeters and drummers, 115,829 rank and file.

General total, 9,017 officers, 9,614 sergeants, 3,852 trumpeters and drummers, 339 farriers, 143,479 rank and file, 17,417 troop horses.—Grand total, 166,301.

We learn with great concern that the cholera morbus has commenced its ravages in the province of Behar. A letter from Chuprah states that the most alarming mortality prevails at that place, and that Dinapore and Patna are also afflicted with the disorder. The casualties at Patna are stated to be from 50 to 100 daily, and the disease has also manifested itself at Hadgipore.

Extract of a letter, dated Par Doongapore, district Nudda, 25th Sept. 1817.

'The under-mentioned distressful ac-

count may act as a warning to many young men of the danger to which they expose themselves by the too common and dangerous diversion of hog-hunting:—yesterday about 2 P. M. a party of natives who were in pursuit of an immense large wild boar (which they had wounded) drove it in the direction of some natives who were cutting their paddy, who on seeing the infuriated animal approaching towards them, took to their heels; but one unfortunate being (quite a young lad) not being able to make his escape, was seized by the right arm a little above the elbow, and thrown on the ground. The hog then got upon him, and mangled him most dreadfully in several places: the flesh from the right thigh is entirely taken from the bone; as also all the flesh from the right shoulder down to the hand wrist, and one side of his posterior is laid open to the bone some inches in length,—the back shoulders and groin are pierced in several places two or three inches deep by the boar's tusks.

"Every precaution was taken by me to dress the poor man's wounds as far as lay in my power, the moment he was brought to the factory; but I am truly concerned to say, I greatly despair of his recovery."

The movements of the different divisions of the Bengal and Madras armies, now assume a particular interest, and will probably shortly develop the plan of the campaign. At present Sagur appears to be the point on which they are likely to move. We regret to learn that his excellency Sir Thomas Hislop had suffered so much from indisposition, as to be unable to advance beyond Hyderabad. The force in that quarter had in consequence been placed under the direction of brigadier general Sir John Malcolm who was approaching Nagpore. It was understood the Madras divisions were marching by Hindia and Hurdah and that they would cross the Nerbudda and move, with all expedition, to the N. W. towards Sagur. It was expected Sir John Malcolm would proceed from Nagpore to Soanee (within two marches of Hurdah), and join the 1st and 3d brigades of the army of the Dukhin; and that the force under Col. Adams, (which forms the 5th brigade of that army,) would move to the same point. It is reported in the Ukhbars from Sagur, that the whole force of the Pindarees would proceed towards Gualior before the Dussarah, and that a confidential man on the part of Scindia was with each of the Pindaree chieftains, Chettoo, Wassul Mahomed, Kurram Khan, &c.

In our last, we mentioned the intended movements of the troops from Meerut and other quarters. It is understood

that the principal force will assemble at Secundra, near to Culpee on the Jumna, and not far from Cawnpore. It would be composed of the following corps: the European horse artillery consisting of three troops; his majesty's 8th and 24th light dragoons, his majesty's 87th foot, the European flank battalion from Allahabad, the rocket and dromedary corps, a large proportion of artillery, a corps of irregular horse with two regiments of native cavalry. Major Gen. Marshall and Brown would join this army, and it was supposed the latter officer would immediately proceed up the Ghants towards Sagur with the cavalry and a light division of infantry. A force is assembling towards Kolincheen Bundelcund. A battalion of the 7th N. I. from Delhi crossed the Jumna at Agra on the 13th ultimo for that destination, and the 7th N. C. from Muttra had marched for the same place. Both corps were directed to be there by the 10th instant.

"It is understood that Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony will move in the direction of Jaypore, while a force under Brig. Gen. Hardynan would assemble on the Mow and Rewah frontier. The batt. of the 29th N. I. stationed at Muttra, that of the 25th at Mynpoory, and a batt. at Moradabad were all under orders for marching.

"Major Gen. Donkin was expected at Agra early in the present month, and it was supposed he would shortly proceed with a force towards Dholpoor on the Chumbal, about three marches north of Gualior.

"Since writing the above, we have the satisfaction to learn that Sir T. Hislop had been declared out of danger, after having suffered much from a most severe illness."

Ukhbars.—From Umrutsir, of date the 21st of July, state, that Runjeet Singh, who was at Lahore, had held a Durbar, at which he received a report from Cazeo Kamaldeen his Vakeel, on the occasion of his return from a mission to Cashmere. The Vakeel, it appears, was received with great respect by Aureem Khawn, the governor, who assured him that he would on no account give up Cashmere, either to King Mahmood Shah or his Vizier, should they ever attempt to deprive him of his power. It is also stated, that the people are very much dissatisfied with their governor, and that many of them, in paying their respects to the Sikh Vakeel, spoke with admiration of Runjeet Singh's method of governing this people. Such representations are obviously made with the view of inducing him to attempt again the conquest of Cashmere, but at present his force cannot well be sent out of his dominions.

The Vakeel from Cashmere was then introduced, and presented several presents. He expressed the anxiety his sovereign felt to continue in amicable terms with the King of the Sikhs, and on being questioned respecting the resources of the kingdom of Iran, replied that the King had a large revenue, two hundred and fifty aous, and one thousand and two wives.

Ameer Khawn, who is still before Madharajpore, had received a lac and five thousand rupees from Col. Muhtab Khawn, whom he had raised to the rank of a Nuwab. Nuwab Muhtab Khawn, on being urged to raise more money, had moved his army towards Hindoon. Notwithstanding the above mentioned supply of money, Ameer had not succeeded in quieting the clamors of his troops, who were daily deserting in great numbers. With the view of taking advantage of the difficulties in which Ameer's affairs are involved, the Rajah of Jaypore had ordered his Sirdars to assemble their respective followers.

The Ukhbars contain nothing of importance. The camp of Holkar was at Lewasa, and as he had made no settlement with his army, in regard to arrears due to them, they were still in a mutinous state.

Ranjit Singh is at Lahore. He had dispatched Dewan Moteyram to Bhelore, alleging as the reason, that he had received intelligence that the governor general was soon expected at Delhi.

Moultan Ukhbars of the 21st August, state, that Ranjibet had ordered the country of Mopitan to be laid waste, and that Jella Kanja had reached Kamallah, in execution of this order. He was opposed by the Sahob of Moultan.

Ameer Khan is still before Madhorajpore, much distressed for money to pay his army. The Rajah of Jaypore has taken advantage of this to harass him.

All surgeons and assistant surgeons whose services are not indispensably necessary at the presidency have been ordered to proceed to Cawnpore with the least possible delay.

Nov. 29.—It appears that acts of hostility have been committed against a division of British troops at Poonah, and that a large force, in horse, is assembling in that quarter. In consequence, the division of Col. Lionel Smith, intended for another service, had marched upon Poonah—the movements of the troops on the Nerbudda have been influenced by these occurrences. We have the pleasure to state, that his Excellency Sir T. Hislop joined the army at Hurdah on the 10th instant. His Excellency had directed that three troops of cavalry and a battalion of

infantry should march from Husseinabad for Nagpore, for the security of that capital. In consequence, the 1st bat. 22d N. I. and three troops of the 6th cavalry, with the gallopers of the regiment, would march on the 12th, under Lieut.-Col. Gahan, for Nagpore. It was expected the remainder of the Husseinabad force would cross the Nerbudda on the 14th, with the exception of the 1st bat. 10th regt. which would remain at that station. The contingent of the Berna Rajah amounts to 3,000 horse and 2,000 foot, and was assembled in the vicinity of Nagpore preparatory to marching on service. This force is under the superintendence of Major Agnew. The Madras battalions are cantoned on very high ground, about three miles from the Residency, and the detachment of the 6th Bengal N. C. about seven miles, on the slope of a hill. Much rain had fallen in that quarter in the beginning of this month.

The right of the army, under Major-Gen. Donkin, arrived at Dholpoor on the 9th. On the opposite side of the Chumbul, a small guard of Scindia's troops were stationed. The division under Gen. Donkin remained at Dholpoor on the 12th, but it was expected that it would move on the 13th, keeping along the left bank of the Chumbul. Whether it might afterwards proceed towards Jypore, or to the southward, appeared uncertain. The corps composing this division are very strong. His Majesty's 14th foot, 950 rank and file, 6th dragoons and 1st native cavalry, 600 each; three complete Sepoy battalions, 1,400 Gardner's horse, and 1,200 Bhartpore.

Extract of a Letter from Cuttack.

"Massaub Khann, one of the Jugbundoo's chief Sirdars, has been killed, and another, Gunnaiss, severely wounded in the breast. The different detachments having been hunting Jugbundoo in every jungle where he attempts to halt, and the general opinion is that he cannot escape much longer."

We are unable to add any thing to the following notice of an insurrection at Ceylon, which has appeared in the Government Gazette, and therefore give it without recasting. In order to form a new paragraph:—"We are concerned to state that accounts have been received from Ceylon of an insurrection having taken place in the interior of that island, the object of the insurgents being to place one of the family of the deposed King on the throne of Candy. It is to be lamented that one of the civil servants in that province has fallen a victim to the fury of

the assembled rabble. We have no further particulars of this melancholy event.

Major Gen. Doukin, with the right of the army, left Agra on the 5th Nov. and expected to reach Dholpore, on the left bank of the Chumbul, on the 8th. On that day the centre division was only a few miles distant from the encampment of Scindia. There was a report that his highness intended to pay a visit to the Marquis of Hastings on the 10th, in a style of great magnificence.

The Bhartpore Rajah, who was said to have manifested great alarm on the first assembling of our army, has furnished his contingent in support of the common cause made against the Pindaree hordes. Twelve hundred of his cavalry are said to have joined General Doukin's division on the 6th. Sir David Ochterlony had marched to Rewarree.

Since the ratification of the treaty with Scindia, another important event has occurred, which will greatly expedite the objects of the present confederacy. Meer Khan, well known for his bravery, and the predatory system of war which he pursued, has fortunately been deprived of his power in the provinces of Joudpore and Jypore, the former scenes of his exploits and devastation. This enterprising and extraordinary chief has acceded to the terms offered to him by the Marquis of Hastings. The Rajah of Kerowly has also agreed to an amicable arrangement, and engagements with Joudpore and Jypore are expected to be immediately formed.

General Orders, Sept. 30, 1817.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be deputy postmasters at their respective stations, on the usual salary, viz.

Major of Brigade Pester, . . . Dinapore.

Leys, . . . Almorah.

Worsley, . . . Keitah or

Banda.

Broadbent, Meerut.

Showers, . . . Bareilly.

Faithful, . . . Cuttack.

Fort Adjutant Arnold, . . . Agra.

The Station Staff for the time being

at Fatty Ghar.

Sept. 30.—The accounts of the General

Off-reckoning Fund for the year 1815,

and the off-reckoning accounts of the

corps of volunteers lately serving in

Java, to the period of their dissolution,

being under adjustment, the hon. the

Vice-President in Council is pleased to

direct the immediate transmission of all

claims against the General Off-reckoning

fund for the year 1815, or on account of

individuals, while serving in the late corps

of volunteers in Java; and to declare,

that such claims, for the period and indi-

viduals abovementioned, as do not reach the Clothing Board Office before the 1st January, 1818, cannot be admitted.

Sept. 30.—The hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to authorise the following Bazar establishment, being attached to the body-guard of the most noble the Governor General during the period of its being employed in the field, with retrospective effect from the 15th instant, viz.

1 Chowdree, at per month, St. Rs. . . 11

1 Mutsadder, 5

3 Flag or Weighmen, each 3 9

The officer commanding the body-guard is permitted to draw the sum of St. Rs. 600, as an advance on loan to the Bunnahs, &c. to be recovered in the mode prescribed by government general orders of the 15th Jan. 1811.

Sept. 30.—The undermentioned establishment is ordered to be entertained by the executive and engineer officer at Agra, for keeping in repair the works of that fortress; and which is to be drawn for in the same manner as prescribed for the establishments of Fort William, Chunar, and Allahabad.

1 Head Mason, at 12 per mensem . . . 12

6 Bricklayers, at 5 each, 30

6 Stone cutters, 5 each, 30

12 Bidders, 4 each, 48

12 Coolies, 3 each, 36

3 Berasties, 4 each, 12

1 Puckalee, 8 each, 8

1 Carpenter, 6 each, 6

1 Native Account-

ant, 9 each, 9

3 Chokeydars, 4 each, 12

1 Peon, 5 each, 5

Total 204

General Orders, Oct. 21.—The hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned scale of allowances to be drawn by the brigade and division staff, appointed by his Excellency the most noble the commander-in-chief, to the army now serving in the field, viz.

Deputy Assist. Adj. Generals of Division—400 St. Rs. per mensem, with the pay and allowance of a capt. of infantry, which is to be in lieu of office charges of every description.

The official rank of capt. is assigned to this class of staff officers.

Acting Superintending Surgeons—St. Rs. 1200 per mensem, with the pay and allowances of their ordinary rank as surgeons infantry.

Baggage Masters—St. Rs. 400, with the pay and allowances of their regimental rank.

Deputy Baggage Masters—St. Rs. 250

with the pay and allowances of their regimental rank.

Field Pay Master.—St. Rs. 1044, with the pay, full batta, tentage and gratuity of a capt. of infantry, if not entitled to higher allowances from regimental rank.

The official rank of capt. is assigned to the officer holding this situation.

Deputy Field Pay Master.—The usual salary of a deputy pay-master, with the pay and allowances authorized for that description of staff officer.

The following is the proportion of officers to be for the present attached to the Rocket Troop and to the European and Native Horse Artillery.

Rocket Troop.—1 Captain, 2 Lieuts., 1 Lieutenant Fireworker.

European Horse Artillery.—1 Major, 3 Cpts., 6 Lieuts., 3 Lieut. Fireworkers.

Native Horse Artillery.—2 Captains, 1 Captain Lieutenant, 3 Lieuts., 3 Lieut. Fireworkers.—Recapitulation.

Major	1
Captains	6
Captain Lieutenant	1
Lieutenants	11
Lieutenant Fireworkers,	7

Total officers required to complete the establishment..... 26

The Vice-President in council is pleased to direct, that the officers attached to the Rocket Troop and the European and Native Horse Artillery, shall be struck off the strength of the battalions and companies of Foot Artillery, and to make the following promotions, which are to have effect from the 25th Sept. 1817.

Regt. of Artillery.—Brevet Major and Capt. Albert Nisbett Mathews to be Major, and transferred to the invalid establishment, at his own request.

Brevet Major and Capt. Wm. Hopper to be Major for the augmentation.

Capt. Lieuts. Samuel Shaw and Wm. Battine to be Captains of companies, vice Mathews and Hopper, promoted.

Capt. Lieut. Alexander Fraser, William McQuhae, John Cookson, John Macdowell, Robert Michael Omsish Gramshaw, and Nathaniel S. Webb, to be Captains of companies, for the augmentation.

Lieuts. Jonathan Scott, Chas. Graham, George Everest, John Curtis, Theodore Lyons, C. E. O. Jenkins, John Broadhurst, R. B. Fulton, and Thos. Chadwick, to be Capt. Lieuts., to fill vacancies.

Lieut. Fireworkers G. H. Woodroffe, Thos. Blair, Henry Ralfe, William Bell, Henry Webb, William Oliphant, Henry John Wood, Edward Parry Gowan, John Cartwright, F. S. Sotheby, Rowland Cot-

ton Dickson, Edward Nuthwaite, Gavin Ralston Crawford, John Selby Hele, Henry Delafosse, George Robertson Scott, Lucas Laurence, Robert Wilson, James Johnson, and T. A. Vanreuen, to be Lieuts., in room of the Lieuts. above promoted, and to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned cadets to be Lieut. Fireworkers, the dates of their commissions to be hereafter adjusted.

John Gilbert Barnard, Thomas Brook Bingley, Robert Burrowes, Chas. Patch, Thomas Montgomerie, Edward Raphael Watts, Birnie Brown, Henry Timmings, James Paton, Francis Nicholas Price, Thomas Gray, and Frederic Warren.

Oct. 17.—Mr. Randle Jackson and Mr. John Cullen, Cadets of Artillery, are promoted to the rank of Lieut. Fireworkers, from the 25th ult.: in consequence of the augmentation of officers of the regt. of Artillery, authorized in General Orders of the 14th inst.

Oct. 17.—24th Regt. of N. I.—Ensign J. S. Winfield to be Lieut., with rank from the 12th Oct. 1817, vice Watson, deceased.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, head-quarters, Cawnpore, 27th Sept. 1817.

The troops under orders for field service are formed into divisions and brigades, as follows.

Grand Army.—His excellency the most noble the Commander in Chief.

1st or Center Division.—Maj. gen. Brown, commanding; Lieut. W. Turner, 29th N. I. aid-de-camp; Lieut. Franklin, dep. assist. quar. master gen.; Lieut. Garden, do. do. do.; do.; Capt. Beatson, 1st N. C. dep. assist. adj. gen.

1st Brig. of Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. Philpot, 24th L. D. to command; brevet Maj. Bunce, do. maj. of brig.; 3d reg. N. C.; His Majesty's 24th L. D.; 7th reg. N. C.

1st Brigade of Infantry.—Brig. Gen. D'Auvergne, to command; Lieut. Bernard, 26th N. I. maj. of brig.; 2d batt. 26th N. I.; H. M. 27th foot; 1st batt. 29th N. I.

3d Brigade of Infantry.—Col. Barrell, 15th N. I. to command; Capt. Heathcote, 24th N. I. maj. of brig.; 2d batt. 11th N. I.; 1st batt. 34th N. I.; 2d batt. 13th N. I.

2d Brigade of Infantry.—Col. Dick, 9th N. I., to command; Capt. Montgomerie, 17th N. I. maj. of brig.; Superintending surg. James Meik, Esq.; Baggage master to the most noble the governor general and commander in chief's head quarters, Capt. Kemm, 25th N. I.; Baggage master to the division, Lieut. Burroughs, Eur. reg.; to command the artillery, with the army, Maj. Alston; Brig. maj. to ditto, Capt. Battine, Com-

banding engineer, Maj. Aubury; 2d batt. 1st N. I.; Flank batt.; 1st batt. 8th N. I.

2d or Right Division.—Maj. gen. R. S. Doukin, commanding; Capt. A. Bowen, 91st foot, aid-de-camp; Lieut. col. Casement, C. B. dep. quar. mas. gen.; Lieut. Patterson, dep. assis. quar. mas. gen.; Capt. Broadbent, dep. assis. adj. gen.

2d Brigade of Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. Westerman, 8th L. D. commanding; Brev. maj. Brutton, do. maj. of brig.; 1st reg. N. C.; H. M. 8th L. D.; Col. Gardner's regulars.

4th Brigade of Infantry.—Lieut. col. Vauvrenon, 12th N. I. commanding; Capt. P. Young, 12th N. I. maj. of brig.; Superintending surg. Alex. Gibb, Esq.; Baggage master to the division, Ensign E. MacLeod; 2d batt. 12th N. I.; His Majesty's 14th foot; 1st batt. 27th N. I.; 1st batt. 25th N. I.

3d or Left Division.—Maj. gen. D. Marshall, commanding; Lieut. C. D. Apin, 16th N. I. aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. Pickersill, dep. assis. quar. mas. gen.; Lieut. Stretzell, do. do. do. do.; Capt. Wm. James, 13th N. I. dep. assis. adj. gen.

3d Brigade of Cavalry.—Col. Newberry, 24th L. D. commanding; Capt. Hawtrev, 4th N. C. maj. of brig.; 4th reg. N. C.; 2d Rohillah horse; 4th Resallahs, 3d Rohillah horse.

5th Brigade of Infantry.—Brigadier gen. Watson, C. B. to command; Capt. Dixon, H. M.'s 14th regt. maj. of brig.; 1st batt. 1st N. I.; 1st batt. 26th N. I.; 1st batt. 7th N. I.

6th Brigade of Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Price, 28th N. I. commanding; Capt. A. MacDonald, 7th N. I. maj. of brig.; Acting superintending surg. Geo. Reddie, Esq. 7th N. C.; Baggage master to the division, ——— 1st batt. 14th N. I.; 2d batt. 28th N. I.

Reserve.—Maj. gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bt. G. C. B. commanding; Maj. E. Cartwright, 24th N. I. aid-de-camp; Capt. A. Poyntz, 69th foot, extra do. do.; Capt. E. Barron, assis. qr. master gen.; Lieut. H. Hall, dep. assis. qr. master gen.; Capt. Salter, dep. assis. adj. gen.

4th Brigade of Cavalry.—Lieut. col. A. Knox, 2d N. C. commanding; Capt. Dashwood, 2d N. C. maj. of brig. 2d reg. N. C.; Two corps of Col. Skinner's horse.

7th Brigade of Infantry.—Col. Huskisson, His Majesty's 67th, to command; ——— Maj. of brig.; 2d batt. 5th N. I.; H. M. 67th foot; 1st batt. 6th N. I.

8th Brigade of Infantry.—Brigadier gen. Arnold, commanding; Capt. Spears, 23d N. I. maj. of brig.; 2d batt. 7th N. I.; 1st batt. 18th N. I.; Detachment, Sirmoor batt.; 2d batt. 19th N. I.; Superintending

surg. Alex. Ogilvey, Esq.; Baggage mr.,

Lieut. Cunningham, dep. pay master at Muttra, is to join the center division of the grand army, with the establishment of his office, and to act as field pay master of the grand army.

Capt. Sissimore, at present acting deputy pay master at Cawnpore, is appointed deputy field pay master to the army, which he will join as soon as relieved by Capt. Maling, for whom he is officiating.

An arrangement will hereafter be made for the charge of the pay department with major general Sir David Ochterlony's division.

The payment of the troops which will remain at fixed stations within the Muttra division of payment, are temporarily transferred to the Meerut and Cawnpore divisions, as follows:

Mynpooree, Etawah and Futtebghur, to the Cawnpore division.

Allyghur, Agra, Muttra, Hansce, and the posts in the hills, included in late 3d division, field army, to the Meerut division.

The date of assembly and points of rendezvous for the several divisions are as follows:

Center division, Secundra, 20th Oct.; Right division, Agra, 20th do.; Left division, Kallinger 10th do.; Reserve, Delhee, 20th do.

The following removals are ordered to take place.

Lieut.-Col. Lamborne, from the 2d batt. 28th to the 1st batt. 4th N. I. at Bareilly.

Lieut.-Col. Price, from the 2d batt. 28th N. I. at Kallinger.

Lieut.-Col. Lyons, from the 1st batt. 4th to the 2d batt. 8th.

Lieut.-Col. Barnett, C. B. from the 2d batt. 8th to the 1st batt. 3d N. I. at Benares.

Lieut.-Col. A. Maxwell, from the 1st batt. 28th to the 2d batt. 21st N. I. at Sultanpore, Oude.

Lieut.-Col. Thompson, C. B. from the 2d batt. 3d N. I. to the 1st batt. 28th N. I. at Rewarree.

Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, from the 1st batt. 3d N. I. to the 2d batt. 3d N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Greene, from the 2d batt. 30th N. I. to the 2d batt. 13th N. I.

Col. and Lieut.-col. Thomas, C. B. from the 2d batt. 13th to 2d batt. 30th, in Cuttack.

Major Harriott, from the 1st batt. to the 2d batt. 12th at Agra, vice P. L. Grant.

Sept. 1.—On the 30th August a committee of the merchants of Calcutta waited upon Mr. Fergusson, the Advocate General, and Mr. Compton, to present the

two superb golden vases which had been voted to them for their able and zealous co-operation in defence of the commercial rights and interests of British India. On this occasion Mr. Colvin addressed them in nearly the following words:

"Mr. Fergusson,—I have great pleasure on behalf of the merchants of Calcutta in presenting you with this cup, as a testimonial of their obligation to you, for your very able and successful exertions in the cause of the *Despatch*, which relieved, not only this city, but all India from the depression which threatened the total extinction of its trade.

"I very sincerely hope you may long enjoy this mark of our high opinion of your professional ability and personal merit.

"Mr. Compton,—It is with equal satisfaction I present this to you, as a token of our sense of the ability with which you supported Mr. Fergusson in that most important cause, and I hope you may long enjoy this mark of our high approbation."

Mr. Fergusson then rose and replied:

"Gentlemen,—With the sanction of Government, I accept of this magnificent vase. It will remain in my family a proud and flattering testimonial, that my professional life did not pass undistinguished by the approbation of those under whose eyes the best part of it had been spent. When I retire from among you, Gentlemen, my professional life will probably close; but in every situation and in every country, I will cherish the grateful and pleasing remembrance of the days, when by an industrious, and I hope I may add by an independent and honorable exercise of the duties of my profession, I sought for and (shall I say?) obtained the confidence of the commercial community of this city—a body of men, of whose distinction one may well be proud, for they yield, I will venture to say, to none in all the generous and noble qualities which characterise and distinguish the British merchant, and of which I now see before me so many bright examples. Gentlemen, on the late occasion, so important to the commercial interests of India, I need not say that I discharged to the best of my ability the duty which was entrusted to me. I speak however without affectation, and as I really feel, when I say, that I did nothing on that occasion which could entitle me to this splendid mark of your favour. But it might be the fate of merit more eminent than mine to have to lament that it could not keep pace with your munificence."

Mr. Compton immediately afterwards thus addressed the committee:

"Gentlemen,—I most heartily concur in the sentiments which have been expressed by my learned friend the Advocate

General, although I am unable in language equally forcible to convey to you my thanks on the present occasion; I can however readily and honestly state, that this splendid and additional testimony of your kindness is infinitely greater than my humble services deserved. My learned friend has adverted to his future retirement to his native country; it will probably be my lot, if my life shall be preserved, to remain many years in Calcutta; and I consider the acceptance of the vase, which you have now presented to me, as a solemn pledge to employ my best professional exertions in the service of the commercial body of Calcutta, if these exertions shall ever be required. I may thus, perhaps, be enabled to merit the distinguished honor which you have now conferred on me, an honor which I duly appreciate, but which I cannot acknowledge in language adapted to my feelings."

The cups are designed after the style of the antique vases. They stand one foot six inches in height, their diameter is nine inches, and they each will contain five quarts. The body of them is wrought in fine gold, and the ornaments in various colours. The rim is encircled by a handsome projecting wreath of leaves and fruits, viz. grasses, nuts, and acorns, embossed in coloured gold, and relieved on a dead ground. Each side of the cup is decorated with two large embossed antique shields, richly ornamented with entwining vine, grapes, oak leaves, and acorns. On one side is engraved the inscription, on the other the armorial bearings, the middle is girt with a broad and massy scroll of variegated leaves interspersed with flowers of red and green gold, the base boldly projects, and is ornamented with embossed foliage. The two handles, composed of leaves and grasses, unite with the general character of the other decorations.

The cup is supported by an appropriately ornamented pedestal, and the lid is made to correspond with the whole. Inscription on the vase presented to Mr. Fergusson:

To
ROBERT CUTLER FERGUSSON, Esq.
Of Craykevieth and Orroland,
Advocate General of Bengal.

For his eloquent, acute, and luminous Defence
Of the Commercial Rights and Interests of
BRITISH INDIA.

In the memorable Case of the *Cutter Dispatch*,
Liable in the Admiralty Court of Bengal,
For an alleged breach of the 12th and 19th
Sections of the Act of Navigation,
And released by the unanimous decision of the
Judges on the 4th day of February 1817.

This Vase is inscribed by the
MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA,
As a Testimony of their gratitude,
And a lasting Memorial of that deliverance,
To which his talents and exertions have so eminently contributed.

The inscription on the vase presented to Mr. Compton is nearly in the same terms.

DOORGAH POOJAH FESTIVAL.

The Nautches which are annually given at the grand Hindoo festival of the Doorgah Poojah, will be limited this year to two days. On this occasion, as on all preceding ones, the wealthy natives of Calcutta will we doubt not vie with each other in the splendour and magnificence of their entertainments. The extensive preparations of Rajah Ram Chundee Roy afford us grounds to anticipate that his new residence at Jorah Sanco will maintain a decided superiority in the respectable number of its visitors. It has been fitted up, we understand, with uncommon elegance, and the superb lustres which decorate the hall are mentioned as remarkably splendid. Attractions of a different nature too will not be wanting as the Rajah with his accustomed liberality has at a great expense entertained some very superior musical performers and female dancers. The sweet and pleasing notes of the paudeau pipes will considerably vary and enliven the entertainment; and the wonderful performances of the French juggler, who has been also engaged at a high rate, will give it a finishing eclat.

Oct.—A severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about two minutes, was experienced at Lucknow and Cawnpore, on the morning of the 16th, and just about the time when his Excellency the governor-general was leaving the latter place, on his way to take the field.—The natives regard this occurrence as an omen portending complete success to our cause, and compare it with that which happened in 1803, and which was followed by the discomfiture of the Mahrattas. It is said, that a part of the city of Lucknow has sustained considerable damage from the earthquake.

Extract of a Letter from Benares, dated the 16th October 1817.—"Just as the day began to break I was awake by a loud noise of the rattling of the windows and doors of the upper room, in which I slept, with a rushing noise as if some heavy carriage was passing by. The whole room was in a violent tremor, and without a cessation of the rattling of the doors and windows; five successive shocks of an earthquake, each increasing in violence, took place, occupying altogether at least the period of a minute and a half; the same effects were observed by a gentleman in a lower room of my house, who thinks the period longer than I have stated. He thought the rushing noise to have gone from the west by the north side to the east. I have not heard that any damage has been done. Many others I hear felt the shocks."

Report of persons afflicted with the epidemic between the 15th and 21st instant, inclusive:—

Total number of cases....	1020
Cured or convalescent	1053
Died.....	27

Re-hoisting of the Netherlands Colours at Chinsurah.—All the inhabitants of Chinsurah, having been previously informed when the ceremony would take place, were in attendance at the Government House at nine in the morning. The Netherlands Commissioner repaired thither with his suite about the same time, and was received by Mr. Forbes with all the honors and distinctions due to his rank. When some minutes had been passed by the commissioners in those salutations and civilities which urbanity dictates on such occasions, they proceeded to sign the acts of transfer, which having been done, they went together to the bastion where the flag-staff stands, and were followed by the whole assembly. Being arrived there Mr. Forbes read a proclamation, by which he made known that the settlement was that day restored to its former possessors: three volleys were then fired by the English guards, and returned by the Dutch, and the British colours were struck, while the drums and fifes were playing "God save the King." As soon as the British colours were struck, the Netherlands ones were hauled up, and a band consisting of many instruments, struck up an old national air called "Wilhelmus Van Nassauwers;" both guards then fired three volleys, and the Netherlands commissioner stepping forward, cheered the colours thrice with "Long live our king," which was repeated with enthusiasm by all the Netherlands. Three proclamations were then read, by one of which Mr. Overbeck was appointed his Netherlands Majesty's resident at Chinsurah. All then proceeded to church, where Mr. May began Divine Service with a solemn thanksgiving, after which a choir, consisting of young ladies and gentlemen amateur performers, sang a well known and beautiful anthem, "Wait, O my soul, thy Maker's will." Mr. May then gave an energetic discourse, at the conclusion of which the choir sang a national song composed in Holland at the conclusion of the peace. After the service all retired to their homes, and the gentlemen again met at three to a sumptuous dinner, at which Mr. Forbes and the governors, as well as the principal inhabitants of the three foreign settlements, were present. Many toasts were drank and some speeches made; a gentleman of the law, who frequently signalized himself before, was here also declared paramount of all speechifiers. At eight in the evening the ladies assembled to a ball

and supper, which were kept up till a very late hour; all was conducted with the greatest harmony and decorum. Four young gentlemen, who were officiating as masters of the ceremony, acquitted themselves to the admiration and satisfaction of all present. The whole town was illuminated, and the joy universally manifested were highly interesting to the feelings of every Netherlander.

Toasts.—1. The happy occasion on which we meet.—Restoration of the Dutch government—Mr. Van Braam.—3. The King of the Netherlands—Mr. Forbes.—4. The King of France—Mr. Van Braam.—5. The commissioner of Java—Mr. Van Braam.—6. The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings—Mr. Van Braam.—7. Dutch Governor General—Mr. Forbes.—8. The French Governor General—Mr. Van Braam.—9. The Prince of Orange—Mr. Ferguson.—10. Mr. Forbes—Mr. Van Braam.—11. Mr. Van Braam—Mr. Forbes.—12. Mr. Havier—Mr. Van Braam.—13. Mr. Overbeck—Mr. Van Braam.—14. Mr. Kriiting—Mr. Van Braam.—15. Everlasting Peace between Great Britain and Holland—Mr. Van Braam.—16. The happiness of the settlement of Chiusurah—Mr. Forbes.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Cannanore, 1st Oct. 1817.—Extracts from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on Thursday the 11th day of Sept. 1817, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of general orders, by his Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-Chief, and of division orders by Major-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding the 3d or north west frontier division of the army, and by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the said Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, for the trial of Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Kyan, of the 2d N. C., and all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.—Lieut. Col. Henry Westerna, his Majesty's 8th or (K. R. I.) Light Dragoons.

Judge Advocate.—Lieut. William Percy Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2d and 3d division of the field army.

Interpreter.—Lieut. C. J. A. Dashwood, 2d N. C.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Kyan, of the 2d regt. of N. C., placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charge.

"For neglect of duty and contempt of authority on the 13th June last, in not attending the inspection of his troops at the hour prescribed by regimental orders, although he, Capt. Kyan, had

been admonished the same day by his commanding officer of his general neglect of the evening inspection, and ordered to pay a stricter attention in future to so necessary a part of his duty."

By order of the most noble the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters on the river, near Revelgunge, 16th Aug. 1817.

Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Kyan, of the 2d regiment of N. C. is guilty of the whole charge preferred against him, and do adjudge him, the said Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Kyan to lose one step in his regt., that is to say, that he shall take rank as Lieut. in the 2d regt. of N. C., immediately below Lieut. George Arnold, and above Lieut. Ambrose Eldridge, and that his commission as Lieut. shall bear date and have effect from one day after the date of the regimental commission of Lieut. George Arnold, in the 2d regiment of N. C.

(Signed) H. WESTENRA,
Lieut. Col. 8th (K. R. I.) Lt.
Dragoons, President.

(Signed) W. P. COOKE, Lieut. Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2d and 3d Division, Field Army, conducting the Trial.

Approved and confirmed:

(Signed) HASTINGS.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

Lieut. W. Cotes of the 28th regt. of N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. G. R. Pemberton of the 28th regt. of N. I. is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Capt. Lieut. Chas. Russell 21st N. I., for recovery of health.

Lieut. col. Paris Braishaw, 7th N. I., for the recovery of health.

Major-gen. Sir Rob. Blair, K. C. B. on private affairs.

The permission granted 22d July last, to Capt. O'Shea, 8th reg. N. I. to proceed to Europe on account of private affairs, is cancelled at his request.

Capt. H. Nicholson 11th N. I., on private affairs.

Mr. Surg. Rob. Limond on private affairs.
Mr. assst. surg. H. P. Saunders for recovery of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 2.—1st N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Geo. Hunter to be capt. in consequence of Palmer struck off, with rank from 5th Dec. 1813, vice Bellingham, promoted; Lieut. Charles Taylor to be capt. lieut. vice Hunter.—Ena. Jas. Oliver to be Lieut., vice Taylor.

Adjustment of Rank.—The undermentioned officers are to take rank from the dates affixed opposite to their respective names, instead of those heretofore assigned to them.

3d N. I.—Lieut. Fredk. Perret, 8th November 1813, vice Barlow, struck off.

1st N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Ed. Simons, 14th July 1812, vice Palmer, ditto.—Lieut. C. R. W. Lane, 14th July 1814, vice Simons, promoted.—Capt. Ed. Simons, 7th March 1813, vice McPherson, deceased.—Capt. Lieut. H. T. Tapp, 7th March 1813, vice Simons, promoted.—Lieut. H. F. Caley, 7th March 1813, vice Tapp, promoted.—Capt. H. T. Tapp, 22d March 1814, vice McFarlane, retired.—Capt. Lieut. John Gabb, 22d March 1814, vice Tapp, promoted.—Lieut. Thomas Culley, 22d ditto ditto, vice Gabb, promoted.—Lieut. Rob. Bruce, 1st May 1814, vice Carlson, transferred to the Pension Establishment.—Lieut. John Hales, 1st Dec. 1814, vice Peter, invalided.—Lieut. H. W. Dyson, 10th Dec. 1814, vice McCarthy, resigned.—Capt. John Gabb, 16th Dec. ditto, vice Keble, promoted for the augmentation.—Capt. Lieut. J. T. Mote, deceased, 16th do. do. vice Gabb, promoted.—Lieut. J. J. Tillotson, 16th do. do. vice Mote, promoted.—Capt. J. T. More, deceased, 16th do. do., vice Midwinter, promoted.

1st N. I.—Capt. Lieut. G. Engleheart, 16th Dec. 1814, vice More, promoted.—Lieut. G. R. Wilton, 16th ditto, vice Engleheart, promoted.—Lieut. E. Marshall, 28th do. vice Munt, killed in action.—Lieut. B. Delamain, 13th June 1815, vice Jackson, killed at Java.—Capt. G. Engleheart, 12th July do. vice More, deceased.—Capt. Lieut. Geo. Hunter, 12th July do. vice Engleheart, promoted.—Lieut. Thos. Moodie, 12th July do. vice Hunter, promoted.

8th N. I.—Lieut. John Robson, 27th October 1811, vice Wavell, struck off.—Lieut. H. J. Bland, 8th July 1814, vice Scott, promoted.—Lieut. J. M. A. Lucas, 22d August 1812, vice Simpson, promoted.—Lieut. James D. Herbert, 18th March 1813, vice Cookson, deceased.—Lieut. Richard Burney, 3d August 1813, vice Wilson, deceased.

20th N. I.—Lieut. Geo. Chidley Coote, 16th Dec. 1814, vice Marshall, removed to 29th regt.—Lieut. John Exshaw, 1st Oct. 1815, vice Vincent, promoted.—Lieut. R. A. Durham, deceased, 29th Feb. 1816, vice Tirrell, killed in action.—

Lieut. A. Faithful, 9th April 1816, vice Alley, promoted.—Lieut. H. McFarquhar, 3d June do. vice Travers, promoted.—Lieut. James Alston, 30th July do. vice Walker, drowned at sea.

Sept. 23.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

18th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Lewis Shaw to be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain William Broome Salmon to be Captain Lieut.

Ensign John Thomas Lane to be Lieut. with rank from the 5th Sept. 1817, in succession to Armstrong, deceased.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. H. Carter of the 7th regt. of N. I. to be Barrack-Master at Muttra.

Lieut. J. MacGregor, to be a temporary assist. to Lieut. Morison, in his survey of the Sunderbunds, until an officer of the quarter master general's department can be spared for that duty.

Oct. 7, 1817.—Capt. A. Lindsay, of the regt. of artillery, is appointed to superintend the timber yard and the preparation of materials for the gun carriage agency at Cossipore, in the room of Brevet Major H. Faithful.

7.—The hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. Assistant Surg. W. Adamson to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Mdnapore.

Mr. Assist. Surg. George Webb to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Jessore.

Brevet Major C. Sealy of the regt. of artillery, to officiate as agent for gun carriages, until further orders.

7.—The hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to resolve, that the regulations of government, authorizing conductors of ordnance to draw an allowance of Sonat rupees twenty per mensem, for stationery, &c. when proceeding in charge of public stores, shall be extended to sub-conductors of ordnance, when employed on similar duties.

7.—Lieut. P. W. Grant of the 17th regt. of N. I. is appointed to survey the western frontier of Azeemghur, and Junhpore, where it touches the territories of the Newaib Vizier.

7.—Orders have been issued for the more regular discharge of pay and Batta as they become due to non-commissioned officers and privates; and also for the better supplying of cavalry officers with chargers.

Oct. 21.—Artillery.—Capt. Lieut. Wm. Tallemaach to be Capt.; Lieut. Jas. Chicheley Hyde to be Capt. Lieut.; Lieut. Fireworker Richard Scrope Bernard Moreland to be Lieut., in succession to Mitchell, deceased.

Infantry.—Senior Wm. Comyn to be Lieut. Col. with rank from the 15th March 1817, vice Ainslie, deceased in Europe.

8th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Wm. Davidson Playfair to be Capt.; Lieut. Philip Case Gilman to be Capt. Lieut.; Ensign Henry Paul to be Lieut., in succession to Tickell, deceased.

17th N. I.—Capt. and Brevet Major Robert Macpherson to be Major, vice Comyn, promoted.

Capt. Lieut. Archibald Montgomerie to be Capt., vice Macpherson promoted, vice Rowland deceased.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Charles Halcot Glover to be Capt. Lieut. vice Montgomerie, promoted.

Ens. Robt. Bell to be Lieut. vice Glover, promoted.

Conductor B. Humphries, and Sub-Conductor P. White, are appointed to the Commissariat, instead of the Ordnance Department, as notified in the General Orders of the 14th Oct.

Capt. Lieut. Everest of the Artillery, and Lieut. Fergusson of the Ramghur battalion are appointed to survey and report on the line proposed for telegraphic communication between the presidency and Chunar, on a salary of St. Rs. 500 each, per mensem.

Capt. W. G. Patrickson of the 4th N. I. and Assistant Adj. Gen. to the Nagpore Subsidiary force, is appointed an Assistant Adj. Gen. in the department of Adj. Gen. of the army, in the room of Capt. Henley of the 24th N. I. whose appointment does not take effect.

Capt. W. Henley of the 24th N. I. is appointed Assistant Adj. Gen. to the Nagpore Subsidiary force.

Mr. C. W. Herriot is promoted to the rank of Cornet, the date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Sept. 30, 1817.—*6th N. I.*—Captain Lieut. Alex. Cobbe, to be capt. of a company.—Lieut. James McHare to be capt. Lieut.—Ensign John Donnelly to be lieut.; with rank from the 9th Sept. 1817, in succession to Ramus, deceased.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30.—Mr. James Richard Barwell, Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Gordon Forbes, Third Commissioner for investigating the debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

Oct. 3.—Mr. Richard Hunter, Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. James Fraser, Assistant to the Collector of Allypore.

Oct. 17.—Mr. W. H. Trant, Junior Member of the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered Provinces.

Oct. 21.—Mr. George Money, standing Counsel for the Hon. Company.

Mr. Robert Waller Poe, Attorney for the Hon. Company.

Mr. A. Sinclair, Register of the zillah court of Cuddapah.

PRICE CURRENT OF GOODS, Nov. 12, 1817.

Drugs.	Rs.	As.
Allum, 1st sort..... per maund	5	0
Arsenic, (Lucknow) .. per do. ..	16	0
(Pegue) per do. ..	15	0
Asafoetida, (1st sort) per seer ..	4	0
(Patna, 1st sort) per do. ..	3	0
(Do. 2d do.) per do. ..	2	8
Benjamin, 1st sort, (Europe head)		
per maund do. 80 to 100	0	
2d do. (India head) do. 30 to 40	0	
3d do..... do. 12 to 20	0	
Borax..... do. ..	24	0
(unrefined or Tical) do. ..	18	0
Camphire..... do. ..	56	0
Cochineal per seer.. (none)		
Gall Nuts per maund	38	0
Lac Lake per do.	16	0
Lac Dye..... per do.	20	0
Shell Lac, 1st sort .. per do.	20	0
2d do per do.	16	0
Letharge, 1st do per do.	14	0
Munjeet, good per do.	6	8
Opium, (Patna) per chest	2350	0
(Benares) per do.	2250	0
Quicksilver per seer ..	2	11
Red Saunders per maund	2	0
Safflower, 1st sort .. per do.	20	0
(Up-country) per do. (none)		
Sage, 1st sort per do.	6	0
2d do..... per do.	3	0
Sal Ammoniac, good.. per do.	24	0
Saltpetre, 1st sort,		
(Culmee) per do.	7	8
2d do. (ditto) per do.	7	0
3d do. (ditto) per do.	6	8
Sticklac, (Burdwan) per do.	5	0
(Solhet) .. per do.	8	0
(Pegue) .. per do. (none)		
Sulphur, 1st sort..... per do.	9	4
2d do..... per do.	6	8
Tamarinds per do.	1	2
Terra Japonica (real good) per do.	10	8
Turmeric, 1st sort, (Patna) per do.	3	12
2d do. (ditto) .. per do.	3	6
Vermillion, (China) .. per chest..	120	0
<i>Indigo.</i>		
Blue per maund	175	0
Blue and Purple per do.	165	0
Purple per do.	150	0
Purple and Violet.... per do.	140	0
Violet per do.	135	0
Violet and Copper.... per do.	130	0
Copper, (fine) per do.	120	0
(lean)..... per do. 80 to 100	0	
<i>Metals.</i>		
Block Tin (old)..... per maund	27	0
ditto (new)..... per do.	26	0
Copper Sheet, 15 to 18oz. per do.	44	0
20 to 22..... per do.	44	0
24 to 26..... per do.	44	0
28 to 40..... per do.	43	8

Rs. As.

Nails, (Europe) .. per maund	38 0
Slab	48 0
Japan	49 0
Iron (Swedish square) per do....	4 10
(ditto flat)	5 10
(English, square) per do....	3 0
(ditto, flat)	3 8
Bolt	3 0
Nails, 2 to 3 inch per do....	8 0
ditto, 4 to 10 do. per do....	6 0
Hoops	4 12
Lead (Pig)	8 8
(Sheet)	8 4
Red Lead, (first sort) per do....	10 4
(2d do.)	9 12
White do.	13 4
Steel (Swedish)	11 0
Tin Plates, (14 by 10) per box ..	21 8
Tutcnague	28 0

Rane Silk.

Silk Filature, (Ran poorhauleah, Europe market) 1st sort in bazar	per seer .. 10 8
2d do.	per do ... 10 4
do. Company's C.	per do ... (none)
Commercially 1st sort per do ..	(ditto)
(Radugore) 1st do. per do....	(ditto)
(Rampoorhauleah, Bombay market, 3d sort....	per do.... 9 8
4th do.	per do.... 9 0
Silk Chowah, (Madras market, 1st sort)	per do.... 8 3
2d do.	per do.... 8 0

Spices.

Cardamums, (Malabar, good) ..	per seer .. 3 12
(country)	per maund 18 0
Cassia	per do ... (none)
Boils	per do ... (ditto)
Cinnamon	per do ... (ditto)
Chillies, 1st sort....	per do.... 3 14
Cloves, good, small ..	per seer .. 3 24
Large	per do ... 3 0
Ginger, dry, (1st sort, Rang-pore)	per maund 7 4
(1st do. Patna) ..	per do.... 6 0
Mace, good	per seer .. 7 8
Nutmegs, good.....	per do.... 7 0
Pepper	per maund 19 8
Long Pepper....	per do.... 22 0
Do. do. Root.....	per do.... 18 0

Miscellaneous.

Cocoanut Oil, 1st sort, per maund	12 0
Coffee, (Mocha)	per do.... 30 0
(Bourbon, good) ..	per do.... (none)
(Java)	per do.... (ditto)
(Sumatra)	per do.... (ditto)
Cotton, Jaloon, (unscrewed) per do.	16 12
Bandah, (ditto) ..	per do.... 17 12
Bheerghur, (ditto) ..	per do.... (none)
Bheemurghur, (do.) ..	per do.... 17 4
Catchowra, (ditto) ..	per do.... 15 12
Thread, (Luckipore) ..	per do.... 29 0
(Fustighur)	per do.... 23 0
(Patna)	per do.... 20 0
(Cawnpore)	per do.... 23 0

Rs. As.

Dammar (balled)....	per do.... 3 8
Elephant's Teeth, 1st sort, per do.	110 0
2d ditto....	per do.... 100 0
3d ditto.....	per do.... 85 0

Price of Bullion.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rup. 207	4 per 100
Zechius,	ditto 450 0 ditto
Venetians,	ditto 425 0 ditto
German Crowns,	ditto 199 4 ditto

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov 4.—Arrivals.—Bounty Hall, W. Hamnill, from Liverpool, 17th June; Lord Sheffield, R. Brown, from London 30th May; Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Lock, from England 17th June.

Departures.—Ship Ganges, J. Chapman, for Liverpool; Ship Caledonia, A. Wales, for London; Ship Heywood, W. Harmsworth, for London.

Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the following private licensed ships.

By the Charles Mills, Capt. John Christie.—Mrs. Bortram, Capt. Lieut. Dalzell, of the establishment of Fort St. George, Mr. R. Beecher, jun., Mr. William Linton, Master Frederick Wilson, Misses E. and M. Stafford, Miss Cecilia Bertram, Miss E. Helen Dennison.

By the Sir James Henry Craig, Capt. B. Brown.—Mrs. Babington, Capt. W. Flint, R. N., Masters Jas. Lunsdale, C. Rutledge, J. R. Abbot, G. W. H. Babington, C. M. Babington, Miss M. S. Abbott.

By the Minstrel, Capt. Bristow.—Mr. H. Whitecombe, late of the R. N., Mr. Thos. Parter, late surg. of the country ship Castlereagh, Mr. John I. Rende, Mr. G. Arthur.

By the Marquis of Wellington, Capt. J. Nichol.—Mrs. Macpherson and her infant child, Miss M. Smith, Sir T. Ramsay.

By the Barrosa, Capt. J. L. Garrick.—Lieut. T. H. Cules, hon. Company's European Reg., Master H. Maling, Miss Henrietta Maling.

By the Richmond, Capt. W. Clark.—Capt. Johnstone.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 1. At Balluah, the lady of John Eales, Esq. of a daughter.
 60. At Keita, the lady of Capt. Hugh Wrottesley, 5th N. I. of a son.
 61. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Claye Watson, of a son.
 5. Mrs. Daniel Templeton, of a son.
 7. At Hussainabad, the lady of Capt. J. Caulfield, 5th N. C. of a son.
 12. At Alughri, the lady of Capt. H. P. Davies, 5th N. I. of a daughter.
 At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. King, 10th N. I. of a son.
 17. At Shingulpore, the lady of Fred. Nepess, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
 At Gazerpore, the lady of Major Beck, H. M. 17th Foot, of a son.

39. Mrs. Edg. widow of the late Mr. Evans Edg., Pilot Service, of a still-born son.
39. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Alexander, Esq. of a son.
- Mrs. N. M. A. Moratzen, of a daughter.
- At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. D. Corrie, of a son.
- Oct. 1. At Fatty Ghur, the lady of Lieut. Oakes, 4th N. I. of a daughter.
- Sept. 3. The lady of Capt. J. Ross Parish, of a daughter.
1. Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a son.
- Mrs. T. Christie, of a son.
- Aug. 31. Mrs. M. Angier, of a daughter.
47. At Solima, Mrs. J. Anderson, of a son.
26. At Bardwan, the lady of W. Wallen, Esq. of a son.
21. At Moughier, the lady of J. E. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a daughter.
- Sept. 5. At Bankarpore, Mrs. T. Roberts, of a son and heir.
- Aug. 17. At Kowarie, the lady of Capt. Bishop, 5th N. I. of a daughter.
- Sept. 9. The lady of G. Mercer, Esq. of a daughter.
- The lady of Lieut. and Adj. Riegle Hawthorne, 11th N. I. of a son.
37. The lady of Col. Thomas McMahon, Adj. Gen. of His Majesty's Forces, of a son.
- Aug. 47. At Calcutta, the lady of Alexander Orr, Esq. of a son.
- Sept. 10. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Molloy, Esq. of a daughter.
15. At Patna, the lady of W. Lambert, Esq. of a daughter.
- At Garden Reach, the lady of W. S. Green, Esq. of a daughter.
2. The lady of Robert Barlow, Esq. of a son.
- Nov. 8. At Kishinaghor, the lady of H. Faulkner, Esq. of a son.
11. The lady of Lieut. Col. Young, of a daughter.
- The lady of Lieut. George Graham Denham, Artillery, of a daughter.
13. The lady of Capt. Francis Balaun, of a daughter.
6. The lady of John Smith, Esq. of a daughter.
- Oct. 19. The lady of Robt. Merin Bird, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
31. At Coote in Toluat, the widow of the late Geo. Neillia Wyatt, Esq. Medical Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 22. Mr. S. Gonzalez to Miss A. Montrose.
27. Mr. J. W. King to Mrs. Emma Morrison.
30. Mr. Henry Mansell to Miss Margaret Macarty.
- Oct. 3. Lieut. W. Newton, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss A. Armstrong.
10. Mr. Chas. Greenough to Miss Amelia Holm.
21. Lieut. John Walker, 1st N. I. to Miss Eliza Fraser, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fraser.
- Sept. 4. Capt. Edw. Strudd, Country Service, to Miss Harriet Mowbray.
12. Capt. John Gough, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hodges, eldest daughter of Capt. Jos. Hodges.
- Aug. 25. Ensign Chas. Fitzgerald, 20th of N. I. to Miss Constance Prinzing, daughter of C. H. G. Prinzing, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Serampore.
- Sept. 16. Lieut. Samuel Clutterbuck, H. M. 34th Foot, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Dickson, of Tipperary, Ireland.
6. Mr. Wm. Berrington to Miss Mary Gill.
4. Rawson Hart Bodden, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Hungerford, eldest daughter of the late John Hungerford, Esq. Solicitor to the Hon. Company at Bombay.
24. Capt. Landall, of the Ship Jessy, to Miss Dow.
19. Mr. E. W. Allan to Miss Mary Smith.
- Nov. 15. Mr. F. Paschaud to Miss E. L. Smith.
11. Mr. J. F. Twiden, Pilot Service, to Miss Frances Kerr.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 10. At Chinsurah, Mr. A. A. Eschard, aged 81.
11. At Dacca, aged 35, W. Gordon, Esq. Indigo planter.
- At Coolbarah, Dr. James Robertson, lately Superintending Surg. at Dinapore.

10. At Patna, the infant son of Joshua Carter, Esq. of the Civil Service.
- At Chanderanagore, Mr. Francis Darap de Dombal, aged 39.
11. At Barrackpore, the infant son of Lieut. and Adj. S. Hawthorne, 11th N. I.
- Lieut. Brook Watson, 24th N. I.
16. At an advanced age, Mr. Simon Cardozo, an old inhabitant of Calcutta.
19. Mr. Thos. Watley, Printer of the Calcutta Gazette, aged 45.
20. Mr. Philip Rebecin, aged 35.
23. Mrs. Anna de la Cerna.
24. At Atrah, John Deane, Esq. Civil Service.
27. Of the Cholera Morbus, Chas. Wm. Gibson, Esq.
30. Mr. P. Gotting, son of Capt. J. L. Gotting, aged 23.
- Oct. 1. At Allahabad, James, infant son of Lieut. James Fagan, Adj. of N. Invalids.
4. Capt. Francis Ringrose, late Commander of the Ship Bombay.
- Mrs. Ann Field, the lady of Capt. R. P. Field.
3. Near Berhampore, of a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Captain Samuel Ticeall, of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry. A man endowed with many eminent qualities; his piety was warm but unaffected; his actions guided by principle and justice. In all the relations of husband, father, friend, he could be equalled by few, but excelled by none. His virtues will long be recorded in the hearts of those who knew him best; while his unfortunate widow will ever have to deplore the dire mandate, which has early robbed her of an affectionate, indulgent husband; and his children of the best and tenderest of fathers.
6. At the Presidency, Major Wm. Mitchell, Artillery, aged 45.
7. Capt. Wm. Friend, aged 43.
- Sept. 24. Aged 65, the Hon. Sir John Royle, Knt. late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.
9. Capt. W. Henderson, of the Country Service.
16. Capt. James Webster.
4. At Hazarepore, Mr. J. A. Devereil, Indigo planter.
44. Drowned in the Hangry River, in his 10th year, Mr. John Bowman, Missionary of the Hon. Company's ship William Pitt.
12. Lieut. Thos. Fraser, H. M. 67th regt.
17. Near Berhampore, Thomas Nutray, Esq. aged 51.
- Nov. 10. Mr. John Moller, aged 25.
13. Mr. Wm. Ward, Pensioner on the Military Establishment, aged 45.
16. The lady of Capt. James Hyde, Engineers.
- Oct. 8. At Banja (Bundelcund), Ensign J. Y. Wallace, 25th N. I.
20. In his last, on the river near Rajmahal, Lieut. Anthony Currell, H. M. 57th Foot.
- Thos. Paul Calvert, Esq. Acting Collector of the District of Saharnpoor.
- Lieut. Col. Francis Routledge, 5d N. I.
- Lieut. James Day, H. M. 44th Light Dragoons.
- Lieut. John Edward Lodge, 6th N. I.
- Capt. James McCarthy, Country Service.
- On the banks of the Poorna, Colonel Walker and Thompson, of the Madras army.

MADRAS.

“Extract of a letter from Meerut, dated the 12th Sept.

“All the troops in this part of the world will soon be in motion: some have already moved with secret orders. The Horse Artillery and 8th Dragoons are under orders to march from hence on the 19th, and to be at a certain point, nineteen marches off, on the Jumna, by nine A. M. on the 10th proximo.

“A battalion of the 7th, under the command of Major Dare, marched from Delhi, on the 10th ult.; with orders to

at their station on the Jumna, on the 1st instant.

“Colonels Hardyman, of His Majesty's 17th regiment; Watson of the 14th regt.; Toone, C. B.; D'Auvergne; Frith, and Arnold, C. B. were appointed brigadiers on the 14th ultimo.

“It is stated, that His Majesty's 24th foot, the 2d battalion 4th N.I., and a detachment of Artillery, had received orders to be in readiness to march from Dinnapore, on the 1st instant.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter has been published by government, and gives information important to nautical men.

To the President and Members of the Marine Board.

Gentlemen,—Being commander of the private ship *Hibernia*, of London, and lately arrived in the roads, I beg leave to make known to you, that on my late passage from England I touched at the Island of Tristan de Cunha to get water on the 9th of April last; and that after taking our departure from there, on the 12th, at half past 11 A.M., having run three hundred and fifty-seven miles per log on a E. by S. course, with a free wind all the time, fell in with three sunken rocks, one of which we very narrowly escaped being on; there appeared to be about nine feet water on the one we had close alongside, latitude 37 31 south, 4 42 west; the three rocks form almost a triangle, and all within the bounds of a cable's length; being so much alarmed at the time, and the ship going at the rate of seven knots, had no opportunity of sounding on them. I am fully convinced of the facts before stated, as well as my first officer and several of the watch on deck at the time.

And am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN LENNON.

Madras, 28th June 1817.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. At Alipore, the lady of Mr. J. H. Taylor, of a son.

Aug. 5. At Bangalore, Mrs. Bosley, of a daughter.

22. The lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. of a daughter.

Oct. 27. The lady of Capt. Hugh Scott, of a son.

15. The lady of the Rev. W. Walker, of a son.

4. The lady of G. J. Hadlow, Esq. of a son.

23. The lady of Lieut. Cecil, of a son.

4. Mrs. Joseph Wiltshire, of a son.

Sept. 20. The lady of Capt. Bwing, 24th regt. of a son.

17. The lady of Lieut. S. Mansell, 10th N.I. of a still-born child.

Oct. 9. The lady of Major Broome, H. M. 2d Dragoons, of a son.

10. The lady of John Goldie, Esq. Superintend-
ing Surgeon, of a son.

14. The lady of C. Fullerton, Esq. of a son.

5. The lady of John Hay, Esq. of a daughter.

10. The lady of S. Lazar, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 12. Robert Walker Poe, Esq. Solicitor to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, to Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Harrington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 29. David Malcolm, Esq. of Bombay, to Miss Anna Maria Hughes.

Sept. 23. Capt. G. J. Gillespie, 4th Light Cav. to Miss Ansell.

Oct. 4. Mr. John Massey to Miss Mary Horst.

— At Vellore, Lieut. Simkins, H. M. 24th Foot, to Mrs. Sophia Mackenzie.

Sept. 17. Mr. G. D. McCarthy to Miss M. E. Urquhart.

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. At Vellore, Cotton Bowerbank Dent, Esq. the oldest Civil Servant of the Hon. Company on the Madras Establishment.

Sept. 13. At the Garden House of Capt. Randall, Lieut. James E. Brunton, H. M. 24th Light Dragoons, aged 22.

Oct. 14. Col. Patrick Walker, of the Light Cavalry.

23. At his house on Choultry Plain, Lieut. Gen. John Pater.

14. At Hyderabad, Capt. C. C. Johnston, Assist. Quar. Mast. Gen.

Sept. 22. Ann, the infant child of Mr. Joseph Wiltshire.

20. Mrs. Tozer.

21. Ann Isabella, the infant child of Capt. C. F. Tolphey, N. I.

Oct. 1. Mr. Thos. Hunter, late Chief Officer of the ship *Reliance*.

Sept. 28. Near Poonah, Lieut. Col. F. Thompson, of the Madras European reg.

BOMBAY.

Nov. 5.—Letters from the Head Quarters of his Excellency, the most noble the Governor General, at Secundra, have reached us to the date of the 24th Oct. They speak with confidence of the speedy pacific termination of his lordship's measures, in regard to the native powers of Upper India. It is impossible to do justice to the wisdom and vigour which have hitherto guided his excellency's policy, in accomplishing measures the most important to the peace and prosperity of British India, of any that have been adopted since the treaty of Basscin. A termination, the most honorable to the British character, and tending to consolidate our interests on the most safe and permanent foundation, will soon, it is expected, reward the noble marquis's exertions, and enable his lordship to return to the seat of government, and the gallant and highly equipt divisions of the army, now in the field, to their respective cantonments.

It is stated in an Ukbar from Holkar's camp that Mr. Elphinstone the resident at Poonah had informed the Peishwa, that the British government intended to restore the provinces, which had been lately ceded by him. It is also stated, that Kureem Khawn, a celebrated Pindari chief, had been set at liberty, and had commenced his wonted devastations. The British government had consequently expressed its displeasure at this act on the part of Holkar; but the vakeel attempt-

ed to exculpate his master, by alleging that Ghaffoor Khawn, a rebellious commander, had liberated the robber. The Jaypoor Rajah had demanded the Rajah of Kalsee to deliver up that fortress, which was refused: the parties were therefore expected to come to a battle. Ameer Khawn is still before Madharj-Poorah.

The Peishwa by the last accounts was continuing his retreat to the southward, closely pursued by Brigadier-Gen. Smith, who was on the 26th November at the foot of the Saulph Ghant. There had been some skirmishing with broken parties of the Peishwa's army, in which about two hundred of the latter had been killed or wounded.

The forces under the Marquis of Hastings on the one hand, and Sir Thomas Hislop on the other, were approaching each other in opposite directions towards the seat of the Pindari association.

The Rajah of Berar had taken up arms against the Subsidiary force established in his dominions, which is in effect, a declaration of war against the Company; and could never have been thought of by the Berar, though a powerful Mahratta state, unless in concert with Scindia, Holkar, and the Peishwa. The last chief, though obliged to quit Poona, is able to keep the field.

The Peishwa being in alliance with the British in 1804, Severn Droog was taken in the name of his Highness by Colonel Grant, the fortress was then held by a most atrocious Mahratta rebel, Hurry Bullat.

The Head Quarters of the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander-in-chief were at Godowna on the 6th Nov.

Nov. 19.—Treaty with Scindiah.—A report has reached us, and we have reason to believe a well founded report, that Scindiah has acceded to all the terms proposed to him by the most noble the Marquis of Hastings. We are not of course as yet acquainted with these terms; but it is said, among others, that Scindiah has agreed to fix his future residence at Gualior, from which he is not to depart without permission of the British government; that he is to aid and assist this government against their Pindarie enemies, and as a guarantee of his abiding by the terms of the treaty, is to deliver over to the hon. Company five of his principal fortresses, among which Nurwar and Asseer Ghur are named. This important measure, so necessary to the peace and security of the British territories, reflects a lustre on the most noble Marquis who has accomplished it, not surpassed by the most brilliant acts of his

political life, and can only be duly appreciated by those who know the difficulties which his Lordship had to encounter in restoring the superiority of British power over states which have for a long time been suffering all manner of political evils.

Letters from Hussingabad state, that Sir John Malcolm had concluded treaties of amity and friendship with several chiefs on the Nerbudda.

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp Jaloun, Nov. 1.—"On the 25th, the division marched to Ooriah, a village situated higher up the Jumna. During the 27th and 28th the troops crossed the Jumna by a bridge of boats constructed at Shurghur near Owriah, and encamped about a mile and a half from the right bank. A stockaded work was thrown up to cover the bridge on the right bank, whilst two 18-pounders iron were placed in position on the left bank, which is high and steep, one on the right and the other on the left of the bridge. These measures being taken for the defence of this important pass, the division marched in a southerly direction about twelve miles to Loharee, on the 29th and on the 30th (still in a southerly direction) eleven miles to this place, which is a large and populous town.

"Nothing has transpired in regard to our future movements, although Gahad and Gwalior seem to be their object. If we may judge from the circumstance of the brigades, composing the light field train, being constantly on halting days out practising a new set of manœuvres adapted to the most rapid movements of the line on any kind of ground, whether of a hilly or level feature, and said to be taken from the system in use with the Bavarian artillery, doubtless some very active service is expected in some quarter or other.

"The weather until very lately has been unusually hot for the season of the year; however, from the westerly winds having of late prevailed, we are in hopes soon of enjoying a more congenial temperature.

"N. B. The maps of India now extant are so very incorrect in respect to the Upper Provinces, that it will be very difficult to trace on them the different routes pursuing by the grand army."

Ukhars.—Holkar's camp was at Sewasah on the 24th Sept. No settlement had been made with his mutinous troops; but Ameer Khawn was expected soon to pay them a visit.

Ranjit Singh, who was at Lahore on the 3d of September, has ordered his artillery to march towards Ramnaghor, where he would soon follow with his own

camp. The object of these movements is not known.

King Mahmood Shah is at Cabul, and had received letters from Prince Peeroozul-men, stating, that Mudud Khawn had gone over to the Prince of Gourban, by whom he was received with much respect. Shah Zemann, and his sons, were also at Gourban, and in a few days intended to proceed to Harraut. On receiving this information, Mahmood desired the prince to use every endeavour to detach these chiefs from the Gourban interest.

It appears that Prince Camran, anxious to repair the breach betwixt him and Vizier Futteh Khawn, had requested the latter to forget past offences, promising to be guided by his councils for the future. The vizier, however, reproached the prince with having, through the advice of flatterers, attempted to take away his life, and refused to trust in his promises of future safety.

A great dearth of grain has been felt in Moultan: on the 6th October wheat was selling at the rate of 13 seers for a rupee.

Amcer Khawn has withdrawn his army from the Fort of Mudharajpoorah.

Extract of a Letter from Khoordah.—The following extract affords hopes of a speedy termination of the disturbance at Cuttack:

"Camp Khoordah, Oct. 8, 1817.

"On the 2d ult. we lost a most valuable officer, Capt. Armstrong, 2d batt. 12th regt. He commanded five companies at Rameesur, and was most active in driving Jugbandoo and the confederates from their several posts in the jungles. Capt. Bennett of the 18th, with five companies and two three-pounders, left Cuttack by water to quell the rebellion in Coojung. He sailed on the 14th, and came to Parrah Deep on the morning of the 16th, when observing a strong stockade at the landing place, he directed his boats full against it, landed his men and guns, and after some firing the rebels fled; he dashed into the village, where the fellows had guns, one and three-pounders, mounted at the head of each street; these he instantly captured and took several of the Rajah's wives and children,—the Rajah himself narrowly escaped.

"On the 16th the Pykes attacked him in force, but were defeated with heavy loss; the head mofungee, or port-admiral, one of his principal advisers, was wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Bennett was wounded near the groin by an arrow, and 4 sepoys were slightly wounded. He took here 8 guns, several stand of arms, 2 elephants and 10 horses.

"The communication with Cuttack being shut up by a body of Pykes, and no advices reaching us from Parrah Deep,

Sir Gabriel Martindell detached Capt. Simpson with two companies by water to open it. The Rajah having suffered severely on the 16th and 18th, delivered himself up on the 19th, and brought in prisoners two of his principal advisers, who are now in irons, and will, I conclude, be hanged immediately. Every thing, by the last accounts from that quarter, is settled.

"Citizen Jugbandoo, who looked to a powerful diversion in that quarter, must have been in despair when he heard that the insurrection was quelled in a few days: he has not above 400 with him, and the majority of these, except the proscribed Sirdars, will quit him the moment the state of the country will admit of our moving. At present the whole is a sheet of water towards Rameesur."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Elphinstone to be chief judge at Surat, and of the court of circuits and appeal.

Mr. John H. Pelly to be resident at Baucocle.

Mr. James J. Sparrow, to be military pay-master at the presidency.

Mr. Richard J. Goodwin, to be warehouse keeper and commercial accountant.

Mr. T. Gardiner, deputy warehouse keeper.

Mr. J. B. Snow, sen. magistrate of Polia.

Mr. J. H. Little, acting assistant to the Polia magistrate at Surat.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. The lady of Esq. Henry Donnithorne, 6th Foot, of a son and heir.

Aug. 16. At Merrut, lady Rumbold, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At Baroda, V. C. Kemball, Esq. to Miss Snow.

29. Major Ford, to Miss Eastwick, eldest daughter of Robert Eastwick, Esq. of Warfield, Berks.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. Brevet Col. W. East, C. B. Commanding Officer of His Highness the Gulowar's Subsidiary Force at Baroda.

Sept. 13. At Baroda, in her 21st year, Mrs. Richard.

24. At Cambray, the Rev. J. Rawlins.

JAVA.

Extract of a Letter.—We have had very late intelligence from Amboyna, that the people of Saparus, one of the neighbouring islands close to Amboyna, rose and murdered the resident and family, with the people there at the time.—A party of troops, an hundred and fifty European and fifty natives, with seven officers, six of whom, it is said, were of the best families in Holland, were sent to quiet the business; they were attacked immediately on landing, and all fell, ex-

cepting about fifteen, who escaped with difficulty.

You will have heard some time ago, that the Dutch issued a paper currency, which will keep up its value, in consequence of there being offices constantly open for its exchange into silver at the option of the holder. I enclose you one of the notes as a curiosity; they were printed in Holland, and sent out ready made, perhaps to prevent an excessive issue, except with the permission of the mother country. The Dutch commissioners brought out with them 2,000,000 of guilders in specie, which has been set apart for the express purpose of meeting the paper money, as brought in for payment. By proclamation these guilders, intrinsically worth 20*d.*, pass here as Bombay and Arcot rupees, or two hundred of them to the hundred dollars; we find the consequence as might be expected all the foreign coin is leaving the colony, and we shall have nothing but guilders to bless ourselves with. It is obvious how injurious this will be to the island, unless some steps are taken to remedy the evil.

Previously to the sailing of the Hon. Company's cruiser *Antelope* from the Fort of Kema on Celebes, a prow had arrived, bringing intelligence that an insurrection had broken out at the island of Ternate.

The attempt on the part of the local government at that settlement to circulate Dutch paper-money, is said to be the immediate cause of the insurrection, but it is alleged that the natives on Halmahera, and on Ternate and Tidore, have evinced a most decided aversion to their new (or rather to their old) masters.

Matters wear a most alarming aspect at Amboyna, where every negro is in a state of open rebellion. Allang Lalliboy, and even the villages in the vicinity of Fort Victoria, are in arms against the Dutch government.

The Amboynese have expressed their determination to emancipate themselves from foreign thralldom and servitude, or perish in the attempt.

It is reported, that a Mr. Burgraff, the resident at Hela, was so incautious as to beat the Prang Tun of the Negree for some trifling offence; an act for which he is likely to atone with his life, having been mortally wounded by the enraged inhabitants. At Lorieke, the gentleman in charge of the residency is shut up in his little fort, out of which he dare not shew his nose. It would appear that the natives of Ceram have supplied the people of Saparua with fire arms, gun-powder and ammunition, in return for which they receive specie. It is understood that the Alfours on Ceram, (than whom a more savage and blood-thirsty men does not exist), are collecting in great force for the purpose of making an attack, in conjunction with the people of Amboyna, Saparua, and Harooka, upon Fort Victoria; the Dutch commissioners are consequently in a state of the greatest alarm, and they entertain apprehensions that the whole of the European inhabitants of Amboyna, civil and military, will ultimately be obliged to seek refuge on board the ships of war in the harbour. Admiral Boyages left Java on the 28th of July, in the *Prince Frederick* (74), accompanied by two sloops of war of twenty guns each, several gunboats and small brigs, likewise two merchantmen as transports, the whole fleet taking five hundred European, and the same number of native troops, but the admiral did not expect to reach Amboyna until the end of September.

The commissioners of his Netherland Majesty at Amboyna had deemed it prudent to ship all the public treasure on board the ships of war.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 8.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. F. Cresswell, Astell, and Capt. T. Wiltie, *Phoenix*, for Bengal.—A Court of Directors was also held, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to John Bebb and James Pattison, Esqrs. Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

April 8.—A ballot was held at the East-India House for the election of six Directors, in the room of Samuel Davis,

Esq. Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq. David Scott, Esq. Alexander Allan, Esq. and Robert Campbell, Esq. who went out by rotation.—At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the votes at eight o'clock, viz:—

Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq.	307
John Hudleston, Esq.	507
George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq.	504
William Stanley Clarke, Esq.	504
John Thornhill, Esq.	504
George Ralnes, Esq.	501

The following is the list of Directors for the present year, with the Committees to which they are appointed.

was under Sir Eyre Coote, and in many of the more recent actions fought by the Madras army. At one period he commanded the army in chief, on the coast of Coromandel. The decease of the Hon. Sir John Royle is also mentioned in these papers, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay. He died on the 24th of October last, in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. Assey, secretary to the late government of Java, is expected home in the H. C. ship *Carnatic*, with the arrangements of that Island to be definitively settled between the two governments.

Joseph Hume, Esq. a proprietor of East India stock, and native of Montrose, arrived there 17th April, for the purpose of offering himself as a candidate to represent that district of burghs in parliament, in opposition to James Farquhar, Esq. the present member. A meeting of the guildry was called, when Mr. Hume was presented with the freedom of the burgh. A meeting of the council being afterwards convened, they gave Mr. Hume a written minute of the council, pledging their support at the first election. Mr. Hume, it is said, has also secured the votes of Arbroath and Brechin.

March 31.—The *Cornwallis*, Capt. Brown, which landed her cargo of rice at Portsmouth, from Calcutta, sailed on her return voyage to Madras and Calcutta, with 48 passengers; as did the Prince Regent, Harris, Recovery, Fotherly, and General Graham, Wetherhead, for Bengal. The General Graham, on her passage from Gravesend to Portsmouth, experienced most remarkable escapes from being wrecked. It was so long since as the 18th February that she departed from Gravesend, and, after a stormy day, anchored in the Downs in the evening; passed Beachy Head on the 22d, when the weather became very tempestuous, and she was driven into Dungeness Roads, where, at twilight of that dreadful day, the 4th ultimo, she lost two anchors and was in the most imminent danger of being dashed to pieces. This was the unfortunate fate of many vessels around her. Compelled to remain in the Roads, on the following Saturday another dreadful gale came on, and it became indispensably necessary to cut the only cable she had, as the waves were rolling over the ship, threatening immediate destruction. She was driven before the wind into the North Sea, and on the 10th was in 55 N. lat. and, on the next evening, near the dangerous coast of the Texel. After twenty-four days heavy storms of hail, snow, and waves running mountains high, she anchored again in the Downs, to refit, and

came thence to Portsmouth with foul winds. Providentially no lives were lost during all these perils.

April 9.—The licensed ship *Earl of Morley* arrived in the Downs, from Calcutta. Left the following Company's ships at Calcutta the 2d December, Thomas Grenville, William Pitt, Minerva, Rose, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Streatham, and Marquis Wellington; and also the private ships Moffatt and Cornwall.

Accounts have been received by the American ship *Integrity*, of the under-mentioned ships being at Canton the 31st October last: *Bridgewater*, Charles Grant, Waterloo, Bombay, and Marquis Camden.

The *Defence* and the *Jupiter*, from London, also the *Westmorland* and *Wellington*, from Liverpool, arrived on the 2d December at Bengal.—The *Barbara* and *Ann* have arrived in the Downs from Lisbon.

Accounts from New South Wales to the 8th September last, announce the safe arrival at Port Jackson of the *Almorah*, Capt. McKessock, in the unusually short space of four months and one day from the Nore, with convicts and troops. Not a single instance of mortality had occurred on board, and all the convicts were landed in health and spirits; and such had been the excellent regulations of the master and surgeon, that the necessity of inflicting punishment had not arisen. The colony was in the most flourishing condition. The Pilot, with convicts from Cork, for whose safety some apprehensions had arisen, had arrived and would shortly proceed to Van Diemen's Land. There were also there, the *Matilda*, Canada, and Dick, which had recently arrived with troops from Cork. The Lord Eldon, Capt. Lamb, was daily expected, having been parted with by the *Almorah* off the coast of Brazil, all well.

The *Tottenham* convict ship, which sailed on the 17th April for her destination, put into Plymouth, for the purpose of having new pintles or spilla placed on her rudder. It may be considered fortunate that the pintles were discovered to be broken before she finally quitted the English shore. The ship being built in India, the rudder is made of very heavy wood (teak), a quantity of which has been taken away from her, and lighter wood substituted. The captain of the *Tottenham*, whilst lying in Barapool, was very anxious to get further from land, under an apprehension that the convicts might effect their escape with more ease than in a less favorable situation. Upward of 30 attempted to get off their

irons, and a convict swam from Barnpool to Mount Edgecumbe, having previously extricated himself from all his irons, excepting the rings attached to his legs. George Weightman, one of the Derby rioters is on board; he is a very fine young man, but appears much depressed in spirits. He declares he had no intention to subvert the constitution of this country; thinks his punishment severe; and grieves more, apparently, at his lot in being separated from his wife and children, than for any consciousness of bad designs.

April 18.—The ship *Brozenbury*, Capt. Fitcher, from Batavia, bound to London, put into Portsmouth by contrary winds. She left at Batavia, on the 5th of December, the *Experiment*, *Barnes*, and several American and country ships; hove to off St. Helena on the 12th of February; the *Conqueror* (flag ship), *Musquito*, *Elizabeth*, *Bethum*, *Cambridge*, and *Toussant*, were lying there. *Spoke*, 27th Feb. the *Thebe*, from Calcutta, bound to London.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 10.—*War in India.*

Mr. Howorth rose to ask for information from gentlemen who sat opposite on a very important subject. He alluded to the hostilities said to be commenced in India. In a letter that had lately appeared from that country, it was stated that the Peishwa had taken up arms against the Company's troops; that a Mahratta force of 40,000 men had made an attack on about 4,000 of the Company's subsidiary forces; that they had repulsed the attack, with the loss, however, of some officers and a severe slaughter; that the Company's troops, being a few days afterwards reinforced, in turn attacked the Peishwa, defeated him, took possession of his capital, and drove him into the interior of his territories; that two officers of our forces having fallen into his hands had been executed. In such cases it was usual to take the earliest opportunity of laying authentic information before the House, and communicating it to the public. For this reason he applied to know whether the statements were founded, in order to relieve the suspense under which the friends and relations of the forces in that part of the world laboured. If the facts were as stated, they inspired him with considerable alarm. Was he to consider they were?

Mr. Canning said, it was undoubtedly true the Peishwa had commenced war—true that in two actions the British forces had had the advantage; but the Government was not in possession of such returns as they would be authorized in mak-

ing public. While any doubt (as some did) remained on the subject, it would be wrong in the Government to sanction any account. The hon. gentleman knew better than he did, that from that part of the globe private intelligence frequently outstripped the public. As far as he knew, no life of an English officer was lost in action; a few (we believe seven) had been wounded. It was true that two had fallen, not in the conflicts. The intelligence rested on one letter without a date; were he asked did he believe the letter, he would say he did. The hon. member complained of the delay in making a communication to the House, but he was well aware that communications respecting that part of the empire were usually very slow in being made, and only made on particular occasions. However, if the hon. member would frame a motion to obtain such information as the Government could lay before the House, he would be most ready to bring it forward, and to assist in shaping the motion, so as best to attain its object.

Mr. Howorth said he would avail himself of the valuable assistance of the right hon. gentleman.

A member, whose name we could not ascertain, agreed that the affairs of India did not receive that attention in the House they were entitled to. He thanked the hon. member who had introduced the subject before the House.

April 21.—*East-India Dock Company.*

Mr. Benj. Shaw rose for the purpose of moving for the accounts of a public body, which he hoped the house would see the propriety of calling for. He would shortly state the facts of the case. In the year 1803, an act was passed for the regulation of the East-India Dock Company, which provided, that all ships coming from the East-Indies should be discharged at the docks of this company. Some time after this act was in operation, a great change took place in the East-India trade, by the permission to smaller vessels than those heretofore employed to participate in it. The company were bound to render an annual account of their business. There was a clause in the act, that whenever shares bore a higher dividend than 10 per cent. the surplus should go in diminution of the rates payable in the docks. His object in calling for these accounts on the part of the ship-owners was, to enforce the effectual operation of this clause. In the accounts just laid on the table, very little information of a discriminative nature would be found. The charges were in round sums, without specific explanations of the items, some of which the ship owners thought should be charged on the capital instead of upon the re-

ceipts. In explaining the manner in which the accounts presented were made out, he enumerated one head of expenditure as follows:—"For loading and unloading, labourers' wages, &c. incidental expenditure, and for amount of extraordinary disbursements, &c. £41,931. 13s. 2d." The hon. gentleman, after advertising to other parts of the expenditure, which he pronounced equally loose, said, that there existed a total of £68,000, which was not to be found among the credits of the Company. He did not mean to say but that it might have been properly expended—he only required a full and satisfactory statement of the manner of its disposal from year to year. The ship owners did not complain of the heavy charge for tonnage, considerable as it was; but they did intreat that the onus should not be made more burdensome on them—and they called, as they were entitled to do, for a just and true account of the annual expenses and balances of the company. The tonnage charged in the dock was 16s. per ton, which could be had for 4s. at the outports, and for 3s. in the port of London, were it not for the imperative terms of the act, which gave a monopoly to this company. He concluded by moving, "that the Court of Directors of the East-India Dock Company be required to return an account of their business, distinguishing the extraordinary disbursements, and those not provided for in the increased capital, which are stated on the 2d March to be included in the sum of £41,931. 13s. 2d. and that they do return an account of the appropriation of the balances between the years 1803 and 1816."

Mr. Astell complained of the mistakes in the speech of the hon. mover, who had said that the charges on tonnage were 16s. whereas, in fact, they were only 14s. with a drawback of 2s. if the vessel did not go into the outward bound dock—and this rate of tonnage was calculated, not on the real but on the chartered amount. The annual accounts had been regularly laid on the table according to the usual plan, and they were made out in the most satisfactory manner. The honourable gentleman was equally in error when he spoke of £41,931. 13s. 2d. the sum alluded to being only £13,000. The dividends, too, were over calculated, for the average was only at the rate of six per cent—five was at first paid, six after, and the present rate was seven per cent, on a capital of £100,000. There was no ground, however, for insinuating that the least irregularity prevailed in their mode of doing business. The expression of the hon. gentleman that there was something behind the curtain which the directors were unwilling to shew,

was totally destitute of foundation. He was of opinion that there was no necessity for producing the accounts, and should object to the motion.

Mr. Marryatt said, that in the accounts of the Company for the last eight years, there was uniformly a balance stated at the foot, which was to be accounted for in the ensuing year, but in no one instance was this engagement ever observed, so that there remained a sum of £68,000 still to be accounted for. By such a mode of proceeding, the Directors did not comply with the Act of Parliament that required them to present the annual accounts of their receipts and disbursements. The great amount of the duties was felt as a great grievance by all the ship-owners in the port of London, for they were charged at the rate of sixteen shillings a ton at the East-India Docks, while their business would be transacted at Liverpool and other ports at the rate of two shillings and sixpence. The charge in the port of London, he was convinced, would be found equally moderate but for this monopoly of the East-India Dock Company. Such monopolies had the effect of driving away the trade of London, and the only chance of retaining or recovering it, was by bringing down the charges to the level of all their foreign and other competitors. Such monopolies had been permitted for a short time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but that wise Princess could not fail soon to see the evil results of such a system, and she accordingly put an end to it, and received in consequence an address of thanks from the House of Commons. He trusted that the same principle would be pursued now, and that on the expiration of these exclusive charters, they should not be renewed, by which alone London would be fairly enabled to compete with her rivals in all her commercial pursuits. He thought the accounts ought to be produced, and should, therefore vote for the motion.

Mr. Alderman Atkins defended the conduct of the Dock Company, of which he stated himself to be a Director, and said, that if any gentleman desired information respecting the proceedings of the Company, the books were open for his inspection.

Mr. Thompson contended in a few words for the necessity and justice of producing the accounts.

After a few words in defence of the Company, from Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Monney, and Sir William Curtis, who stated that he had been a Director last year, and hoped he would be one next year again,

Mr. B. Shaw spoke briefly in reply, and the question being put, the motion was decided in the affirmative.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, April 14, 1818.

India Board, April 12, 1818.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council at Bombay, enclosing reports of the commencement and progress of hostilities between the British Government and the Peishwa, of which reports and dispatches the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Kirky, Nov. 6, 1817.

The pressure of business for these several days, and the uncertainty of the result, have prevented my hitherto reporting to your Excellency; but as we are now in a state of war with the Peishwa, it is necessary to acquaint you with the manner in which the rupture was brought on, leaving all detail for a subsequent dispatch.

The great military preparation of his Highness the Peishwa, his distinct refusal to send any part of the force he had collected away from Poona, the threatening position he had occupied in the neighbourhood of our camp, and above all, his unremitting endeavours, to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops, rendered it absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to remove the brigade from the very bad position it occupied at the town to that selected for it by General Smith. This circumstance, and that of our cantonment being on the alert on the 29th, the night before the arrival of the European regiment, removed the appearance of confidence, which had, in some measure, been kept up between us and the Peishwa. The appearance had afforded us no advantage, except that of protracting an open rupture, for his Highness proceeded, in all respects, as if he were at open war, and all his subjects spoke of his declaring war against us, as an event in which nothing was uncertain but the time.

The effect of our withdrawing was to encourage the Peishwa's people, who plundered our cantonment without any obstruction from their own Government, and who talked openly of the impending destruction of our detachment. An officer, on his road to Bombay, was also attacked, wounded, and plundered, in open day, about two miles from Poona, and as far from the Residency; and the language of the Peishwa's Ministers was that of perfect estrangement and disregard. His Highness also continued to push his troops up towards ours, as if in defiance; it was announced that he intended to form a camp between our old

cantonment and our new position, and one thousand or one thousand five hundred horse moved down for the purpose.

I renewed my assurances of our wish for peace, and said that if his Highness moved to his army I should withdraw to camp; that if he remained quiet or receded we should still consider him as a friend, and should be careful not to cross the river that separates our camp from the town, but that if his troops advanced towards ours, we should be obliged to attack them. The Peishwa left the town and withdrew to Parbatta, and within less than an hour large bodies of troops began to move in the direction of our camp, and in such a manner as to cut off the Residency, I had withdrawn a company that had been left in the old cantonments, and as soon as it reached the Residency the detachment there marched off to camp, keeping a river between them and the Peishwa's troops, who were moving in the same direction. The Residency was immediately plundered and burned.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Col. Burr, of the Bombay Establishment, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, dated Camp, at Kirky, Nov. 6, 1817.

Sir—My letter of yesterday's date will have informed you of my having removed the whole of the stores, treasure, and provisions from our late cantonments to the village of Kirky, and of their being lodged in security therein; and of the brigade being in a state of preparation to move as circumstances may require.

I have now the honour to report for the information of the General Officer commanding this force, that soon after I had dispatched it, I received an intimation from the Resident of the probability of an immediate rupture with the Peishwa, followed by a requisition to move out and attack the Mahratta force, which was then visible and advancing to the attack of our camp.

I in consequence formed the brigade, and leaving the head-quarters of the 2d batt. 6th reg. who were previously weakened by several strong detachments, in charge of the post of Kirky, together with the drill, sick, unfit, and two iron twelve-pounders, under the command of Major Roome, advanced to meet the enemy, a party of whose horse hovered near the column and preceded our march.

Having chosen a situation in advance of our position, at the distance of about one mile, we formed line, waiting the junction of the Dapore * battalion, under the command of Major Ford, with three field

* Part of a brigade raised by the Peishwa, but officered and disciplined by Europeans.

pieces. At this period I was joined by the Resident, who most gallantly exerted himself throughout the day, in setting a distinguished example of zeal and animation to the troops, encouraging the men wherever it became necessary, and by his suggestions and information, aiding my judgment in the execution of the measures it became necessary to adopt.

On the approach of Major Ford's division, and being re-inforced by the Resident's escort and troops which had been stationed at the Sungun,* under the command of Major Clelland, who had handsomely offered his services to me; I ordered the line to advance, which we continued doing for half a mile.

The Mahrat army, which was drawn up with its left resting on the height of the front of Gunness-Cundy, where a large body of the Vinchoor Rajah's† horse were posted, extended its right to the Mentah river, in which direction the principal masses of their cavalry were formed, the total amount of which is supposed to have been fifteen thousand; the intermediate undulating plain being occupied by a long line of infantry and guns, supported by successive lines of horse, as far as the eye could see, who, seeing us advance, moved forward from their positions and at the very moment we were unlimbering for action, commenced a brisk cannonade from their centre, while the masses of cavalry on both their flanks endeavoured to turn ours, and succeeded in getting in our rear.

The action now became very interesting, a body of Goklah's regular infantry made an attack, in solid column, on the 1st batt. 7th regt. N.I., which was on the left of the line, and who had scarcely succeeded in repelling it and a number of horse, when a select body of the enemy's cavalry seeing their infantry repulsed and pressed by the battalion, who could with difficulty be restrained from pursuing them, made a determined charge on the corps, some of the men wheeling round the flanks, repeating their attack in their rear; the bravery of the men, however, compensated for the disorder into which they had been thrown by the previous attack, and enabled them, under circumstances of great difficulty, and with the powerful co-operation they derived from the left brigade of guns, and a part of the Bombay regiment, to beat off the assailants, who left many men and horses on the ground, withdrawing to a distance, and never after hazarding a repetition of their attack.

By this time Major Ford, with his

battalion and his field-pieces from Dapore, joined us, and formed line on our right, when we again immediately advanced near half a mile, the left of the line being thrown back to check any attack of the enemy's horse, who were in great force between them and the river, while the light companies of the 1st. batt. 7th regt., which had at first preceded the line, were sent to the rear to keep in check a large body of horse, who had been watching Major Ford's movement, to our support, and who now came down in rear of our right flank.

Soon after the enemy withdrew the greater part of his force to a distance, retiring and drawing off his guns towards the city; and, as we advanced, the greater part of his infantry also, computed at eight thousand (part of whom had been posted in advance of his guns and centre in the bed of a nullah,* and in walled gardens, extending along the front of our position), now sent out their skirmishers, which, with others, on the right of the line, and rockets from both front and rear, continued to occasion us a few casualties. The light infantry of the line, however, under the command of Capt. Preston, easily drove them off and occupied their ground; and it being nearly dark I submitted to the Resident, as the enemy were evidently in full retreat, the expediency of withdrawing the troops to camp as soon as it was dark, having fortunately succeeded in our principal object, meeting and driving the enemy from the position they had originally taken up; this was accordingly done, and the whole returned to camp soon after eight o'clock.

I am happy to say the casualties during the action have been less than could have been expected; the greater part have fallen on the 1st batt. 7th regt.: only one European officer, however, Lieut. Falconer, of the 2d batt. 1st. regt. is amongst the wounded. Accompanying, I have the honour to forward a return of the number.

I have not yet heard a correct statement of the loss the enemy suffered; I should imagine that it could not be less than three or four hundred killed and wounded; native reports make it treble that number; amongst the latter are said to be the Minister and some officers of distinction.

A more pleasing duty now arrests my attention, the rendering that tribute of grateful acknowledgement due to the exertions of the gallant force I had the honour to command, and of those individuals, to whose official rank and situation I feel so much indebted for their cheerful support and devotion to promote the success of the action.

The Bombay and Dapore artillery,

* The Residency.

† This person is one of the Peishwa's principal officers, and on former occasions had been conspicuous for his attachment to the British interests.

under the command of Capt. Thew and Lieut. Lawrie, rendered the most important services; and the spirited manner in which the guns were served greatly contributed to the rapid success of the day.

The detachment of his Majesty's 65th regt. and Bombay European regt., commanded by Major Wilson and Lieut. Coleman, honourably maintained, by their cool and steady conduct, the long-established reputation of those valuable corps, and the zealous officer who commanded; while Captains Mitford, Donnelly,* and Whitehill, at the head of their respective battalions, were anxious to afford to their deserving corps an honourable example, which was nobly emulated by the Resident's escort, commanded by Major Clelland.

To my Brigade-Major, Capt. Halifax, to my Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieut. Inverarity, and Lieut. Ellis (the Bazar Master), and the other staff officers attached to the brigade, I feel extremely obliged for their exertions during the whole of the action. Lieut. Grant, of the grenadier battalion, attached to the Residency, most handsomely volunteered his services to communicate my orders, and particularly distinguished himself throughout the action. Capt. Gordon and Lieut. Dunsterville, were also cheerful assistants on the occasion; the latter does not belong to this division of the force.

To Major Ford, and the officers and men of his fine brigade, I feel the greatest obligations for the cheerfulness and anxiety they evinced to contribute to the general success of the day, while it afforded me much pleasure to witness the anxious and humane attention of Dr. Meek and the medical gentlemen, to the important duties devolving on them at this interesting moment.

On my return to camp, finding Lieut. Col. Osborne had arrived, I delivered over charge of the brigade under my command to him, having solicited his permission to express my acknowledgments, in orders, to the gallant force which I had had the distinguished honour of commanding, on an occasion of such particular interest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. B. BURN, Lieut. Col.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Poona brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. B. Burr, in the action near Poona, 5th Nov., 1817.

Artillery—2 lascars wounded.

H. C. Bombay European reg.—1 private killed; 1 private wounded.

2d bat, 1st E. Reg.—1 private killed; 1 Lieut., 1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 bheaster, 5 privates, wounded.

2d Bat. 6th N. reg.—4 privates killed; 10 privates wounded.

1st bat. 7th reg.—1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 drummer, 9 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 3 naiques, 34 privates, wounded.

Major Ford's bat.—1 private killed; 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 5 privates, wounded.

Total—1 havildar, 1 naique, 1 drummer, 16 privates, killed; 1 Lieut. 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 4 naiques, 2 lascars, 1 bheaster, 55 privates, wounded.

Name of the officer wounded.—Lieut. Falconar, severely in the shoulder.

C. B. BURN, Lieut. Col.

P.S. I am sorry to say there is very little hopes of Lieut. Falconar's surviving, and several of the wounded will either die, or require amputation.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Kirky, Nov. 11th, 1817.

Since the brigade has been in this position we have experienced the good effects of the forward movement made by Col. Burr, on the 5th; and of the impression he then struck, in the timidity and inertness of the enemy, and the tranquillity which we have in consequence enjoyed.

The Peishwa's army appears to have been in great confusion.—On the 6th Moro Dickshut* was certainly killed, as was Sirdar Khan, a Patan Chief, who had been discharged from the Nizam's reformed horse, and whom the Peishwa ordered to raise two thousand men for his service; Bulwant Row Rastia Nana Kookera, a relation of Goklah's,† and Narran Dickshut, the brother of Moro Dickshut, were wounded, and Abba Poorunder had a horse killed under him. The Vinchoor kur was suspected of treachery. The Peishwa himself set off for Poorunder, and was, with great difficulty persuaded to remain in camp by Goklah, who declared that his flight would be followed by the dispersion of his army. In the course of the succeeding days the Mahratta army was concentrated on the side of Poona, most removed from our camp: and his Highness encouraged the Sirdars,‡ paid for the horses that had been killed in action, and bestowed presents and distinctions on such men as had been wounded. Yesterday evening the whole army moved out from behind the town, and encamped to the east of our old cantonment, in open view of this camp, at the distance of about four miles.

The only signs of activity which the enemy has displayed have appeared in his attempts to cut off supplies, and to shut the roads; in this he has in some manner

* One of the Peishwa's Ministers who generally transacted business with the British Resident.

† One of the Peishwa's officers, who has obtained an ascendancy in his councils.

‡ Military Chiefs.

* Capt. Donnelly commanded 300 men of the 2d bat, 6th regt, who joined from the Subgan.

succeeded, as some officers and some convoys were advancing on the faith of our alliance, with little or no escorts. Cornets Hunter and Morrison, escorted by a havildar* and twelve sepoys, had arrived at Wooree, within twenty miles of Poona, when they were surrounded by some hundred horse and some Arabs, and, after a fruitless resistance, were compelled to lay down their arms; the sepoys were not detained, and one of them has arrived in camp, but the officers were made prisoners, and are stated, by one report, to have been murdered in cold blood—but more authentic accounts represent them to have been carried into Poona. Capt. Vaughan and his brother were seized at Tullygoing, on their way to Bombay, and, although they offered no resistance, they are stated, by a negro servant who brought the account of their capture, to have been put to death in the most ignominious manner. The negro is so distinct in his relation of their execution, that there is no reason to doubt the fact, except what arises from the atrocity of the action.

The Peishwa's conduct has in some instances borne more of the character of civilized war. A conductor and a naik's† party belonging to the Peishwa's bat., that were in charge of some stores in a suburb near the Residency, were induced by assurances of safety to quit a defensible house which they occupied, and the promises made to them were faithfully observed. Mahomed Hurriß, the moon-shee‡ of the Residency, had also defended his house with Arabs, was invited to quit it, and sent out of the city unmolested. He had an interview with Goklah before he came, which was interesting in many respects, especially from Goklah's producing a paper under the Peishwa's seal, investing him with all the powers of the Government, and from the avowal of Wittojee Naik that the Residency and cantonments were burned by the Peishwa's own orders. I had before supposed this wanton outrage to be the work of some of the rabble that compose his Highness's army. On the other hand Goklah had shewn the utmost activity in seizing and plundering all persons who are themselves or who have relations in our service.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-Gen. Lionel Smith, C.B. commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force, to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan, dated Camp before Poona, Nov. 20, 1817.

Sir—My letter to your Excellency,

under date of the 1st inst. will have explained the circumstances under which I had determined to concentrate the fourth division of the army on the south bank of the Godavery, and which was effected on the morning of the 3d inst.

I shall now, as briefly as intervening circumstances permit, report to your Excellency my further proceedings.

On the morning of the 5th inst. I received a dispatch from the Resident at Poona, recalling the troops in that direction with all possible haste, his Highness the Peishwa having assembled a large army which threatened to attack the British cantonment.

I arrived at Ahmednagar on the 8th and immediately took possession of the pettah,* which had been ceded by the late treaty, but not given up to the Hon. Company.

From hence I took up my battering train, and large supplies of grain and stores, both for my own troops and those at Poona. On my march between Ahmednagar and Scroor, I became acquainted through the reports of the country with the actual state of hostilities at Poona. It appeared that his Highness the Peishwa had directed a very desperate and sudden attack by all his army present, amounting to about 25,000 men, on our little force stationed at Poona, on the 5th inst. In its position at Kirky, in the hope of annihilating it before it could receive any succours; he had also burnt the Residency and the old cantonments. The discipline and gallantry of the troops at Poona, under Lieut. Col. Burr, of the 7th Bombay infantry, not exceeding 2,800 men engaged, enabled them to resist and drive the enemy back. I have the honour to enclose Lieut. Col. Burr's report of the action, with a list of the killed and wounded, and would beg to draw your Excellency's notice to the very meritorious conduct of that officer.

My march from Scroor to Poona had become extremely difficult and harassing from the want of cavalry.

The enemy's horse constantly surrounding my line and camp, compelled me to shorten my marches and to preserve the closest order, and I could not reach Poona, in consequence, before the evening of the 13th. In this situation, I must not omit to report the gallant exertions of Capt. Spiller, with about 400 of the auxiliary horse,† who succeeded in attacking and defeating a more numerous body of the enemy's horse, in which they lost a Sirdar of rank, and about 50 men killed and wounded, with a very trifling loss among the auxiliaries.

* A native Sergeant.

† A Corporal.

‡ Native Secretary.

* The town.

† A body of troops raised in the Peishwa's dominions, and officered by Europeans.

I made a disposition on the evening of the 14th to attack the enemy, who was encamped on the opposite side of the Mootah Moola, occupying the ground of the old British cantonments, having his right upon a mango grove, with a deep nullah crossing the extremity, and his left stretching along the enclosures of the northern front of the officers' lines of houses, extending towards the suburbs of the town. He had eleven guns in battery on his left, and a few others more scattered along his front and right. I was, however, disappointed in the state of the Yellera Ford, which proved extremely difficult, and by which I had hoped to pass my whole line over the Mootah Moola; this obliged me to relinquish attempting its passage by night, and the troops were then too much exhausted from the harassing nature of their duties, to justify my attempting any more distant ford.

On the evening of the 16th, all the disposable corps, after providing for the camp and the position of Kirky, were formed in divisions* of attack; the first, under my personal command, was destined for the enemy's left, and to cross the river at the Saugum: and the second, under Lieut. Col. Milnes, his Majesty's 65th regt., was directed to act upon the enemy's right, and to cross the river by the Yellera Ford before sun-set. A battalion, with a company of Europeans and two field-pieces, under Major Thatcher, of the 2d batt. 9th regt., was ordered to precede the first division by a different route, to prevent the enemy opposing my passage.

The first and second divisions, lying in position after the passage of the river, were appointed to march at a given time from equal distances, so as to join in attack at the dawn of day, by which I hoped to throw their cavalry into confusion, or at least to prevent their forming to charge in any regularity. The junction of these divisions was perfectly effected as designed. But the enemy having taken alarm in the course of the night at the fruitless, though obstinate, opposition which he made to Lieut. Col. Milne's division in the passage of the river at Yellera, and against which he appears to have thrown out all his infantry, as well as large bodies of horse, precipitately drew off, leaving a great part of his camp standing, and considerable quantities of ammunition on the field.

His Highness the Peishwa is said to have fled about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th. The enemy succeeded in carrying off all his guns but one; and I had no means of pursuing him beyond the fire of my artillery.

The enemy having thus disappeared, I lost no time in recrossing the river to occupy the most favourable ground for bombarding the city; but every interest and policy, as well as considerations of humanity, made me most anxious to unite my exertions with those of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident, to avert the destruction which now threatened it, either by bombardment or storm; and the enemy having luckily fled in an opposite direction, and left the defence of the city to only a few hundred Arabs, these were, by Mr. Elphinstone's influence, prevailed upon to withdraw; I have the pleasure to acquaint your Excellency our guards took peaceable possession of the city in the course of the evening of the 17th, when the British flag was hoisted on his Highness's palace, under a royal salute.

Although the troops, both Native and European, were exasperated to the utmost at the perfidious conduct of the enemy in burning the Residency and their cantonments, and in the most barbarous execution of Capt. Vaughan of the Madras 15th N.I. and his brother, travelling under the belief the peaceable relations of the two Governments, still no excesses have been committed against the city, the resources of which are invaluable in the calculation of our future operations against his Highness the Peishwa.

I shall be unavoidably detained here, aiding in the establishment of order and military security to the city, till the 22d inst. when I propose marching again upon the enemy in his retreat to the southward.

I cannot close this Despatch without assuring your Excellency of the zeal and good discipline of all the troops, and of the cheerful aid I have received from all the Staff.

The enemy confidently calculated he had succeeded in seducing the Sepoys, by large rewards, to desert our ranks; and if any thing can add to the reputation of the Bombay army, it should be recorded, as a proof of their incorruptible fidelity, that not a Sepoy has left his colours since the Peishwa became our enemy.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded in various skirmishes with the enemy, but principally in the passage of the Mootah Moola, by Lieut.-Col. Milne's division, on the evening of the 16th inst. which acquitted itself with great spirit and steadiness during a long and severe fire both of musquetry and cannon.

From 40 to 50 runs, with a considerable quantity of military stores, are reported to be taken in the city, returns of which I shall have the honour of transmitting hereafter.

I have the honour to report, that the 2d reg. of Cavalry, under the command

* See the close of this letter.

of Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, joined my camp on the morning of the 12th inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH, Brig. Gen.

First Division, Brig. Gen. Smith. — Horse Artillery, H.M. 65th regt. Light Battalion, 1st batt. 2d regt., 1st batt. 3d regt.

Second Division, Lieut. Col. Milnes. — Foot Artillery, Bombay European regt., 1 company light batt., 2d batt. 6th regt., 1st batt. 7th regt., Residency guard.

Third Division, Major Thatcher. — 1 company of Europeans, 2 guns, 2d batt. 9th regt.

Names of Officers wounded. — 1st batt. 3d regt. Lieut. Spiller, attached to the auxiliary horse, slightly. — Bombay European regt. Capt. Preston, severely. — Non-commissioned and privates, 15 killed, 75 wounded.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 9th Dec. 1817.

We have the satisfaction of acquainting your Hon. Committee, that the district of Uolpar,* has been taken possession of without opposition, and that the fort of Severndroog,† after a slight resistance has surrendered without a single casualty on our part; about 80 or 90 men have been made prisoners, but the rest of the troops which composed the garrison effected their escape under cover of the night. We congratulate your Hon. Committee on this event, which will be of considerable consequence, should we be able, with the means at our command, to attempt an extension of our acquisitions in the Southern Concan, although you may rest assured that our measures will be confined at present to secure what we have acquired in that district.

The enemy had began to prepare their craft for the purpose of attacking our trade which might repossess the coasts.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Rajawarra, Nov. 23, 1817.

On our obtaining possession of Poona, correct accounts were obtained of some particulars which were before imperfectly known. It appeared that the attack on our troops on the 5th, was chiefly brought about by the persuasion of Goklah; that the Peishwa took the alarm after he had given the order, and even sent Goklah, when on the eve of the action, to desire that he might not fire the first gun; but that the message was too late, or rather, that Goklah, hearing of its approach, anticipated it by beginning to cannonade;

Moro Dickshut had been entrusted with the Zerre Putkah (the standard of the Mahratta Empire), and had 5,000 horse attached to him besides his own 2,000; he is however represented as having been very averse to the war, and as being accused by Goklah of intrigues with us; Rastia was one of those attached to Moro Dickshut's party, being strongly suspected of disaffection, he was compelled to charge first, but acquitted himself with courage and fidelity; Goklah avowed to Appajee Luckman Appa Desayes Vackheel, immediately before the action, that his confidence of success and impatience to engage were founded in the certainty that our sepoys would come over by companies or battalions on the field.

After the affair of the 5th, the Peishwa's army was dismayed. His Highness sent for Hurruiseer, the banker, lamented the breaking out of hostilities, and with his usual insincerity professed his wish to have remained at peace, and threw the whole blame of the war, both plan and execution, on his Sardars; on this occasion he disavowed the burning of the Residency, and said he would be very glad to build a new one, but his whole discourse appears to me to be merely a specimen of his accustomed double dealing, and of his wish, even in the worst of times, to keep open some separate channel of intrigue for his own use.

Some days after the action, the Peishwa's officers picked up some spirit, and set about circulating the most absurd reports of their successes and of the defection of our allies. They were joined by Diermajeer Pirtub Row (the free-booter), and it is said by the son of Row Rumbha; Chentamun Row also joined before their flight from Poona. Goklah set up a white flag as an asylum for all who should desert us before a certain time, after that no pardon was to be given to any man who had served us: all the servants of English gentlemen, who happened to live at Poona, were hunted out by Goklah, and many treated with great severity; the houses of most of them were given up to plunder, but none of them were put to death.

Some time before the breaking out of the war, the Peishwa had concerted with all the Blueels and Remoossees, and other predatory tribes in his country, to shut up the roads and plunder effects belonging to us. They have readily obeyed an order so much suited to their inclination, and have not confined their depredations to British property. They have, however, shut up roads; that to Bombay is further obstructed by the garrison of Logur, and by a detachment which has taken possession of and stockaded the Bore Ghant; no dawks have been received from Bombay since

* A valuable tract of territory in the vicinity of Sion, belonging to the Vichoor Jagheerdar.
† On the sea coast south of Bombay.

the 5th; Gen. Smith, however, has sent a strong detachment to open that road, and one of less strength to keep open the communication with Ahmednuggur. No more convoys have been cut off since the first few days after the war; but I am greatly concerned to state that Lieut. Ennis, of the Bombay Engineers, has been cut off near Sakoor Mandava, where he was employed on survey. He had been recalled, but, from an over-confidence in the strength of his guard he did not fall back on any station. He was attacked in the night by the inhabitants of Sakoor Mandava, and next morning was surrounded by the Bhels and other adherents of Trimbuckjee, who is still in that neighbourhood. Lieut. Ennis was shot while engaged with the enemy, and his detachment of a jemadar and twenty-five, fought their way to a more friendly part of the country. Some cows on this side of Anna Bootch they were received, fed, and sent off in disguise by the Paltail* of a village, whom I shall not fail to discover and reward. Cornets Hunter and Morrison were in Goklah's custody; they were at first in charge of Major Pinto, who is said to have treated them well, and related Goklah's orders to use them with severity, but before the Peishwa's flight they were put in chains, and sent to Goklah's fort of Cangroee, in the Coucan.

In consequence of the execution of Capt. and Mr. Vaughan, I have addressed letters of remonstrance both to the Peishwa and to Goklah; to the former I only threatened retaliation, in general terms; for any repetition of such atrocities; but to Goklah I declared explicitly that any individual, however exalted in his rank, who should order the death of a British prisoner, should answer for the crime in his own person.

I omitted to state, that on the 18th Gen. Smith sent out a detachment to take some guns, which, with a body of infantry, had got off to the neighbourhood of the fort of Singhur; 15 guns were taken without any loss; besides these 46 were taken in Poona, and one in the Peishwa's camp; large quantities of ammunition have likewise been taken.

The army is now in full march after the Peishwa, who, it is rumoured, intends to return to Poona, or holds that language to encourage his troops. Trimbuckjee has not yet joined him; whether from distrust on his own part, or policy on the Peishwa's, is not known.

Extract from a Report from Brig.-Gen. Smith to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. commander-in-chief at

Bombay, dated Camp, at Julgaum, Nov. 29, 1817.

Mr. Elphinstone informs me he is endeavouring to send a *cosid** to Bancoote, and I avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint your Excellency with what has passed since the force left Poona on the 22d inst.

We had a most difficult task in ascending the little Bhore Ghaut with the heavy train, on the 23d, which was not accomplished till late at night; luckily the enemy did not attempt to defend the Ghaut, or it would have cost me many lives, and two or three days. I was obliged to halt on the 24th.

We saw nothing of the enemy till we came to Jeejoory on the 25th, here he shewed from four to five thousand horse on both flanks of our column; we pursued and dispersed one body of about 2000, with the second cavalry and the artillery gallopers, but with little effect, the cavalry being completely broken down and almost useless, from the incessant forced marches they have made for many months past.

The second body of the enemy being upon the rear, and the march being very long (24 miles), they took off from 15 to 20 bullocks. The road was part of the way winding through hills, and it was impossible effectually to cover the whole of the baggage. In the course of the day's skirmishing the enemy, by reports from their own camp, lost about 20 men and several horses; we had no one hurt. I passed the Neerab, by the bridge, the same evening. On the 26th, I marched to the bottom of the Salpee Pass.

On the 27th, we halted to refresh before entering the Pass, as the enemy threatened great opposition.

The following morning (yesterday) we ascended that Ghaut, and perfectly unmolested till we reached the top, where the enemy shewed about 600 horse and threw a few rockets. The advance soon drove them back with loss. They gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of our march shewed from 3 to 4,000 men in front, and about as many more being upon our rear.

We opened the gallopers upon them two or three times in the course of the march, and with great effect. The 2d batt. of the 9th reg. under Maj. Thatcher, had the rear guard, and took an opportunity of masking a galloper, under a division of auxiliaries which the enemy were preparing to charge; it opened with grape, and did great execution; and the enemy through the day could not have lost fewer than 120 men; we had one *havildar* and one *repy* slightly speared.

In the march this morning he was

* Head inhabitant.

* A messenger.

consequently very shy; but at the close of it he showed about five thousand horse out of range; as the piquet advanced they retired slowly; the nature of the ground enabled me, however, to push upon them rapidly, unperceived, till we reached a rising ground, when we found them formed, and within range; all the gallopers, and a light five and half inch howitzer, immediately opened upon them with great effect; and, as usual, they fled in confusion; they lost many men and horses, but I have no reports yet of the amount from their own camp.

On the whole I think I can assure your excellency that every thing is going on prosperously. It is to be lamented, certainly, that the enemy will not fight, or that I have not cavalry to drive them to a distance; but I think every day's experiment of his present system is alarming and dispersing his men, and that that he will soon give it up. We have no difficulties whatever, but want of grain for the followers; but the distress has not yet been of a nature to oblige them to leave us; and, I hope, by protecting the country, and paying liberally for all I take, that we shall continue to find supplies enough to prevent extreme want.

The troops have to endure great fatigue; we seldom reach our ground before two or three o'clock in the evening from the necessity of keeping the whole line in the most compact order, but I am happy to assure your excellency of general good health, and the highest spirits in all ranks.

ERRATUM.

In our report of the debate at the East India House, page 383 of our last number, two speeches were by mistake attributed to Mr. Hume instead of Mr. Howorth.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 25. At Paris, Edward S. Byam, Esq. Chief Commissary of the Isle of France, to Eleanor Frances, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Murray Prior, Esq. of Clermont, County Wicklow.

26. George Cullings, Esq. to Mrs. Rhode, widow of the late Capt. Rhode, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

27. W. Holt, Esq. Lieut. R. N. to Frances, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Vesey, of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Establishment.

Apr. 18. At Farnham, Hants. Ann, third daughter of Capt. Becker, R. N. to Charles Wadkin Seymour, Esq. brother of Sir Eyan Seymour, Bart. Governor of Bombay.

DEATHS.

In December last, on his passage from Calcutta, aged 24, Capt. Edward Lamb, Commander of the ship Hadlow.

Mar. 27. At Guildford, Surrey, Thos. Philpot, Esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

28. At Haldydale, near Brunley, Kent, Colonel James Kirkpatrick, formerly in the Company's Service, aged 59.

30. At Paisley, Mrs. Blackie, mother of Robert Blackie, Esq. Quarter Master 2nd Foot, who left this country a few months back for India.
Apr. 4. At Holloway, Mrs. Catherine Denison, eldest sister of the late Robert Denison, Esq. of Maltrax.
11. At Portman Place, Edgeware Road, Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. A. Taylor, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.
21. At Beane's Lodge, Kent, Capt. P. Bolland, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 28, 1818.

Cotton.—The extensive sale on Friday at the India House, went off with great briskness, fully supporting the previous prices by private contracts. The quantity taken in by the proprietors was reported to be immediately disposed of, at the sale price; the buyers went off a small lower than the previous prices by private contract.

Sugar.—There was more business done in the sugar market early last week than for some time past; towards the close however the request rather gave way. In Foreign sugar there is no variation.

Coffee.—There continues to be great fluctuation. The letters received yesterday were favourable in the report of the Continental markets, there was immediately a great revival in the enquiry particularly for East India and St. Domingo.

Silk.—The prices of silk have given way very considerably.

Indigo.—There is little variation in the prices since the East-India sale; several parcels have been disposed of at a small premium, but generally purchases may be made at the sale prices.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Mar. 26.—Deal, Marshal Wallingus, Gordon, from Bengal.

27.—Plymouth, Hero, Price, from Bengal.

Apr. 1.—Portsmouth, William Baker, Whitmore, from Batavia.

2.—Liverpool, Cornwall, Oxley, from Bengal.

3.—East of Motley, Crosby, from Bengal.

6.—Covers, Integrity, Esterkin, from China.

11.—Portsmouth, Martha, Driver, from Bengal.

14.—Princess Charlotte, Lashman, from Bombay.

—Calcutta, Wales, from Bengal.

13.—Covers, Opheia, Proctor, from China.

—Cyde, Jane, Maugham, from Bengal.

17.—Penzance, Richmond, Clark, from Madras.

18.—Plymouth, Hadlow, Anderson, from Bengal.

—Holyhead, Sherburn, Bowman, from Bengal.

Departures.

Mar. 28.—Portsmouth, General Graham, Weatherhead, for Bengal.

—Plymouth, Woodman, Beer, for Batavia.

—Draughton, Liverpool, Green, for Bengal.

—Deal, Eliza, Hunt, for Batavia.

20.—Gravesend, Fairlie, Ward, for India.

—Gravesend, Henry Porcher, Abster, for India.

20.—Covers, Lady Banks, Walter, for Malacca and Bengal.

21.—Portsmouth, Camden, Johnson, for Batavia.

Apr. 6.—Deal, Timonstra, Balgrec, for Batavia.

12.—Gravesend, Rochester, Seddon, for Madras and Bengal.

13.—Jewell, Leech, for China.

17.—Penzance, Templar, for China.

19.—Westonsland, Coys, for Bengal.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Probable Time of sailing.
		Calcutta.
William Ashton	365	May 1
Christopher	437	May 1
Fencerwine	389	May 1
Mercury	352	May 1
Marshall Wellington	402	May 1
		Isle of France and Bombay.
Tyton	312	May 1

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 6	to 0 5 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	6 0 0	to 6 8 0
— Claret.....	5 10 0	to 6 0 0
— Bourbon.....	5 12 0	to 5 17 0
— Macha.....	5 17 0	to 7 9 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	to 0 1 5
— Extrafine.....	0 1 6	to 0 1 7
— Bengal.....	0 0 10	to 0 1 1
— Bourbon.....	0 2 2	to 0 2 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Alone, Epitica.....cwt.	8 0 0	to 8 0 0
Anthrax, India.....	4 13 0	to 5 5 0
Burra, Refined.....	7 7 0	to 8 0 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	9 10 0	to 10 0 0
Camphire unrefined.....	12 10 0	to 15 0 0
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 10	to 0 6 0
— Ceylon.....	0 8 0	to 0 8 0
Cassia, India.....cwt.	18 0 0	to 20 0 0
— Lignum.....	12 0 0	to 15 10 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 11	to 0 3 10
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 2 0 0
Cuculus Indicus.....	2 8 0	to 2 15 0
Columbo Root.....	2 15 0	to 2 15 0
Dragon's Blood.....	30 0 0	to 35 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	12 0 0	to 15 0 0
— Arabic.....	3 0 0	to 6 0 0
— Assafetida.....	7 0 0	to 30 0 0
— Benjamin.....	8 0 0	to 32 0 0
— Anisi.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 10 0 0
— Gallanum.....	24 0 0	to 24 0 0
— Gambogium.....	16 0 0	to 18 0 0
— Myrrh.....	9 0 0	to 10 0 0
— Olibanum.....	7 0 0	to 8 0 0
Lac Lake.....	0 1 2	to 0 3 0
— Dyr.....	0 3 9	to 0 7 0
— Shell, Black.....	3 0 0	to 7 0 0
— Shaved.....	4 10 0	to 9 0 0
— Stick.....	2 0 0	to 5 0 0
Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0	to 1 7 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0	to 1 10 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 10	to 0 2 0
— Cinnamon.....	0 15 0	to 0 15 0
— Cloves.....	0 3 8	to 0 1 6
— Mace.....	0 1 0	to 0 1 6
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	to 0 1 6
Opium.....lb.	1 5 0	to 1 8 0
Rhubarb.....	0 4 0	to 0 10 0
Sai Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 3 0	to 3 3 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 4	to 0 2 6
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	1 3 0	to 1 8 0

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	1 3 0	to 1 3 9
— China.....	1 3 0	to 1 3 9
Zobary.....	0 10 0	to 0 10 0
Galls, in Sorts.....	11 5 0	to 11 10 0
— Blue.....	11 5 0	to 11 10 0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Blue and Violet.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Purple and Violet.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
Good Ditto.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Fine Violet.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Good Ditto.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Fine & Good Copper.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Middling Ditto.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Ordinary.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Fine Madras.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
— Manila.....	0 2 3	to 0 2 7
Rice.....cwt.	1 1 0	to 2 3 0
Safflower.....cwt.	4 5 0	to 4 5 0
Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	to 2 7 0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 8 0	to 2 8 0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1 4 5	to 1 4 8
— Nori.....	1 4 5	to 1 4 8
— Ditto White.....	1 4 5	to 1 4 8
— China.....	1 4 5	to 1 4 8
— Dyabain.....	1 4 5	to 1 4 8
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 11 2	to 0 15 0
— Cloves.....	0 3 9	to 0 3 10
— Bourbon.....	0 3 9	to 0 3 10
— Mace.....	0 2 0	to 0 2 0
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 0	to 0 2 0
— Ginger.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 2 0 0
— Pepper, Company's lb.....	0 0 9	to 0 0 9
— Privilege.....	0 0 9	to 0 0 9
— White.....	0 0 11	to 0 0 11
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 10 0	to 2 12 0
— White.....	2 15 0	to 2 15 0
— Brown.....	1 15 0	to 2 9 0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 5	to 0 3 5
— Congou.....	0 2 10	to 0 3 5
— Souchong.....	0 3 7	to 0 4 9
— Campou.....	0 3 1	to 0 3 7
— Twankay.....	0 2 11	to 0 3 5
— Pekoe.....	0 4 0	to 0 4 0
— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 1	to 0 4 2
— Hyson.....	0 4 6	to 0 5 10
Gunpowder.....	1 8 0	to 1 18 0
Tartarashell.....	11 0 0	to 12 0 0
Woods, Saunders Red.....	11 0 0	to 12 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 May—Prompt 31 July.

Prints—Toile and Lincens.—Bandannoes—Seersuckers—Silk Goods—Blue Cloth—Madras Handkerchiefs—Sallampores—Blue Gurnees—White Goods—Shawls—Silk Crapes and Shawls.

For Sale 7 May—Prompt 7 August.

Company's.—Madeira Wine, 76 pipes—Cape Madeira, 118 pipes.

For Sale 13 May—Prompt 7 August.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Nutmegs and Mace—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Talc.

Licensed.—Ginger—Sago—Saltpetre—Rattans—Cassia Ligna—Sai Ammoniac—Shellack—Aniseed—Barax—Rhubarb—Sticklack—Benjamin—Seedlack—Lac Lake—Safflower—Lac Dye—Cornelliana—Pepper—Turbineshell—Coculus Indicus—Assafetida—Chilies—Frankincense—Gambogium—Tamarind—Olibanum—Gum Arabic—Senna—Aloes—Gum Anisi—Camphire—Cajaputa Oil—Turneric—Galangal—Goda—Red Saunders—Coco-nut Oil—Nutmeg—Ebony—China Root—Alum—Cheerata—Barilla—Sapan and Sundal Wood—Horn Tips.

Licensed unlicensed.—Pepper.

For Sale 2 June—Prompt 28 August.

Tea, Bohea, 100,000 lbs.—Congou, Campou, Pekoe, and Souchong, 500,000 lbs.—Twankay, 1,100,000 lbs.—Hyson Skin, 100,000 lbs.—Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 16 June—Prompt 4 September.

Company's.—Damaged Bengal White and Prohibited Piece Goods.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz.—Calficos and Prohibited Goods.—Coast Piece Goods, viz.—Calficos and Prohibited Goods—Surat Prohibited Goods.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

Cargo of the *Cynthia* from the Cape of Good Hope.—Company's.—Cape Madeira, 150 pipes.

Cargoes of the *Dorsetshire* and *Royal George* from China.—Company's.—Tea—Raw silk—Nankeens.—Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Rhubarb—Nankeens—China Wares—Silks—Handkerchiefs—Vermillion—Coral Beads—Ultramarine—Enamelled Copper—Sweetmeats—Clay Images—Lacquered Ware—Paper Hangings—Dragon's Blood—Canes.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The last accounts from Calcutta state the 5½ per Cent. Loan Paper to be at from two and a half to three per Cent. discount.

Exchange—London on Calcutta, 3 months' sight, 2s. 4d. per Sicca Rupee.

Calcutta on London, 3 months' sight, 2s. 1½d. per Sicca Rupee.

Calcutta on Bombay, 30 days' sight, 2s. 8d. per Sicca Rupee.

Calcutta on Madras, 30 days' sight, 250 Rupees per 100 Pagodas.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1818.

1818.	Bank	5 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1789.	Bar.	3 p. Cent.	Long	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	Ditto	Quinn.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditt.	1 per Cent.	2d per Dy.	Exchequer	Census	Lottery	1818.
Mar 26																								Mar 26
27																								27
28																								28
29																								29
30																								30
31																								31
Apr. 1																								Apr. 1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6	285	285	79 79	80 79	79 78	80 79	97 97	107 107	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	6
7	285	284	79 78	80 79	79 78	80 79	97 97	106 106	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	7
8	284	285	78 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	106 107	106 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	8
9	285	285	80 79	81 80	80 79	81 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	9
10			79 79	80 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	10
11			78 79	80 79	79 78	80 79	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	11
12			78 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	12
13	284	284	79 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	13
14			81 80	82 81	81 80	82 81	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	14
15			79 79	80 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	15
16			79 79	80 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	16
17	285	285	79 80	80 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	17
18			79 78	80 79	79 78	80 79	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	18
19			79 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	19
20			79 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	20
21	283	283	79 79	79 80	79 79	80 80	97 97	107 107	107 107	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	21
22			79 79	80 79	79 79	80 79	97 97	106 106	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	22
23	282	282	79 78	79 79	79 78	79 79	97 97	106 106	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	23
24			79 79	80 79	79 79	80 79	97 97	106 106	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	24
25			78 79	79 79	79 78	79 79	97 97	106 106	106 106	20 10	79 79	79 79	79 79	79 79	237	86 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 93p	17 20p	18 20p	79 79 1/2	29 18 0	25

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 15th May, 1818.

SIR,—In your valuable and widely circulating Journal, you will promote some very useful purposes by giving publicity to the following hints. I have been brief, to prevent encroaching too much on your time and space; but enough is said to render understood so very interesting a subject.

The system of policy by which our oriental empire is governed, and by which the happiness of sixty millions of natives is secured and provided for, reflects high honor on the wisdom and moral character of the British nation. The governments of the different presidencies, and the courts of judicature established at them, are ever ready to hear and redress grievances, or to punish malversation in office, or oppression, if such existed: but in proof of the rigid integrity of principle regulating the public conduct of the civil and military servants of the East-India Company, the records of the India house furnish scarce an isolated instance of moral turpitude, cruelty, or maladministration. The uninformed will ascribe this political integrity to what the French call

led, "*the eternal trial of Hastings, for the amusement of the nation.*"

Few are now ignorant of the causes originating that trial, and they add one page more to the melancholy history of human weakness. It may be sufficient to say, that a celebrated deceased statesman is known to have declared in a public coffee-house that "he would rather have been the defender than the accuser of Hastings!" That great man laid the foundation of our greatness in India, and though the distribution of patronage and the arrangement of official situations underwent some changes of a questionable description, the propriety of conduct, and the strict sense of justice pervading the service, existed *previously* with equal lustre and force. It does not militate against such positions, that practices and usages sanctioned by custom, which is *common law*, have been modified by subsequent legislative regulations, many of which it was found eligible to modify and amend, in consequence of better information than had been originally acted on.

Entertaining as I do, in common with others, such opinions of the administration of India, I feel a

satisfaction in suggesting what may be calculated, in a great measure, to aid the service at home, by an accession of dignity, efficacy, information, and science, founded on the introduction of a few equally obvious and useful regulations.

In no public department in this kingdom is business of vast magnitude and importance conducted with more ability, assiduity, zeal, and knowledge, than by the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company. The scrupulous exactness of procedure of their various and well regulated committees necessarily pervades the multiplied offices of this mighty aggregate, constituting one great political and commercial system. The checks voluntarily thrown by these gentlemen on the bare possibility of doing wrong, and the judicious regulations ensuring order, method, and dispatch, are very creditable and honorable to their characters collectively and individually. The conviction of experience and frequent intercourse, dictate what is written; and it would be blamable to shun suggesting what no one who duly considers the subject can deem either superfluous or unnecessary, and what the common course of things must ultimately establish.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman are found unremittingly at their posts, and never deny access to all who have occasion to approach them. Surely, their important duties ought, to be as much as possible, facilitated and relieved by additional method and arrangement. Public business branches, obviously, into the four grand divisions of MILITARY, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, and FINANCIAL. These again ramify into multiplied minor subdivisions of labor in these general departments. At present, the antichambers of the Chairman are constantly occupied by persons from these various descriptions of office. This brings

forward, simultaneously as it were, a heterogenous mass of business in abstract and in detail, and in so rapid a succession, as to distract and bewilder in no small degree the clearest intellectual faculties; the consequence of which must be a reiteration of audience, in order to give a decisive impression of a subject, and to have any fair chance of conducting it to a close. To obviate confusion of subjects and embarrassment of procedure, I would recommend that certain days, and certain times of days, be assigned for receiving communications from the various branches of offices;—that printed regulations, specifying the days, hour, and relative description of business, be permanently made known to departments for their guidance;—that the chairs do divide audits of business, as much as may be compatible with their respective situations;—that all thus officially attending study brevity and condensation of ideas as much as possible, to avoid encroaching on valuable time;—and finally, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be attended by a confidential and intelligent Secretary (sworn to secrecy) to enable these high official characters effectually to accomplish all the important duties of the day, and to have them to refer to readily when requisite. From what I have experienced and witnessed, I am convinced that all who understand this interesting subject cordially agree with me in the propriety and utility of these suggestions.

Visits of ceremony by civilians or officers arriving from or returning to India, ought not to be received by the Chairman acting in the foregoing departmental capacities. The exalted situation of the two governors of the first corporate body in the kingdom should derive dignity and support, from a certain degree of imposing and ceremonious state and form, sanc-

tioned by use, and impressive on public feeling. The natives of India frequently expressed their surprise at the want of splendor which they conceive necessary to give due weight and consequence to the high station of a governor general, representing the leading monarch of Europe. A representative throne, surrounded with all the trappings and appendages of royalty, has now its due effect, as it ever will, on human nature, constituted as it is.

The Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor, hold regular levees in support of their official stations, and as a convenient channel of polite intercourse with the important bodies they, as it were, represent. The practice was followed by the prime minister in former times, but has been discontinued so far as not to be so general as it was originally. In the East-India House, this measure of etiquette would be both popular and useful. It would relieve the chairs from ceremonious visits destructive of time that cannot be spared. It would establish a proper and dignified intercourse between the Court of Directors and their civil and military servants. It would be gratifying to the proprietors not of that description. It would be the means of communicating to the Chairman and Directors much useful and valuable information: and finally, this levee (to be termed the Chairman's levee) held once a fortnight, or even once a month, would be perfectly consistent with the situations of certainly the first and most efficient civil officers in the British dominions, next to those above-mentioned, and to the Privy Council of the nation.

The next subject to be briefly alluded to must always excite much interest. With it the advance of science, civilization, and general happiness are intimately connected. Governments do not

encourage or reward sufficiently the authors of scientific discoveries and improvements. Their merit becomes duly appreciated only when they are beyond the reach of remuneration. The faithful pages of history too truly record this lamentable fact.

"True, 'tis,—'tis pity!

"And pity 'tis, 'tis true!"

This neglect may be ascribed to three causes. A multitude of projectors and adventurers frequently offer, what may not be devoid of science, but what too often falls very short of pretensions and assertions. Generally speaking, a defect of scientific knowledge on the part of men in power produces a blameable neglect of a due examination of scientific inventions. It is equally melancholy and true, that a want of interest is almost always the primary cause of the inattention and repulses experienced by men, whose talents and genius urge them into a mortifying and invidious situation. We find official men conscious of these feelings, or actuated by indolence, pleading a want of time to attend to alleged improvements in useful arts or sciences. The remedy is obvious. Let adequate and proper people be appointed, to whose information and knowledge recourse may always be had. Allowing that the Court of Directors includes, as it certainly does, men of science in its number, unquestionably their various avocations must give them sufficient employment. No service has produced more eminent literary and scientific characters than that of the East-India Company. Many of these are to be found among their retired civil and military servants. Let a standing committee of science, consisting of thirty or more of these, be formed, without reference to their residing in or out of London, it being a just compliment to include such, at whatever dis-

tance they may be situated; more especially as their assistance and opinions can be had in difficulty and specific cases. This most servicable committee (a few of whom would be competent to act) should have no power beyond making a report for the guidance of the court, and neither salary nor emolument would attach to their situation. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge on the great benefits arising from the gratuitous services of such a body of men, not only on points of science connected with the prosperity of our oriental empire, but also on various important subjects consistent with its welfare. The matter is too obvious to dwell on a moment longer. *En passant*, it may be just remarked, that at Woolwich there is just such a committee as is here recommended, and to it the Board of Ordnance refer for opinions to enable them to come to decisions at once accurate and just. The Admiralty rely on one or other of their secretaries, when men of science. The report of a collective body is preferable, as it leads to a sure conclusion.

The civil and military colleges erected by the East-India Company are worthy of so distinguished a corporation, invested as they are with many of the regal powers. The committee recommended, without in the slightest degree encroaching on the power of the Court of Directors, might attend at the annual examination of the students, and might occasionally suggest many essential ameliorations and improvements calculated to forward the progress of the institution. In this college there is evidently wanting a professorship of natural history and geology. At Addiscombe college the military system of education is well conducted, but an obvious regulation is wanting to prevent the younger boys from getting into frequent

scrapes (as they are called), equally distressing to their relatives and to the masters. The upper class of youth may be governed by admonition, reasoning, and a sense of the *point of honor*; but the younger boys, who cannot at once be formed and moulded to this feeling, are too soon and too immediately emancipated from the corporal punishment of school discipline, and in lieu of it, confinement under an old pigeon-house rather hardens than reforms. Military men are guided by experience, and inflict the punishment of the *black-hole* on determined reprobates only, as it unquestionably breaks the spirit of others, independent of being of an ungentlemanly and revolting description. It is now found a very efficient practice to have a young delinquent tried by a jury of twelve of his fellows. This inculcates the wished-for *point of honor* sooner than any other mode of proceeding; and the minor jury, or *court-martial*, sensible of the confidence reposed in them, always award a proper degree of punishment; they themselves carefully shunning a crime relative to which they sat as judges. All intercourse between the cadets and Croydon should be most carefully interdicted. All parents and relatives can assign sufficient reasons for such a restriction. What I write is founded on fact and continued observation; and the justice of the ideas on which these short statements are founded, has been immediately approved of by sensible and experienced persons to whose judgments I referred.

Practices found conducive of advantages to the service in India ought surely to be adopted in the home department. We are commanded by the Scriptures to use hospitality to each other, without grudging. Independent of the benevolence of friendly and social intercourse, much valuable information is acquired by the col-

lision of ideas, by experienced remark, by positive communication of knowledge, and by approximating able and efficient characters. I would propose that the sum charged for an occasional public table be increased, in order to enable the chairman to invite to the public dinners such as they may choose to select from those introduced at their levees. The other directors, in rotation, might possess a similar privilege. A moment's reflection must shew the vast benefit that must evidently result from making the Court of Directors thus acquainted with their civil and military servants. At present they frequently know little more of each other than from a casual glance in passing along the avenues of the India-House. At the Admiralty there are rooms appropriated for the accommodation of naval officers and others who find it requisite to be there on business; in the India-House a similar apartment should be assigned for the reception of the proprietors and Company's servants who have daily occasion to appear there. I am induced to mention this want, so often felt, and which certainly ought to be remedied on even a principle of common courtesy, independent of the attention due to services or character. Mankind emerge slowly from the trammels of habit. The propriety of many meliorations in human intercourse is seen long before it leads to effect. A fear of doing wrong often retards the adopting of what is right. Excess of caution against innovation must however vanish before argument of general approbation in favour of subjects imperfectly stated; it being always recollected, that "*sense is the only source of excellence*," whether applied to moral or physical disquisitions.

I must here offer my tribute of sincere respect to the Honorable Court of Directors, from a just sense of their able and unwearied

exertions in the laborious discharge of high and important duties of daily recurrence. These meritorious public characters are very inadequately remunerated for their faithful services; and it would certainly redound much to the honor of the proprietors if they were to do what all are sensible ought to be done, that is, to double at least, their scanty salaries. I trust so fair a measure will soon be carried into effect.

As a proprietor, Sir, I contemplate with pride the magnificent scene presented to our view in British India. The governor-general, who to splendid talents, to my knowledge, joins an excellent heart, has been forced into a just and necessary war. On the one side, we see judicious movements on well imagined and concentrating series of operation; and on the other, hostility without concert or co-operation of forces, powerful only by tactical precision, a quality totally wanting. A Mahratta army deprived of its artillery becomes little better than undisciplined hordes, formidable only as lawless plunderers. The finest and best appointed army that ever took the field in the east must lead to the complete conquest of a country thus destined, it is hoped, for future happiness, and most probably for the propagation of the Christian religion, by the distribution of the Scriptures through the silent operation of time.

In such exalted considerations I find an ample sanction for any insignificant expense which the suggestions I have thrown out may involve; and sensible of the strength of the ground I stand on, I feel the strongest conviction that the court and the proprietors in general will coincide with me in opinion on the eligibility of adopting requisite and unobjectionable arrangements, calculated to afford beneficial and desirable consequences.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Most people will allow, I should imagine, that it is a maxim of indispensable policy in the government of our territories in India, so remote from the seat of supreme authority, to secure the good-will of the natives, and in particular to attach to the British name, by every feeling of gratitude, the individuals who have stepped forward to render active assistance in the field. Much has indeed been done, and the numerous tanahs where the invalided sepoys are settled for the remainder of their days, exhibit a most noble instance of wisdom and philanthropy, I really believe, qualities manifested by the British government of India in a double proportion to that of any other government in Europe or elsewhere, that of the United States of America alone excepted; still as I am writing in the character of one who has spent the major part of his life in the military service of the East-India Company, I beg leave to request, by means of your Journal, attention to a circumstance in the condition of our sepoys easily perhaps remediable, but until remedied no doubt operating to the no little injury of the service. I mean the present system of enlisting sepoys for life. Our great moralist, Dr. Johnson, has remarked, that the most agreeable employment or profession would become irksome and intolerable were we confidently assured of its continuance for life. To render one weary of his situation, what more is necessary than to convince him of its permanence? What then are the cogitations of the native recruit when entering on the life-long course of military service? Must not its unchanging duties wear the aspect of servitude? He stands irresolute; he carefully considers and reconsiders the means of procuring subsistence, and enters faltering

from necessity. As soon as the first stimulus has ceased to operate, the arguments of indigence are forgotten. Emancipation has become the object of his anxieties, and all his study whilst in the service is directed to the accomplishment of this object. Harsh treatment, real or imagined, strengthens his resolution. He learns his duty by compulsion; he multiplies his miseries, and from a belief that they are to be perpetual, he magnifies the slightest inconveniences into intolerable hardships. Infuriated by delay and the chastisements which, ere this, his misdemeanors may have incurred, he resolves at once to terminate his sufferings and recompence his labors: he renounces his integrity, plunders his comrades, and decamps to his country.

Thus are lost hundreds of experienced soldiers, and thus is the army overrun with boorish recruits, who moreover for at least a year are but a burthen to their employers.

Still is the deserter baneful to the public weal. By his injurious representations of the life of a soldier, his countrymen are deterred from embracing it.

I have hitherto considered the case of a single soldier, the miseries he endures, and the mischief he is capable of doing; but if we imagine these sentiments to be general, how serious is the detriment to the service, and how necessary the application of a remedy.

If the evils above enumerated be regarded to proceed solely from the present system of enlisting sepoys for life, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that they would all be avoided by the adoption of a system precisely the reverse. Let us suppose, then, the sepoys were enlisted for the period of eight years. Let us consider

the advantages and inconveniences that would attend this innovation. The first important advantage is the removal of all those evils which exist under the present regulation. People might then enter the service from choice. They would no longer be inclined to desert. The desire of starving themselves and hoarding up money would therefore be weaker. As they enter voluntarily they will learn their duty voluntarily, and direct their attention towards it. Harsh treatment would never be imagined where it did not exist, and where it did, the consciousness of its being transient would render it of easy endurance. No slight inconvenience would be magnified into a hardship; hardships, on the contrary, would dwindle into insignificance. As no one would desert, no one would be deterred from enlisting by the dissuasion of deserters. The army, also, would not be so frequently recruited. The second great advantage is, the prevalence of happiness and contentment. It has ever been deemed a matter of importance to induce the people governed to acquiesce in the government. That which is to be done, will be done willingly and that which is willingly done, will be better done. Need I mention, as a third advantage, the satisfaction which generous minds will receive from the consciousness of having diffused ease and felicity over so large a part of the human race? Let us now inquire what objections may be made to this proposal. I can discern but one. It can be

said that men who may depart after eight years service will generally do so; and that thus the army will suffer an octennial deprivation of hundreds of its experienced veterans, and consequently an octennial burthen of paying and instructing hundreds of raw and useless recruits. I reply that those men who would accept their dismissal if they could get it, would dismiss themselves if they could not; and that not one man of a hundred that wish to desert, is kept in the service by the fear of incurring the penalties consequent on desertion. He remains from a hope either of promotion, or obtaining a pension, or being admitted on the invalid establishment; and these motives would have equal efficacy in retaining him under the system proposed. We may therefore be almost positive, that no more men would accept their discharge after eight years service, than will now desert after serving that time. Now, if a man wish to leave the service, he will desert; if he wish to remain, those very reasons that incline him, viz. the hope of advancement, of a pension, &c. will incline him equally when engaged for a limited time. Thus no injury whatever can result from this method, but the most beneficial effects are inevitable. I leave the further consideration of this subject to persons of maturer judgment and greater experience.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
SIPAHÍ.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The countries around the Caspian and the regions of Caucasus are at this moment, to the observer of the political horizon, not to speak too strong, very interesting; the activity observable in that quarter has led several to prognos-

ticate that the Russian influence which is gathering, may at no very distant period move forward, and burst over a large and most important portion of Asia with a violence that would probably alter both the internal condition of the

states visited by the storm, and would materially affect the British relations in the east. Under these circumstances, allow me to point out to your readers, who value the information literature affords respecting the countries forming the present position and frontiers of Russia, that we have not to this day a complete translation of a useful work on this subject published on the continent, and of which, from some unknown cause, the first volume only has ever been translated into English.

The English translator of *M. de Klaproth's Travels to Caucasus and in Georgia*, appears indeed to be ignorant that that work consists of three volumes, for he has produced to the English public the first alone, without the smallest indication that the work will have a continuation. In that solitary first volume, he omits not only the map of one portion of Caucasus which accompanies the original, but the greater part of the passages and citations in the Arabic and Georgian characters. I imagine that I shall render a service to your readers by giving them a short notice of the contents of the two succeeding volumes.

The thirty-sixth chapter of the work, which commences the second volume, contains a general description of all the countries peopled by the Georgian nation, that is to say of Georgia Proper, which includes Kankettrie, Mingrelia, Smeretti, Ghouria, and Laz, a savage race which inhabits the country between Balhounui and Trebisonde; the author here discusses many geographical questions, and has some original observations respecting the course of the Phasis, and clearing up the defective description of Procopius. It appears that the Phasis of that writer is composed of three rivers, the *Tscherimela*, *Dsiroula*, *Kivirila*, and *Rioni* from Wartsikhe to its embouchure at the Black Sea.

During his stay at Tiflis in 1808,

Mr. Klaproth had translated a considerable portion of the Georgian chronicle, extracted by one of their kings, from the shelves of the convents. The translation comes down to the introduction of Christianity into Georgia at the beginning of the fourth century, and with extracts from various Georgian and Russian works forms a complete history of Georgia, from the remotest ages to the occupation by the Russians in 1802, when that ancient kingdom became a Russian province. The Georgians pretend that Alexander the Great conquered their country; they name all the fortresses which submitted to his arms. The history contains one hundred and seventy-seven pages in octavo, and supplies a considerable deficiency in our historical knowledge. At the end are tables of the genealogy of the kings of Imerethi, Kharthli, Kaskhettri, who reigned from 1424, when Alexander the first divided his kingdom among his three sons, from which time the troubles of Georgia commenced. The thirty-eighth chapter contains a relation of a journey undertaken by the author to discover the sources of the *Terek*, which flow from the base of a lofty snowy mountain called *Khokhi*, in the valley of *Tirtsi* or *Throuso*, a savage tribe of *Ossites*. Mr. de Klaproth is the first European who penetrated into that valley and discovered the sources of the *Terek*, which are laid down in our maps far too much to the eastward. In the next chapter is a journal of a short journey, undertaken to refute the opinion of Reineggs, who pretends that the river *Alazoni*, (the *Alazonius* of the ancients), divides into two branches, of which one discharges itself into the *Aragur*, and the other into the *Kour*. The course of the *Yori*, from north to south, between the *Alazani* and the *Aragui*, proves clearly that Reineggs is mistaken, as it is impossible that a river should cross

another to join a third. The fortieth chapter contains a relation of a journey into the interior of Georgia, along the *Kour* or *Cyrus*. In this excursion our traveller visited the town of Gori, which is the next of importance to Teflis, and the ancient palace of Midsorettri in the district of Sa-Tsitsiano. A map accompanies this chapter; without it the reader would not be able to accompany the track of the writer. On the 29th May 1808 he finally quitted Teflis, to traverse the vallies of the Aragui which flows from the snowy mountains to the south, and of Tarek, which goes towards the north until it enters the plains of Kabarda. This is the ordinary route from Georgia into Russia, and the only one in the power of the Russians, who have fortified it with some redoubts between Mozdok and Tiflis. From Mozdok our traveller penetrated into the countries of the Tcherkess, the Ossetes, and Dougores, as far as the snowy hills where the Ouroukh has its source. But here the hostilities committed against the Russians prevented him from proceeding further than the sources of the Rioni, the Phasis of the ancients. The account of this interesting journey, accompanied with a map, is continued in the forty-first chapter, which finishes with the author's return to Petersburg, where he arrived ill, the 11th January 1809.

The second part of the second volume of these travels contains a description of the manners and customs of the Ossetes, a people of Median descent, inhabiting the most lofty mountains of Caucasus; 2, remarks on the formation of the ranges of Caucasus lying to the north of the snowy peaks, which form a range one hundred geographic miles in length; 3, a description of the frontiers of Russia and China, written during the author's journey, in 1806, with the Russian Ambassador to Peking, but which was sent away because

the Ambassador would not submit to the Chinese ceremony—this relation gives an authentic account of the commerce subsisting between Russia and China, and contains a translation of the treaty between the two empires in 1727, by which their frontiers were regulated; 4, a dissertation on the most ancient Tatar dialect, and on the Mantchou and Mongol alphabets. The third volume of this work is entitled *Languages of Caucasus*, and gives details and valuable vocabularies of the languages of the colonies of Lesghi, and others spoken in Caucasus and Georgia; it consists of two hundred and eighty-eight pages, and is very important to comparative philologists.

Mr. Klaproth is also publishing a description of the eastern Caucasus, situated between the rivers Terek, Aragwi, Kour, and the Caspian Sea. Weimar 1814; 8vo. two hundred and sixteen pages. It will be a supplement to the former work, and contain, among other valuable information, a translation of the *Derbend Nama* or history of Derbend, from the Tatar of Mohammed Awabi Akrachi. I hope also to hear of the publication of the travels of Mr. Steven, who is in fact the only person in Russia well acquainted with Caucasus, whither he has made repeated and very interesting visits, the publication of which will throw a new light on that celebrated mountain.

Mr. Klaproth has published a new edition of Guldenstadt's travels in Georgia and Imerethi (Berlin 1815, 8vo); the text has received the corrections from the author's own hand, and the editor has added many notes and a map of the southern part of Georgia.

Respecting the Mantchu language, Mr. Langles of Paris has published a grammar of that tongue, in 1 vol. 8vo.; and a dictionary, Mantchu and French, in 3 vols. 4to.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In my essay of last April I stated some coincidences of the European and Asiatic apologue; and in continuation of that subject, and in conformity with the promise in my last, I shall now offer some examples of the Ori-

talists not only understanding the utility of divided labor in the mechanics, but that they inculcated industry with all the anxiety and skill of our most rigid economists. In his *Bustan* vii, 26, Sadi admonishes a parent, that

بیاموز فرزند را دست رنج * اگر دست داری چو قارون بکنج
بپایان رسد کیسه سیم و زر * نکردد تهی کیسه بیشه و زر

"Though, like Caron, you may yourself abound with treasure, teach your son some handicraft; for a heavy purse of silver and gold may run to waste, but the purse of the artisan's industry can never get empty."

Thus is the labor of the artist and manufacturer productive, while that of the soldier, menial, actor, professional men, and even such authors as I and you, Mr. Editor, are unproductive and futile.

Anianus, in one of his apologues, says,

"After laughing all the summer at her toil, the grasshopper came in the winter to borrow part of the ant's store of provender: "tell me," says the ant, "what you did during the summer."—"I sung," replied the grasshopper:—"indeed! then you may dance and keep yourself warm," rejoined the ant, "during the winter!"

Though no priest, Sadi often edified his fellow creatures by preaching at the masjids, or mosques; and a few of his sermons are recorded in the prose part of his works. One on predestination, in which he introduced the parable of Barsisa, and which Lewis has spun out into his *Romance of the Monk*, I shall make the subject of a future essay. In the first majlis, or sermon, of his first *Risallah*, is the following beautiful and highly ornamental apologue, inculcating industry.

"It is related, that in a garden a nightingale had built his nest on the bough of a rose bush: it so happened that a poor little ant had fixed her dwelling at

the root of this same tree, and managed, as she best could, to store her wretched hut of care with a stock of winter provision. Day and night was this nightingale fluttering round the rose-bower, and tuning the harbut of his soul-deluding melody; indeed, whilst the ant was night and day thus industriously occupied, the thousand-songed bird would seem fascinated with his own sweet voice echoing amidst the trees. The nightingale was whispering his secret to the rose, and that full-blown by the zephyr of the dawn would ogle him in return. The poor ant could not help admiring the coquettish airs of the rose, and the gay blandishments of the nightingale, and inconspicuously remarking, "time can alone disclose what may be the end of all this frivolity and talk!"

After the flowery season of summer was gone, and the bleak time of winter come, thorns took the station of the rose, and the raven the perch of the nightingale: the storms of autumn raged in fury, and the foliage of the grove was shed upon the ground; the cheek of the leaf was turned yellow, and the breath of the wind was chill and blasting: the gathering cloud poured down hail-stones like pearls, and flakes of snow floated like camphor on the bosom of the air. Suddenly the nightingale returned into the garden, but he met neither the bloom of the rose, nor fragrance of the spikenard: notwithstanding his thousand-songed tongue he stood stupified and mute, for he could discover no flower whose form he might admire, nor any verdure whose freshness he might enjoy. The thorn turned round to him and said: "how long, silly bird! wouldst thou be courting the society of the rose? Now is the season, that in the

absence of thy charmer thou must put up with the heart-rending bramble of separation. The nightingale cast his eye up on the scene around him, but saw nothing fit to eat. Destitute of food his strength and fortitude failed him, and in his abject helplessness he was unable to earn himself a livelihood. He called to his mind and said, "surely an ant had in former days her dwelling underneath this tree, and was busy in hoarding a store of provision: now I will lay my wants before her, and in the name of good neighborhood, and with an appeal to her generosity, beg some small relief; peradventure she may pity my distress, and bestow her charity upon me. Like a suppliant the half-famished nightingale presented himself at the ant's door, and said, "generosity is the harbinger of prosperity, and capital stock of good luck: I was wasting my precious life in idleness, whilst thou wert toiling hard, and laying up a hoard; how considerate and good it were of thee wouldst thou spare me a portion of it." The ant replied, "thou wert day and night occupied in idle talk, and I in attending to the needful: one moment thou wert taken up with the fresh blandishment of the rose, and the next busy in admiring the blossoming spring: wert thou not aware, that every summer has its fall, and every road an end."

This familiar apologue is a simple, yet forcible illustration of

the principle of productive and unproductive labor. The industry of the ant was accumulated value, that she hoarded and preserved against the distress of winter; but the song of the nightingale, though amusing for a time, left no provision for the hour of need and change of season; it was neither tangible to himself, nor in the excess of it above his own wants transferable to another, who might have mutually assisted him; and like the writings of literary men, was unproductive, if not useless. Agur, in his prayer, Proverbs xxx, v. 25, says: "The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer;" and the laws of nature point out to us, with St. Paul, who himself worked and gained his livelihood by a handicraft, that, "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat."—Eph. iv, 28. Nor is he rashly to trust to Providence, as St. Paul, again, Acts xx, v. 35, quoting the words of our blessed Saviour, says: "it is more blessed (to be able) to give than to receive:" and it is shown by another parable of Sadi, that no life is pleasing to God but what is usefully employed.

یکی رو بهی دید بیدست و پای * فرو ماند از لطف صنع خدای
که چون زندگانی بسر می برد * بدین دست و پای از کجای خورد
درین بود درویش شوریده رنگ * که شیر بیامد شغالی بچنگ
شغال نکون بخت را شیر خورد * همانند آنچه روباه از و سیر خورد
دگر روز باز اتفاق افتاد * که روزی رسان قوت روزیش داد
یقین دیده مرد بیننده کرد * شد و تکیه بر آفریننده کرد
کزین پس بگنجی نشینم جو مور * که روزی نخوردند پیلان بزور
زندان فرو برد چندی بجیب * که بخشنده روزی رساند ز غیب
نه بیکانه تیمار کردش نه دوست * چو چنگش رک و استخوان ماند و پوست
چو صبرش نماند از ضعفی و هوش * ز دیوار محرابش آمد بکوش
برو شیر درنده باش ای دغل * مینداز خود را چو روباه شل

چنان معي کن گز تو ماند چو شیر * چو روبه چه باشي به وامانده سير
 بخور تا تواني ز بازوي خویش * که سبکت بود در ترازوي خویش
 چو مردان ببر رنج و راحت رسان * مخنث خورد دست رنج کسان
 خدا را بر آن بنده بخشایش است * که خلق از وجودش در اشایش است

A person came across a fox that had no feet, and stood in admiration of the handiwork of God; saying to himself, whence does this creature derive a livelihood, or how procure itself food without hands or feet? The astonished Dervish was wrapt up in this thought, when a lion bounded before him holding a jackal in one of his paws: this unlucky victim served the lion for a meal, and enough remained to satisfy the fox's wants: next day he witnessed a like event, for it seemed fit for Providence thus to supply the fox with sustenance: faith made the holy man's eye sparkle with hope, and he stepped aside resolved to put his whole trust in God; saying, henceforward I will sit retired like an ant, for even elephants cannot force a livelihood by main strength. For a length of time he sat with his chin leaning on his breast, and expecting that Providence would furnish him from his secret store; and now that his sinews, skin and bones had shrunk like a fiddle, neither stranger nor friend came to sympathize with his sufferings; when at last, from weakness, he had lost all sense of feelings and patience, a voice was heard to call to him from the altar of his cell; rise, oh slug-gard! and be that destructive lion, and mortify not yourself like the helpless and impotent fox; so exert your own industry, that you may have a surplus

like the lion, for there can be no occasion for you to put up with leavings like the fox, so long as you are able to subsist by your own labor, for the weight is as yet on your side of the balance; like the brave, subject yourself to hardship, and communicate relief; it is the cowardly and effeminate that subsist on the industry of others: God bestows his gracious favor on that his devoted servant whose life is thus the means of a fellow-creature's well-being.

In No. 38 of the Adventurer, Dr. Hawkesworth has turned his lion into an eagle, and joined to it, not very naturally, Sadi's Fox; indeed, from his history of Cook's first voyage, he shows a want of that knowledge, so prominent a feature with Oriental writers, in scrutinising the ways of Providence; otherwise, both he and Dr. Johnson, though I know not through what channel they could in their days have reached them, are original and happy in their eastern stories of the Adventurer and Rambler.

Chosron, the Imam, says:—"I conceived an opinion that there was no merit, but in voluntary poverty and silent meditation: (for

نه زاهد را درم باید نه دينار * چو بستد زاهدي ديگر بدست آر

(this distich is from the Buatan, and a literal transcript of what follows), those who desired money were not proper objects of bounty, and that by all who were proper objects of bounty money was despised. I therefore buried my money in the earth; and, renouncing society, I wandered into a wild and sequestered part of the country: my dwelling was a cave by the side of a hill; I drank the running water from a spring, and eat such fruits and herbs as I could find. To increase the austerity of my life, I fre-

quently watched at night, sitting at the entrance of the cave with my face to the east, resigning myself to the secret influence of the prophet, and expecting illuminations from above. One morning after my nocturnal vigil, as I looked earnestly for the first beam of day, a dark spot appeared to intercept it. I perceived that it was in motion; it increased in size as it drew near, and I at last perceived it to be an eagle. I still kept my eye fixed steadfastly upon it, and saw it alight at a small distance, where I now descried a

fox, whose two fore-legs appeared to be broken. Before this fox the eagle laid part of a kid, which she had brought in her talons, and then disappeared. I laid my forehead on the ground, and blessing the prophet for the instruction of the morning, said, "Chosrou, thou hast done well to renounce the tumult, the business and the vanities of life; but thou hast as yet done it only in part; thou art still every day busied in the search of food; thy mind is not wholly at rest, neither is thy trust in the prophet complete; what art thou taught by this sight? If thou hast seen an eagle commissioned by heaven to feed a fox that is lame, shall not the hand of heaven also supply thee with food, when that which prevents thee procuring it for thyself is not necessity, but devotion?" I was now so confident of a miraculous supply, that I neglected to walk out for any repast, which after the first day I expected with an impatience that left me little power of attending to any other object. This impatience, however I endeavoured to suppress, and persisted in my resolution; but my eyes at length began to fail me, and my knees smote each other: I threw myself backward, and hoped my weakness would increase to insensibility. But I was suddenly roused by the voice of an invisible being, who pronounced these words:—"Chosrou, I am the angel who, by the command of the Almighty, have registered the thoughts of thy heart, which I am now commissioned to reprove. Whilst thou wast attempting to become wise above that which is revealed, thy folly has perverted the instruction which was vouchsafed thee. Art thou disabled as the fox? Hast thou not rather the powers of the eagle? Arise, let the eagle be the object of thy emulation: virtue is not rest, but action. If thou dost good to man, as an evidence of thy love to God, thy virtue will be exalted from moral to divine; and that happiness, which is the pledge of paradise, will be thy reward upon earth." At these words I humbled myself in the dust: I returned into the city; I dug up my treasure; I was liberal, yet I became rich. When much is in our power, much is expected of us: let our virtue be diffused, and if we believe with reverence, we shall be accepted above."

Of the English and Persian relations of the above apologue I have only to remark, that of all the imitators of Doctor Johnson's special style, Doctor Hawkesworth is supposed to be the closest copiest of his vigor and elegance. It is the uniform custom of our critics indiscriminately to accuse oriental writers of hyperbole and verbiage; yet let us candidly compare the Doctor's composition with that of Sadi, and it will be found to have more of the loose and wordy oratory of a Philipps, than the close and logical reasoning of a Fox; and that many of our late most popular writers in polite literature, whether poetry or prose, are fast dwindling into the rhetorical inanity and tinselled minuteness of the Greek and Latin writers of our dark ages. For the purpose of comparison I shall here copy the Persian original of the same story in prose from the Anvari Sohaili, and add as usual a verbal translation of it, premising, by the bye, that a father has been inculcating the utility of their learning some handicraft to his children, and one of the sons has just told a long story in praise of resignation and inactivity; where the father replies:

"What you have remarked is praiseworthy and excellent; yet this is a world of motives and causes, therefore has divine tradition been promulgated, in much as the occurrences of this life² actuated by intervening causes. No² the good resulting from a state of resignation and inactivity any way compares with that accruing from labor and industry; for the benefits of living retired affect the recluse and him only, whereas profits of labor communicate from handicraft to his neighbours, and the communication of a benefit offers a proof of beneficence, for *الناس يتفع الناس* — that is the really charitable man who is benefiting his fellow-man:—but the man who may possess means or ability of benefiting, and prefer sit-

ting idle, and trust to the industry of others, must deserve censure and reproach. Perhaps you may not have heard the story of that man, who on beholding the situation of the falcon and rook, ceased to

continue his own means of subsistence, and thereby incurred the reprehension of the deity. The son asked, how was this story?

پدر گفت آورده اند که درویشی در بیشه میگزشت و در آثار رحمت و اطوار قدرت اندیشه میفرمود ناگاه شاهبازی نیز پروازی دید قدر گوشت در چنگال گرفته گرد درختی پرواز میکرد و باهتزاز تمام بر حوالی اشیانه طوف مینمود مرد از این صورت متعجب شد زمانی بنظاره بایستاد کلاغی بی پرو و بال دید در آن اشیانه افتاده و آن باز پاره پاره گوشت جدا میکرد و بقدر حوصله کلاغ در دهنش می نهاد مرد گفت سبحان الله عنایت پادشاهی و رحمت نامتناهی نکر که کلاغ بی بال و پروا که نه قوت طیران دارد و نه شوکت جولان درین گوشه اشیانه بی توشه و بی روزی نمی گذارد

ادیم زمین سفره عام اوست * برین خوان یغما چه دشمن چه دوست
چنان پهن خوان کرم گستر * که سیمرخ در قاف قسمت خورد

پس من که پیوسته در طلب روزی از پای نمی نشینم و سر در بیابان حرص نهاده بهزار حیلۀ نانی بدست می آرم هر آینه از غیف یقین و مسفی اعتقاد خواهد بود

ضامن روزی شده روزی رسان * چند بهر سوی دوم چون خان
از دل خرند بر آرم نفس * گانچه رسد بهره همانست و بس

آن به که بعد ازین سر فراغت بر زانوی عزلت نهم و خط بطالت به صفحه کسب و حرفت کشم الرزق علی الله تبارک و تعالی انکه دست از اسباب دنیوی شسته در گوشه نشست و دل بی غل در عنایت و علت مسبب الاسباب بست ع و دل در سبب مبنی و مسبب مکن سه شبانه روز در زاویه عزلت قرار گرفت و از هیچ معرفتی روی ننمود و هر ساعتی نحیف تر و ضعیف تر می شد تا عات صغف روی بقوت نهاد و مرد زاهد قوی ضعیف شده از ادای اسم طاعت و عبادت باز ماند حق تعالی پیغامبر آن زمان را نزدیک وی فرستاد و به عتابی تمام پیغام داد که ای بنده من مدار عالم به باب و واسطه نهاده ام اگر چه قدرت من بی سبب مهم می توان ساخت اما حکمت من اقتضای آن کرده که اکثر مهمات بسببها ساخته پرداخته گردد و بدین سبب قاعده افاده و استفادۀ تمهید یابد پس انوسبب

فايده ديکري تواني شد بهتر از آن باشد که بسبب ديکري فايده بايد گرفت

چو باز باش که صيدي کني و لقمه دهی * صغیل خواره مشو چون کلاغ بی پروبال
که کسی میکن تا کاهل نشوي و روزي از خدا میدان تا کافر نشوي
از توکل در سبب کاهل مشو * رمز الکاسب حبيب الله شنو
کر توکل میکني در کار کن * کسب کن پس تکیه بر جبار کن

The father replied ; we are told that a Dervish was passing through a forest, and reflecting on the gracious mercy and providence of God. All at once he cast his eye upon a swift flying and royal falcon, which held a piece of flesh in his talons, and was making the circuit of a particular tree ; and at every turn it would with a scream of exultation hover over a bird's nest, that happened to be in that tree. Struck with what he saw, the holy man stood some time admiring it ; when he at last discerned a rook lying in that nest, that had neither wings nor plumage ; and the falcon was tearing the flesh into morsels, and would drop at every round as much of it into the rook's mouth, as it could conveniently swallow. The man exclaimed, praise be to God ! only mark the paramount divine goodness and infinite benevolence, that does not overlook the means of supplying with daily food a naked and unfledged rook, which in this state out of the corner of a nest has not the ability of moving or providing for itself :

Thus Sadi :

" The wide expanse of the earth is the common table of all, at this munificent board friend and foe are welcome ; so wide and universal is the table of the bounty of Providence spread, that the Simorgh (or ideal bird equal in size to thirty birds) has his portion amidst the barren cliffs of the Caucasus." Accordingly with me, who am never at rest from seeking after food, and having turned my face towards the desert of covetousness, am able after a thousand stratagems to lay my hand on a single loaf of bread, it in some measure implies an imbecility of faith, a distrust of Providence ;

Thus Nizami :

" Providence having become the surety of my daily provision, how long am I

to wander about like a vagabond ; with an exulting heart I can raise my voice and cry, whatever it may be, such is my portion and enough." It were more decent, that henceforth I should rest the head of contentment on the knee of retirement, and draw the blot of idleness across the page of labor and industry :—" for our daily bread is from the most High and Almighty."—Having after this washed his hands of the worldly means of providing for himself, he withdrew into a corner, and fixt his guileless heart on the disinterested bounty of the causer of causes, or omnipotence :—" fix not your heart on the cause, nor forsake the causer."—For three nights and days he sat immovable within the cell of seclusion, and saw no prospect of relief ; but was every moment getting more emaciated and weak, till he at length became so feeble and dejected, that the zealous devotee dwindled into a state of dotard imbecility, and neglected altogether the daily ritual of worship and piety. The most High Judge deputed the prophet of his time, and sent a message with a harsh reprehension to him, saying ; oh my devoted servant ! I have laid the basis of the world on motives and causes ; and though my Providence may ordain an event without any intervening cause, yet has my wisdom deemed it expedient, that most of the concerns of this life should be effected and accomplished through some motives, and from this reason the custom of giving and receiving might acquire confirmation : therefore it is more proper, that you should be the medium of conferring a benefit on another, than that you should derive a benefit from him :—" roam abroad like the falcon, that you may prey on game and feed the hungry, and be not that wretched parasite of a rook destitute of wings and plumage."

Sadi says :

"Practise industrious habits, that you may not become a sluggard; and know that God bestows upon you your daily bread, that you may not become an infidel."

And Mulovī Mānove adds:—

"In resigning yourself to pious habits, be not negligent of getting yourself a livelihood; listen to the holy text, that the artisan is the beloved friend of God; if if you are inclined to godly habits, let it be in the midst of business, first be industrious and then place your confidence on omnipotence."

It might have been remarked in my translation of the Preface of the Anwarī Sohailī in my last essay, how artfully the author proposed to familiarise his readers to the Koran by interlarding his stories with texts from that book; which our critics, and even many of our best writers and translators of oriental works have got into a habit of calling a rhapsody; but if they understood it in the original they would avoid this

cant, and be convinced that few books contain within the same compass, wiser maxims of public government and domestic policy told with all that vigor and elegance, to which the Arabic language is so capable of giving utterance, and of which in the above apologue there are three respectable examples. From all the above three apologues it will appear, that a man's belief in his predetermination to good and evil does not exclude the precautions of practical prudence, or the exertions of a vigilant industry and anticipating foresight; for he will find, as practically inculcated in many oriental parables, that in the affairs of this life Providence usually operates by human agency; and that though the will of the creature is by inscrutable means rendered subservient to the designs of the Creator, yet it is in such a manner as not to exclude individual responsibility for individual acts.

رزق هر چند بیکمان برسد * شرط عقلست جستن از درها
گر چه کسی بی اجل نخواهد مرد * تو مرو در دهان از درها

"Though our apportioned lot must be forthcoming whether we seek after it or not, yet is it incumbent on our good sense to ask the road that leads to it: though none will die without the decree of fate, yet you must not walk into the mouth of a dragon."

Thus could a Sadi adapt that grand tenet of his faith to the

usage of common life and opinion, and not seem that downright necessitarian, a Doctor Priestley, and other able champions of the Christian faith have been among us:—but I have exceeded my bounds and must abruptly sign myself

GULCHIN.

EVIDENCES OF THE MISSION OF MUHAMMAD.

THEN the old men of the Koralshī said to the monk, "whence do you know this?" (the mission of Muhammad). He said, "when you came through that road between the two hills, there was not a tree or stone but prostrated itself to him, and they do not prostrate to any but prophets, and verily I know him by the seal of prophecy which is on the bones of his shoulder like an apple." After that the monk returned and made dinner for them, and when he brought it, the prophet was driving the camels to forage

and the monk said, "send a person to him," and his majesty came with a cloud shadowing him; and when he came near the people who had seated themselves under the shade of a tree he also sat down, and the shade of the tree inclined towards him.

Abutalib said, "I was with the prophet at Mecca, and we came out to the environs, and his majesty did not go near a hill or tree, but said, 'peace be to thee, oh messenger of God!'"

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DÉS.

(Continued from p. 462.)

On its banks vast numbers of wild geese are bred, and it is probably better stored with fish than *Mánsaróvar*, as one edge of its banks is fringed with grass of considerable height, and there is swampy land at the mouths of the streams which empty themselves into its bosom. At a distance its water was of an indigo blue. The eastern leg appeared about five miles in length; of that of the southern one I could form no opinion, as it was lost in the mountains. The name is derived from *Ráwan* so much famed in the *Rámdgana*, and the Sanskrit word *hrud* signifying lake. The principal streams, which rise in the *Cañas*, and disembogue, are, 1st, the *Siva Gangá*; 2d, *Gourí Gangá*; 3d, *Darchan Gadrih*; 4th, *Cotyágni*; and there are many others without names. It is said to be four times as large as *Mánsaróvar*, but of this I can give no opinion. We have been forced to remain here all day. At nine the snow ceased to fall, and was followed by rain that continued till three. At twelve, thermometer at 62°. At sunset rained again; thermometer 43°. About midnight the rain ceased.

August 11th. — Thermometer 42°. March at 9½, over a plain which is very poachy. Our yaks, though very strong, labour through the soft ground into which they frequently sink up to their bellies; but if left alone, would feed and wade along. English oxen would be much distressed and frightened in such quaggy soil. A hail storm induces us to halt at nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five paces, near a small river, at three o'clock. Thermometer, Even. 49°. *Cailas* mountain is supposed to be the favorite residence of Mahadeva, and is situated opposite to the great lake of *Ráwanhrad*, and little distant from that of *Mánsaróvar*. As its summit is always clothed with snow, it is but a cool seat: however this cold is said to be necessary, on account of the poison which has heated his frame ever since he swallowed it at the period of the *Sanká Avatar*.

August 12th. — Thermometer 46°. A party of people, having in charge a body of about seventy yaks loaded with *Acra*

jau in sacks, passed our encampment in the direction which we mean to take. March at 8½. At two thousand four hundred paces, many wild asses, and some animals which are thought more like mules than either horses or asses. At six thousand seven hundred and eighty *Gangri* valley ends. The declivity goes to the left, and the water of this land falls into the *Tirtápurí* river. At seven thousand, meet the old road. At twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine reach our ground opposite to our former encampment.

August 13th. — Thermometer 37°. March at 9½ 15'. At three thousand nine hundred and seventy paces, fall into the *Mitar* road. At four thousand four hundred and sixty descend to the bed of a rapid river, which we pass over a *cancho*. Here we found many *Gelam* families of *Tatar* shepherds, who had been carrying to *Mánsaróvar* the ashes of their deceased relatives. At five thousand three hundred and fifteen paces descend to another river, in rapidity and volume of current similar to the former. As there was here a *sankha* three feet in breadth, we thought it right to attempt to force our yaks over loaded; but they disliked going, on account of the height of the planks from the water, and the roaring of the river as it descended through the contracted channel. One, which was closely pressed, preferred leaping into the water from a bank of stones seven feet high, and swam under the bridge to the opposite side loaded. At fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six paces reach *Tirtápurí*. Wait in the veranda of the temple, where our wool is packed, until the arrival of our cattle with the baggage, which did not take place till near seven in the evening. Went into the temple to hear the *Gelams* repeat their vespers, the recital of which was accompanied with cymbals, and the beating of a deep toned drum. The performance of the ceremony was preceded by the blowing of conchs from the top of the temple. We generally found the *Gelams* assisted by the *Juris* or *Dharmis*. — One of these men said that the breach of chastity in a

man was compensated by a fine of fifty rupers, and that of a monk or *Gelum* by one of sixty.

August 14th.—Halt at *Tirtápuri*. Thermometer 38°. A report current amongst the *Juáris* and *Dhármis*, that the *Gorkhálí* governor of *Srlangur* has written, that he understands two Europeans have gone by the *Nítí*, and two others by the *Dháarma* pass, into the *Uddis*. He desires information may be conveyed to him as to who they are, and with what intention they are going.

Some *Juáris* whom we here met were concerned in the transaction respecting conveying shawl-wool to *Beletré* fair for Mr. Gillman, which had excited the attention of the *Lutákhís*, caused their complaint to the *Garpan*, and his severe edict against the clandestine sale of this article. One man told me that he had been seized by *Amhed Khan*, the *Lutákhí*, for having a small quantity in his possession, which he said he was about to make into *ponkhís*. This day I was much indisposed with fever.

August 15th.—Thermometer 44°. March at 9^h 30': at four thousand seven hundred paces come to an ascent of high table land. At five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, a large river, supposed to issue from *Rdwánhrad*, joins the *Térat* river, at S. 30 E. distant 1½ mile, the little stream falls into it here likewise. The stream resulting from this junction now takes the name of the *Sutudrd*. At six thousand three hundred and twenty-five arrive at some mud temples, with many caves in the rocks, shewing the place to have been once a winter resort of the *Uniyas* but now deserted. A violent storm of wind, thunder and lightning, hail and rain, now sets in and lasts till nearly an hour.—Rains again at sun-set. Thermometer 59°. Find two *Juáris* encamped here on the road to *Kien-lung*: one of these traders reproached us with spoiling their market, by selling our goods at too low a rate. The *Juáris* have hitherto been the principal medium through which the *Uniyas* have received, since the conquest of the hills by the *Gorkhálís*, the produce of *Hindústán* and European merchandise; and they have sold their wares at so high a rate, as to have confined the demand to a

few rich individuals, such as the *Garpan*, *Débas*, and *Nerbas*.

August 16th.—Thermometer 45°. March at 8^h 30'. River remaining close to the left. The low warm swampy land in the vales about *Tirtápuri* gives a grass, which is cut and carried as hay for winter provision, for the horses of the *Garpan*, and the people of *Kien-lung*, *Dábd* and *Ditapá*. The grain called *Awa-jau* raised in *Teekla-kote* is also given to them during the rigorous season, and said to be hearty food. As this grain grows in a rigorous climate, it is worth while to send some to *Britain* for the use of the inhabitants of the western isles.

At five thousand two hundred and eighty paces, reach a steep rocky pass of a stone laminated, rolled and whirled as at *Tirtápuri*, and apparently bound by the same agency. At five thousand six hundred, broken ground presents appearances similar to those in which gold dust is found. At five thousand seven hundred and forty immense masses of broken rock of a brown colour, much veined with quartz, in the cavities of which is much rock crystal; that, which is small, generally transparent and regular in form; the large crystals ordinarily discoloured, full of flaws, and fractured or shivered. At six thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, water drips over an inclined plain of rock and tastes salt and nauseous. At seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, hot-water flows from the rock and covers the edges of its course with stony concretion of a yellowish colour. At nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five reach a good *sankhó* over the *Setlej*, about fifteen paces long and four feet broad. On the right bank a natural fountain throws hot-water a foot above its level, the edges of which are covered with a compact, hard, white tufa, at a distance looking like ice. Come to our ground at 4^h 10': wait in a cave till our baggage arrives. Have this day come nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-five paces, and encamp in a hollow surrounded by rocks formed by hot-water, opposite to the town of *Kien-lung*, situated on the spires of rock on the right bank of the *Setlej* distant 4 of a mile. The road of to-day has been of a very rugged description; and the yaks with the wool and baggage were

obliged to make a circuitous route over the tops of the hills, in order to prevent the loads being knocked off by the stones which projected from the sides of the path that we took. Yet, notwithstanding, many of the loads fell, and at night it was discovered that the sirkar's bundle was missing, along with a small packet of *Cashmir* saffron which I had bought from the *Ladakh* agent.

The whole of the country, from *Tistá-pári* to *Kien-lung* or *Chinglung*, exhibits abundant proof of the presence of minerals, and the rocks teem with springs of hot-water, impregnated with various mineral and saline substances, which we had neither leisure nor means to analyse. The springs of *Tistá-pári* seem charged with calcareous matter alone, which in process of time becomes lime stone, marble, and calcareous spar. Near *Kien-lung*, the hot-water contains calcareous matter mixed with salts. Still nearer to this town it is charged with iron; and opposite to *Kein-lung* is a cavern into which drips water highly charged with sulphuric acid. This cavern is about twelve feet in breadth at its mouth, five feet high, and about fourteen feet in depth, from the entrance to the back part. The floor consists of projections of calcareous matter mixed with sulphur, and cavities or pools of water about four feet deep, transparent, highly charged with sulphur. Hot sulphureous vapour issues through numerous holes in the floor, and a person is thrown into perspiration almost immediately, without his breathing being incommoded, by the sulphur steam, provided he stand upright: but he is seized with coughing and a sense of suffocation, if he crouch on the floor, as happened to a *Hindu* who sat down. This occurs likewise in the grotto *dei cani*, and arises merely from the specific gravity of the sulphureous gas being greater than that of the atmospheric air, with which it does not mix with celerity. The sides of the cavern were formed by calcareous matter, and flour of sulphur, in some places straw colour, in others of a deep brimstone hue. The proportion of brimstone to the other material is nearly two to one. The side is so soft, that it may be scooped off by the hand, and is a little moist. It is rubbed into powder with ease, and then mixed with oil which

unites with the sulphur, and the calcareous matter subsides. Coal has not yet been found by the natives; and fuel is only afforded by the furze in small quantity. If fuel were plentiful, I apprehend that many hundreds of tons of sulphur might be obtained from this cavern and the immediately surrounding calcareous rock; which, even where white, is highly charged with sulphur. Immediately in front of the mouth of the cavern, and forming as it were its threshold, is a mound of calcareous stone, through chinks of which spring many jets of hot water perfectly transparent, and of a smell and taste very similar to that of *Harrogate*. The vast walls and masses of rock which have been formed by the action of hot springs in this neighbourhood, shew an antiquity that baffles research and would afford food for sceptics.

The town of *Kien-lung*, consisting of about a hundred small houses, built of unburnt bricks painted grey and red, is situated upon the summit of a cluster of spires or natural pillars of indurated clay, in the face of high banks of the same material, which overtop it by at least a hundred feet, whilst the town itself is at least two hundred feet above the bed of the river, and in a retiring angle. This kind of situation seems particularly affected by the *Unias* for their winter retirements; and the preference is founded upon judicious principles; for, from the conical shape of the pinnacles which form the foundation of the houses, the snow slips from them and falls into the valley below, the height of the rocks behind guards them from the force of the winds which sweep over the summits of the hills, and the elevation of the town above the level of the plain prevents the inhabitants from feeling the blasts which frequently rush along the course of the river, with a violence which can scarcely be conceived. At present, from this being the season most favourable for pasturage, the greatest part of the inhabitants here have left the town and gone to a distance with their flocks and herds.

August 17th.—Thermometer 42°. Four men were dispatched before day-break in search of the sirkar's bundle, which they found, and returned by nine o'clock: however, as the servants had begun to

cook their victuals, we could not march till 1^h 50'. The heat was very great.—At five hundred paces a strong sulphureous smell issues from hot springs; the rocks stained yellow with sulphur, which appears in considerable quantity mixed with earth in interstices between masses of rock. At two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the channel of the river from being broad suddenly reduced to fifty yards; road along its edge stony. Reached our ground at seven P.M., eight thousand three hundred and eighty-three paces. This has been one of the most rugged marches we have had in the *Uddis*. As it grew dark, we fired earliness occasionally to apprise our people behind of the direction we were encamped in; and at half past nine had the satisfaction to see them arrive without having met with any serious accident.

August 12th.—Thermometer 37°. March at 2^h 25'. Some of the yak cows left the watercourse and went up the rock, the face of which became steeper as they advanced. One of them, finding herself separated from the great mass of her companions, without hesitation leaped from a height of about fourteen feet into the dry water-course, apparently without being hurt by the shock, and her example was followed by those which had taken the same path.

At six thousand nine hundred paces, commence descending to a river formed of two branches, the right coming from S. 5 W. the left S. 35 W. They run N. 30 E. At seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five reach the point at which the streams just mentioned join, and breaking through a high mountain, fall into the *Setlej*. The bank on this side is as it were dissected, the softer parts having been washed from the harder strata: the latter present a very irregular and extraordinary projecting surface. At seven thousand seven hundred, cross the river 1½ feet deep. At eight thousand, descend to second river, the water of which is more clear, and its banks afford more grass and forage for fuel. At eight thousand and fifty cross and encamp at one P.M. Here we observed on the banks of the river many *larva* of a kind of locust, which breeds on the stony plains of *Tatary*, marked on the body

with a yellow ring on a black ground, and having a large horn in the tail. Two species of locusts breed here; one with purple wings; by clapping the horny cases strongly together it makes a smart crack as it flies. The other is twice as large, the carcase and wings, of a yellow colour, spotted with points a little darker.

High wind from the *Himachal*, which lasted from three to nightfall. Thermometer at seven P.M. 56°.

August 19th.—Slight frost. Thermometer 37°. March at 7. At one thousand three hundred paces, observe that the two rivers which we crossed yesterday join due east about nine hundred yards. At five thousand commence ascending the gorge, and reach the summit of height which shuts the valley. At five thousand two hundred and forty, arrive at a pile of stones and descend by a tolerably good road, on which were many small fragments of different coloured jasper and white agate: to the right is the river formed by two streams, and now running parallel to our line of march about 2½ miles distant. At fifteen thousand seven hundred commence descending; the town of *Dumpei* in sight. This is built on a steep eminence forming part of a ridge stretching from the side of a mountain and sloping to a river, but rising at least three hundred feet above the bed of the latter. Some ruined buildings on another eminence are separated from the town by a deep glen, in which runs a stream of delicious water. The banks of this watercourse, cut into steps or narrow beds, are now covered by the grain called *Awa jau*, now in ear, and watered by cuts from the stream begun near its source. The relief afforded to the eye by dwelling upon this, after having been so long tired with the repetition of bare rocks and of plains most scantily sprinkled with verdure, is such as cannot be conceived except by those who chance to have been in such situations. The inhabitants have also been equally industrious in turning to account a shelf of gently sloping land at the foot of the ridge watered by the large river. The regularity and luxuriance of the crop shew that the soil would be very grateful if the farmer would irrigate sufficiently.

August 20th.—Halt at *Dumpei*. Thermometer 49°. The warmest day we

have had since our arrival on the *Unás*. Amer Singh arrived at ten this morning. It appears that a dawk or post carried by horses regularly goes from *Ghertope* to *Ouchong* (*Lassa*). Each horse performs twenty kos a day; and the journey takes up twenty-two days at this rate. So that, giving the kos as two miles, the distance may be estimated at eight hundred and eighty miles. The intermediate country is most thinly peopled. The shawl goats are from *Ladakh* to *Lassa*, where it is said there are sheep with finer wool than here. The *Ouchong* merchants buy woollen cloth at *Ghertope* from the *Ladakh* and *Juári* traders.

This day has been hot with the exception of about half an hour, during which we had a smart shower of hail. Thermometer at night 56°. We were obliged to halt this day, on account of our cattle being much tired, not only from the continued marching that they have had, but from their having seldom been able to fill their bellies on account of the scarcity of grass in the course of our route.

August 21st.—Thermometer 45°. Leave *Dámpa* at 8^h 50'. At three hundred and eighty paces cross a small river, the water from which is made use of for irrigating some steps of land sown with *Awa jau*. At six thousand five hundred and fourteen reach table-land; a house of unburnt bricks about eighty yards to the left; to the S. four or five others, which constitute the village of *Gengool*, formerly tolerably populous, but now nearly deserted. It bears S. 60 W. from our encampment at six thousand seven hundred and forty, at which we arrived at two P. M. The furze adjoining the *Awa jau* fields, with some springy land, formed a favourite resort to hares; and many *Chakórs** were heard in the neighbouring hills, and taking our guns, Mr. H. and myself had good sport. Found a partridge very like that of *England* in plumage and size, but which had a strange grunting call. This bird ran astonishingly swift, and I could not make it take wing. The *Chakórs* breed in the hill, and afforded excellent diversion, although at the same time it was very laborious and not without danger. This day three of our loaded yaks fell over a steep bank from thirty to

forty feet high into a ravine, and although they had struggled much to disentangle themselves, lay on their backs unable to get up; on the ropes being cut, they rose apparently with very little injury. Thermometer at night 55°.

August 22d.—Thermometer 37°. March at 8^h 45'. At eleven thousand nine hundred paces arrive at a pile of stones with religious inscriptions carved upon them. *Dabá* looks larger from hence than from the approach to it on the *Niti* road. We were welcomed by a croud of half-naked dirty ragged children in terms of friendship, and they were made happy for the moment by a few scraps of broken biscuit and some raisins. We proceeded to our original encampment in the town, having completed twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-five paces at 4^h 40' P. M. We thought it proper to inform the *Wazir* and *Déba* of our arrival, and to enquire when it would be agreeable to them that we should pay them a visit; to this a reply was sent, that they should be glad to see us the following morning.—About half past eight in the evening, the old *pandit* came to say that the moon was eclipsed, and we immediately heard the sound of trumpets and beating of drums and gongs from the temple of *Narayan*, and that erected on the site of the old palace of the *Sarjahans Raja*. This I presume was intended to drive away the dragon, which during the time of an eclipse, is supposed by the *Chinese* to attempt to devour the moon. This eclipse was a total one; but the obscurity was much less dense than I ever before observed it. Thermometer at night 55°.

August 23d.—Halt at *Dabá*, or as pronounced, *Dápd*. Thermometer 40° at sun rise. At nine a messenger from the *Wazir* and *Déba* stated that they were ready to receive us. In an apartment on the roof of the government house, we found the *Wazir* and *Déba*, along with the brother of the *Garpan*, and a person whom we took for a commander of cavalry, seated in an open verandah, in front of which we placed ourselves on a cushion. The presents made this time were less costly than those on our first interview with the young *Wazir* and *Déba*. After the usual complimentary enquiries, the *Garpan's* brother remarked that our journey had taken up a consi-

* *Perdix rufa*.

derable time, and that he feared, if our return to *Hindústan* were much longer delayed, it might be stopped altogether by a sudden fall of snow filling all the passes: a circumstance not unusual at this season of the year. In answer to this remark, it was observed, that we had been somewhat delayed by an illness which attacked me soon after I left *Ghertope*; and that our cattle had been so reduced by continued marching and scanty supply of food, as to be incapable of proceeding as quickly as we wished. That we were very solicitous to return to our homes, and should depart as soon as our cattle should be a little recruited, and the *Wazir* and *Déba* would assist us by hiring of cattle to enable us to carry our wool to *Nítl*. This latter they promised to do without delay. I exchanged a knife with the *Wazir* for a curved horn snuff box. After a sitting of two hours, during which a plate of raisins was placed before us, we took leave and made a visit to the *Lama*. The old man was apparently much pleased to see us and had tea prepared, of which, according to our *Hindu* character, we could not partake. Mr. H. brought as much orange cloth as would make him a dress, but this he refused, saying the weight of the obligation would be too great, it being out of his power to make a suitable return for such civility. I found that a knife and pair of scissors would be acceptable to him, and I sent for them. He was most highly gratified by this token of regard, and gave us some slips of gauze sent to him by the *Déba Lama*, along with some red comfits made of flour, water, and some red colouring matter; they were insipid, but having been made by the holy hands of the head of the church of this country, were said to possess extraordinary virtues, provided they were eaten before any other thing in the morning. These properties lay in a very small space; for the comfits were no bigger than partridge shot. Being desirous of bringing a specimen of the *Unia* writing, some of which had appeared to me very neat, I requested that he would give me a written paper, as also one that had been printed. In compliance with my desire he gave me three slips of blue paper, on which some prayers were written in letters of gold by a *Gelum*

lately dead; and with his own hand he struck off from a wooden block another prayer on a piece of coarse *Litharua* paper. In the latter, having placed a few grains of *Awa jau*, he blessed it, and wrapping it round with an orange coloured silk thread drawn out of an open stuff with loose ends apparently for this purpose, he recommended us to hang it in a particular direction, and we should find it in some respects useful to us. He caused some tea leaves in a mass to be brought to us, along with a small piece of soda, which is in this country always employed to extract more of the colouring matter and flavour of the tea than would be done by the water alone which is here hard. A cheese made of meal and milk slightly daubed over with coarse sugar, and having a few raisins stuck in it, with a cake of a sweetmeat made of sugar and butter, and a large plate of raisins, formed his present. The cheese had a very strong smell, and as well as the tea and sweetmeat was given to our servants. The old man finding that we would not take back the cloth, requested that it might be given him the following day in the presence of the *Gelums*. The more we have seen of this priest the more we are pleased with the simplicity of his manners and the liberality of his sentiments, as far as the stupidity of our interpreter would give us to understand his conversation.

In the evening we were desired again to visit the *Wazir* and *Déba*. They were engaged in writing to the *Garpan*; and we requested that a letter, in general terms, informing him of our safe arrival, and expressing our thanks for his attentions, might be transmitted to him in our name; which was done. It was promised, that on the following morning some cattle should be brought, that we might select two for our own riding, at the rate of fifteen rupees nominal per head, and that others should be furnished to carry our wool and baggage. Two trays containing rice with a lump of butter secured in a piece of the skin of a yak with the hair on, were put before us as a present, along with a plate of raisins; and a written order, signed by the *Wazir* and *Déba*, for five goats was directed to be given to the steward, who would on receiving it immediately forward the animals. Ther-

anometer 55° in the evening. At night the *Wazir* sent an agate snuff-box, in exchange for that of horn. After I had the latter in my possession, I observed a small ring of gold, by means of which the bottom was capable of being taken out in order that the snuff may be put in, the mouth being too small for this purpose. I could not help thinking, that the *Wazir* had overlooked this circumstance in the first instance, and now recollecting it, thought he had made a bad bargain. Under this impression, and resolving to defeat his avarice in this matter, I pretended to misunderstand his message, and returned another knife with a small silver capped glass salt muffinner that had been admired in the morning by him. The agate box was in the shape of an urn flattened at the sides, and surmounted at each shoulder by the mask of a Satyr. This appears to me an antique of *Grecian* workmanship; or, if it should be of *Tatar* fabric, the hollowing does credit to their ingenuity. The *Wazir* seemed pleased with his new bargain.

August 24th.—Thermometer 39°. This morning we went to the lodging of a *Latakhi-Cashmirian* merchant, who shewed us *Russian* leather and *French* woollen cloth. The *Latakhi* said that the *Russians* had latterly imported much merchandize into this part of *Tatary* through *Yarkund*, which is forty days journey from *Latak* and fifteen from *Bokhara*.

At night the *Wazir* and the rest of his council sent for the old pandit, and the brother of the *Garpan* said that they were anxious for our departure, lest some accident might occur to us, which would be a source of great uneasiness to them. That we had now passed through their country once; and as we were *Firinghis*, we could not be allowed to come a second time. The pandit said that they well knew he was conscious that they had it not in their power to prevent our visiting the country whenever we pleased. That whether we should do so or not depended upon the orders of our superiors; but, if we should, our dealings would always be governed by the same integrity which they had already witnessed, and which they could not but approve. He then departed. This day a well looking *Juari*

in a clean dress, of the name of Deb or Debo Singh, came to pay his respects to us; he was son to a man of consequence of the name of Dhamu, who had ordered him to come over, and whether we were *Mahants* or not, to offer his services in whatever we thought he might be useful. If he thought us not *Mahants*, he was directed to say that two thousand men were ready to take arms for the cause of the *Raja* whenever a rallying point was furnished. He said that, as our journey had been long, and we had, he understood, been made to incur unnecessary expense, he should be happy to furnish a draft on *Srinagar* for a thousand rupees, if it would afford us any accommodation, and would take the amount at *Haridwar* either in goods or money, as might be most agreeable to us. We thanked him for the offer, which we declined, but employed him in some little offices in which he was serviceable. I sold the whole of the coral beads I had provided for ninety rupees to Amer Singh, who passed them over to Deb Singh for fifty shawl-wool goats and twenty sheep, to be delivered to him at *Niti*, and to be brought down to *Chilkia* by Harkh Deb. This, though much under their value, was the best return I could form, as, in the event of accident to our first batch of goats, the second might fill their place; and this precaution was the more necessary, as all the persons we met with said, that by far the greater part of these animals, if taken through the hills before the cold weather should have set in, would die on the march.

August 25th.—Thermometer 41°. The *Wazir* and *Daba* sent word that the yaks would be ready to take our loads this morning; we returned an answer, that we should not be able to march until the following morning, and that this would depend upon their performing their contract. A messenger returned with twelve rupees from the *Wazir* and *Daba*, instead of a like number of goats which they had undertaken to supply, but now said they could not furnish; and this was soon followed by those persons who said that the people from *Ghertope* were extremely anxious to return, and expected we would set off this morning, as they could not depart until we had begun our march. We

repeated our arguments and ordered our cattle out of the town to graze. An order was given by the *Wazir*, &c. to shut the gates, and we sent two resolute men to open it, and to turn out the yaks. This they effected without resistance.—We then remonstrated in very strong terms with the *Wazir* and *Déba* on the impropriety and meanness of their conduct; after a little conversation they both appeared ashamed, and said they did not act from themselves, but under the authority of the *Ghort-pe* messengers by order from the *Garpan*. Immediately after the *Wazir* and *Déba* returned these people learnt our intention, and without waiting for our visit, saddled their horses and went off. The *Wazir* and *Déba* sent word privately, that if we would take saffron, they would in the evening take some of our cloth. The *Latákhí* saffron is received by the *Latákhí* from the *Cashmirian* traders in payment for the shawl-wool furnished by the latter; and again given to the *Unias* in payment for the wool taken from them. It appears to me pure, but dear; however the highness of price is in some measure owing to the form of the transaction being by barter. According to our promise we went to the government house, where we were received with a cordiality calculated to efface the impression of the late transactions; and which our conduct on the occasion shewed had produced that effect. The *Wazir* and *Déba* said, that really there was much danger of our entering *Hindustan* being prevented altogether, if our departure were delayed; that if they followed their own inclination, they could wish us to stay longer; but the season was advanced, and it would much grieve both the *Garpan* and themselves if any accident were to occur to us.

August 26th.—Thermometer 37°. We commenced our march from *Déba* at ten A. M. following the directions by which we arrived at first, in which line we continued, and crossing the *Tútil*, reached the junction of the two streams before mentioned at twelve, having come only about three miles. Here the measurement commenced as we took a new road. At 2^h 30' took up our ground for encampment. Our baggage did not reach

us till eight at night, in consequence of many of the loads falling off, from the ruggedness of part of the road, and from our people having kept in the direction of the former line instead of following us exactly. The road we have now taken is in the straight line for *Níti*; the other was circuitous, but better. *Deb Singh* came in the evening, and promised to send us three fat sheep for our consumption on the road. When the sun set, it became very cold; before sun-set thermometer 48°.

August 27th.—As our cattle had been much reduced by their long journey from *Ghortope* to *Mansarowar* and back to *Déba*, they had performed their work of yesterday but weakly, and it was therefore judged advisable to halt, that they might have a chance of filling their bellies, although the pasturage was even here but scanty. *Deb Singh* was very anxious to receive a certificate of his endeavours to be useful and a recommendation that he should be permitted to enter the Company's provinces paying only the usual duties. The papers required by *Deb Singh* were given to him, and he took his leave highly satisfied in appearance. Much ice in the river this morning.

August 28th.—Hard frost. In some places the ice was 2½ inches thick. Thermometer 28°. Marched at 9. At seven thousand three hundred paces reach our ground, and encamp at 12^h 30'. Thermometer in the open air 67°. Found many ammonites in iron stone, generally broken. Much iron in the mountains, which have scarcely any vegetable upon them, and are rapidly frittering into fragments. We are now about one-third of the *Ghátí* which separates *Hindustan* from *Tatary*. Mountains are less high and bold than those farther on in *Butda*. Two yaks have been left behind from fatigue, although the march has not been long, yet parts have been very distressing. The rivulet or rather river (for when it fills its channel it well deserves this name,) is called *Chang-lu*. It is formed by three or four branches, which issue from the heights below the *Níti Ghátí*, and it disembogues itself into the *Setlej*.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT

OF THE

NORTHERN COASTS AND SEA OF ASIA.

(From Ides' Travels Overland to China, in 1692.)

BUT to cross the river Argun again, and take a view of the vast river Amur, to the river Gorbiza, which separates the dominions of his Czarish Majesty from those of the Emperor of China; from the haven of the Gorbiza eastwards to the sea being subject to the Chinese, and the western as well as northern side of the said river belonging to his Czarish Majesty. If we steer eastwards from the Gorbiza to the rivers Tugur and Uda, which rise northwards of the Amur, and fall eastwards into the Chinese Ocean or Amioerschian Sea, we find the country betwixt these rivers yields great quantities of black sables, and the shores of these mentioned streams are inhabited by Tunguzians, Alemurians and Korcizians. Which last nation seems originally to come from Coela, that country lying not far distant from thence, it being easy to reach it in a short day with a favorable wind. They are reported to have settled along by the river Amur, and to have afterwards spread themselves farther. Those who live on the sea-coast depend chiefly on fishing; but there are many of the inland people very rich, great numbers of the best sables and richest furs being found there. This country is subject to the Governor of Jakutskoy, and the woods all hereabouts are strongly guarded in order to prevent the Chinese Tartars from hunting any sables here.

To the shores of these two rivers there come annually a sort of people out of the islands which lie in the sea, but so near the shore that from thence they may be easily seen. These people appear very well dressed in very fine fur-surtouts, under which they wear silken coats almost as rich as those of the Persians. They are tall, have great beards, and make a good manly figure. They come in small barks to the Siberian Tartars, and buy girls and women of them, of which they are very fond, giving for them rich sables and black fox-skins, which they report they have in great quantities on their islands, and earnestly solicit the Siberian Tunguzians to come and trade with them.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 30.

They pretend that the province of Jakutskoy was formerly subject to them; and their language bears a little similitude to the Jakutskian.

Northwards of these two rivers arises the river Ogota, betwixt which and the Uda, near the shore, and all along in the sea, as far as the Icy-Cape, abounds with whales, sea horses, and sea-dogs. Kamskatka and the country farther along by the sea-side is inhabited by a people called Xuxi and Koeliki, each of which have a language peculiar to themselves. Those who live near the sea, are clothed in seal-skins, and dwell in subterraneous caverns; but those who inhabit the inland country are generally rich, and very much accustomed to hart-hunting. They eat all their flesh and fish raw, and wash themselves with nothing besides their own urine; and they are a sly treacherous people, that never keep their words. Their chief arms are slings, in the use of which they are very dexterous, and can throw a great way. All hereabouts, near the Icy Cape, the winter snow lies on the ground, though it is not very deep, and chiefly falls in the beginning of the winter, all the remaining part of that season being free from snow. There is a gulf which comes up to Kamskatka, that affords prodigious quantities of sea-horses and other sea fish, which are also caught in great numbers.

If we put to sea at the Icy-Cape we find that the further out we sail, the course of the sea is still the more interrupted by the multiplicity of islands: and not far above Kamskatka is a passage which the seal-fishers and others make very good use of. All Anadieskoy and Sabaliska are inhabited by the already described nations called Xuxi and Koeliki. The river Salazia abounds with fine herrings, sturgeon, sterbeth and nehua; and in the inland country somewhat distant from hence, all along by the Simaniko, are several winter-houses, which are inhabited by his Czarish Majesty's Cossacks, who collect his taxes and tolls: but notwith-

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standing that several sables and lynxes are caught in this province along by the several rivers, yet the Simonikoe of Muskoy yields the most considerable revenue, the greatest quantity of sables being caught there. The climate of this Icy Cape, called in Muscovite dialect, Swetoinos, otherwise the Holy Cape, is extraordinary cold, it freezing so hard that the sea is covered with thick ice in several places, which driven into mountainous heaps by the wind, from year to year increases, and sticks so fast together that it seems but one clot, from which, according as the wind sets, are sometimes broke off great pieces, which disperse themselves, and in process of time in a hoistrous sea become new mountains of ice. It sometimes happens that this sea is frozen up for two or three years successively, as was observed that it continued so from 1694 to 1697.

From hence let us proceed further on to the great river Lima d'Airlake, which arises out of the south-west near where the provinces of Siberia and Daour are divided from each other. Upon this river lies Jakutskoy, the capital city of this northern province: from which town, in summer-time, it is customary for small barks to coast it along by the shore-side, and go through the Cape to Sabuzia, Onodiskoy, and Kamskatka, in search of sea-calves, teeth, and train-oil, &c. The neighbouring heathens, or Tartars, make use of little leathern-boats on this river, which are very swift. The country about the city of Jakutskoy and the river Amga is inhabited by a sort of people called Jakutskians, whose habit is very particular. Their upper coats being made of various coloured furs sewed together, and the edges bordered all round, with a border of about a hand'sbreadth of buck's-hair, but in every thing else made somewhat like the German fashion, and open at the sides and behind. They have long hair, wear no shirts, and believe that there is a great being above in heaven, who gave them life, and lends them food, wives, and children; and they celebrate a great festival in the spring, in which they make offerings of Kunis, or Arak, distill'd from milk, to this being. They are very much afflicted with the scurvy, which they soon drive away, by eating raw fish and taking of Deutgi, which is a sort of tar.

Along by this river Lima are annually

found several Mammut's teeth and skeletons, which fall off from the mountains, and out of the frozen earth near this river; these hills, by the current of ice from the high swollen waters in the spring, loosing great pieces, which are tumbled down into the river. The several fine rivers which descend from the South and fall into the Lima, are the Witim, Olekina, and Maja, along which are great multitudes of fine black sables, and other furs; in winter a thousand ermins being to be bought of the Tartars for three or four rubels. All about the river Maja, as also at the source of the Lima, at Wergolenkolso and Kirenga, grow all sorts of corn, the land being very fertile, and serving to supply the province of Jakutskoy, and that at so cheap a rate, that a hundred weight of rye-meal is commonly sold for ten or twelve pence, and all sorts of cattle are proportionably cheap; so that living here doth not cost much, but money is very scarce.

To take our progress further along this sea-coast, from the Lima to the river Jenisea, which extent hath not yet been travelled further by any, either by water or by land, than to the river Tarsida, by reason the sea is too full of ice and is utterly unnavigable. Most of the inhabitants between Tarsida and Jenisea are found to be Samojedes, and a party of Tungoeschian Tartars and heathens: what their opinion is, is hinted above. But the river Jenisea is, all along its shores, mostly inhabited by Russians, and rises in the south part of Tartary, in the Kalmackian and Kirgizenian territories, and very plentifully abounds with fish; three very fine rivers fall into it, which are the Wergnaja Tunguska, Podkamen-na Tunguska, and the Nianaja Tunguska; on the sides of all which dwell great numbers of a barbarous wild sort of Tunguzians, which may very well be ranked with the Samojedes, the latter being only larger and stronger than the former. The Tartars, whenever they have wounded an elk with their bow and arrows (all their arms), follow him by the tract of his feet, accompanied with their wives and children, sometimes for eight or ten days in the woods, and taking no provisions with them, but relying solely upon their capture, they have a sort of stomacher, or breast-csp, which, by reason of hunger,

they lace one or two fingers' breadth closer; and having at last caught their game, they kill it, pitch a slight tent, and stay upon the spot till no part of the beast but the skeleton is left: but if they in the interim get any furs, they immediately repair to the Russian villages and towns, in order to sell them. Here are great numbers of white and brown foxes, multitudes

of squirrels, but very few or no sables. On this river are situate the two cities of Tangviskoy and Mungaseia, both which drive a very great inland trade in furs, sea-horse and mammut's teeth; and in summer time several boats go from these places to the sea-side at the mouth of the river, in order to catch sea-horses or calves and seals.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

BRAHMANS' OBSERVATORY AT BENARES.

By SIR R. BARKER, KNT. 1777.

BENARES, in the East-Indies, one of the principal seminaries of the Brahmans or priests of the original Gentoos of Hindostan, continues still to be the place of resort of that sect of people; and there are many public charities, hospitals, and pagodas, where some thousands of them now reside. Having frequently heard that the ancient Brahmans had a knowledge of astronomy, and being confirmed in this by their information of an approaching eclipse both of the sun and moon, I made inquiry, when at that place in the year 1772, among the principal Brahmans, to endeavour to get some information relative to the manner in which they were acquainted of an approaching eclipse. The most intelligent that I could meet with, however, gave me but little satisfaction. I was told, that these matters were confined to a few, who were in possession of certain books and records; some containing the mysteries of their religion, and others the tables of astronomical observations, written in the Sanskrit language, which few understood but themselves: that they would take me to a place which had been constructed for the purpose of making such observations as I was inquiring after, and from whence they supposed the learned Brahmans made theirs. I was then conducted to an ancient building of stone, the lower part of which, in its present situation, was converted into a stable for horses and a receptacle for lumber; but by the number of court-yards and apartments, it appeared that it must once have been an edifice for the use of some public body of people.

We entered this building, and went up a staircase to the top of a part of it, near to the river Ganges, that led to a large terrace, where, to my surprise and satisfaction, I saw a number of instruments yet remaining, in the greatest preservation, stupendously large, immoveable from the spot, and built of stone, some of them being upwards of twenty feet in height; and, although they are said to have been erected two hundred years ago, the graduations and divisions on the several arcs appeared as well cut, and as accurately divided, as if they had been the performance of a modern artist. The execution in the construction of these instruments, exhibited a mathematical exactness in the fixing, bearing, and fitting of the several parts, in the necessary and sufficient supports to the very large stones that composed them, and in the joining and fastening each into the other by means of lead and iron.

The situation of the two large quadrants of the instrument chiefly remarkable, whose radius is nine feet two inches, by their being at right angles with a gnomon at twenty-five degrees elevation, are thrown into such an oblique situation as to render them the most difficult, not only to construct of such a magnitude, but to secure in their position for so long a period, and affords a striking instance of the ability of the architect in their construction; for, by the shadow of the gnomon thrown on the quadrants, they do not appear to have altered in the least from their original position; and so true is the line of the gno-

mon, that, by applying the eye to a small iron ring of an inch diameter at one end, the sight is carried through three others of the same dimension to the extremity at the other end, distant thirty-eight feet eight inches, without obstruction; such is the firmness and art with which this instrument has been executed. This performance is the more wonderful and extraordinary when compared with the works of the artificers of Hindostan at this day, who are not under the immediate direction of an European mechanic; but arts appear to have declined equally with science in the east.

Lieutenant-Col. Archibald Campbell, at that time chief engineer in the East-India Company's service at Bengal, a gentleman whose abilities do honour to his profession, made a perspective drawing of the whole of the apparatus that could be brought within his eye at one view; but I lament he could not represent some very large quadrants, whose radii were about twenty feet, they being on the side from whence he took his drawing. Their description however is, that they are exact quarters of circles of different radii, the largest of which I judged to be twenty feet, constructed very exactly on the sides of stone walls built perpendicular, and situated, I suppose, in the meridian of the place: a brass pin is fixed at the center or angle of the quadrant, from whence, the Brahman informed me, they stretched a wire to the circumference when an observation was to be made; from which it occurred to me, the observer must have moved his eye up or down the circumference, by means of a ladder or some such contrivance, to raise and lower himself, until he had discovered the altitude of any of the heavenly bodies in their passage over the meridian, so expressed on the arcs of these quadrants. These arcs were very exactly divided into nine large sections; each of which again into ten, making ninety lesser divisions or degrees; and those also into twenty, expressing three minutes each, of about two-tenths of an inch asunder; so that it is probable, they had some method of dividing even those into more minute divisions at the time of observation.

My time would only permit me to take down the particular dimensions of the

most capital instrument, or the greater equinoctial sun-dial, which appears to be an instrument to express solar time by the shadow of a gnomon upon two quadrants, one situated to the east, and the other to the west of it; and indeed the chief part of their instruments at this place appear to be constructed for the same purpose, except the quadrants and a brass instrument that will be described hereafter.

There is also another instrument for the purpose of determining the exact hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon, which stands perpendicular to and in the center of a flat circular stone, supported in an oblique situation by means of four upright stones and a cross-piece; so that the shadow of the gnomon, which is a perpendicular iron rod, is thrown upon the divisions of the circle described on the face of the flat, circular stone.

Next is a brass circle, about two feet diameter, moving vertically upon two pivots between two stone pillars, having an index or hand turning round horizontally on the center of this circle, which is divided into three hundred and sixty parts; but there are no counter-divisions on the index to sub-divide those on the circle. This instrument appears to be made for taking the angle of a star at setting or rising, or for taking the azimuth or amplitude of the sun at rising or setting.

The use of the instrument next seen I was at a loss to account for. It consists of two circular walls; the outer of which is about forty feet diameter, and eight feet high; the wall within about half that height, and appears intended for a place to stand on to observe the divisions on the upper circle of the outer wall, rather than for any other purpose; and yet both circles are divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, each degree being sub-divided into twenty lesser divisions, the same as the quadrants. There is a door-way to pass into the inner circle, and a pillar in the center, of the same height with the lower circle, having a hole in it, being the center of both circles, and seems to be a socket of an iron rod to be placed perpendicular into it. The divisions on these, as well as all the other instruments, will bear a nice examination with a pair of compasses.

Then occurs a smaller equinoctial sundial, constructed upon the same principle as the large one first described.

I cannot quit this subject without observing, that the Brahmans, without the assistance of optical glasses, had nevertheless an advantage unexperienced by the observers of the more northern climates. The serenity and clearness of the atmosphere in the night-time in the East Indies, except at the seasons of changing the monsoons or periodical winds, is difficult to express to those who have not seen it, because we have nothing in comparison to form our ideas upon: it is clear to perfection, a total quietude subsists, scarcely a cloud to be seen; and the light of the heavens, by the numerous appearance of the stars, affords a prospect both of wonder and contemplation.

This observatory at Benares is said to have been built by the order of the Emperor Ackbar; for as this wise prince endeavoured to improve the arts, so he wished also to recover the sciences of Hindostan, and therefore directed that three such places should be erected; one at Delhi, another at Agra, and the third at Benares.

Some doubts have arisen with regard to the certainty of the ancient Brahmans having a knowledge in astronomy, and whether the Persians might not have introduced it into Hindostan when conquered by that people; but these doubts I think must vanish, when we know that the present Brahmans pronounce, from the records and tables which have been handed down to them by their forefathers, the approach of the eclipses of the Sun and Moon, and regularly as they advance give timely information to the emperor and the princes in whose dominion they reside. There are yet some remains in evidence of their being at one time in possession of this science. The signs of the zodiac, in some of their Choultries on the coast of Coromandel, as remarked by John Call, Esq. F.R.S. in his letter to the Astronomer Royal, requires little other confirmation. Mr. Call says, that as he was laying on his back, resting himself in the heat of the day, in a Choultry at Verdapetah in the Madura country, near Cape Commorin, he discovered the signs

of the zodiac on the ceiling of the Choultry; that he found one, equally complete, which was on the ceiling of a temple in the middle of a tank before the pagoda Tepeeecolum near Mindurah; and that he had often met with several parts in detached pieces.—(See Philos. Trans. 1772, p. 353.) These buildings and temples were the places of residence and worship of the original Brahmans, and bear the marks of great antiquity, having perhaps been built before the Persian conquest. Besides, when we know that the manners and customs of the Gentoo religion are such as to preclude them from admitting the smallest innovation in their institutions; when we also know that their fashion in dress, and the mode of their living, have not received the least variation from the earliest account we have of them, it cannot be supposed they would engrave the symbolical figures of the Persian astronomy in their sacred temples; the signs of the zodiac must therefore have originated with them, if we credit their tradition of the purity of their religion and customs.

Mr. Fraser, in his history of the Mogul Emperor, speaking of time, says, “the Lunar year they reckon 354 days, 22 gurris, 1 pull; the Solar year they reckon 365 days, 15 gurris, 30 pulls, 224 peels; 60 peels making 1 pull, 60 pulls 1 gurri, and 60 gurris 1 day. This is according to the Brahmans or Indian priests, and what the Moguls and other Mahomedans in India chiefly go by.”

Thus far Mr. Fraser; and it serves to strengthen the argument for supposing that the Brahmans had a knowledge of astronomy before the introduction of Mahomedanism into Hindostan.

Dimensions of the larger equinoctial Sundial.

	Feet. In.
Length of the gnomon at the base	34 8
Oblique length of the gnomon	38 8
Radius of the quadrants	9 2
Height of the gnomon at	22 3
Breadth of the quadrants	5 10
Thickness	1 0
Breadth of the gnomon	4 6
Whole extent of the instrument	37 4
Latitude of the place taken by double altitude 25° 10'.	

EPIDEMIC IN BENGAL.

THE following observations are, we understand, from the pen of the gentleman who is mentioned in our last as humanely exerting himself to put a stop to its ravages at the place of his residence.

Cursory Observations on the Epidemic of the Raining Season of 1817, as it prevailed in a part of the British Provinces under the Presidency of Fort William.

Histories of widely spread epidemic disorders are seldom composed with accuracy during the immediate season of their influence; and happily for mankind, this season is seldom of long duration.

But in the present instance, it has been prolonged sufficiently, to furnish many medical men with opportunities for collecting abundant materials for framing reports of facts and observations.

And it is upon the evidence resulting from a careful and judicious collation of the reports of many, that precautionary and remedial practices of general applicability can alone with safety be founded.

Where the disease has greatly prevailed, the demands for assistance on the medical practitioner have been too frequent, and too urgent, to leave him the power to arrange facts, observations, and deductions, suitably to the objects thereby to be answered.

An epidemic, in its commencement, in its progress, and in its decline, assumes differences of character, modified by various causes in its varying periods, and contracts differing symptoms from differing localities and differing habits of individuals connected with their avocations, &c.

Hence a medical man at Calcutta describing the present disease as it there occurred, may give its picture differently from that drawn by a practitioner of equal education, talent for observation and habits of practice, taken two months afterwards from patients at Benares; and though perhaps agreeing on main points, indicating the propriety of some difference in the treatment.

Every practitioner who shall commit his sentiments to the public, upon the nature, and the suitable treatment of the

disorder, who shall endeavour to analyse its causes and to guard against its future occurrence, must count upon his opinions being freely discussed.

And though conscious that discussion is the crucible in which observation is purified, he will not unfrequently, through an apprehension of being engaged in controversy, be deterred from communicating reports of great practical value. Thus the care of medical character powerfully interposes to repress the free transmission of medical opinions, until the period arrive when the medical man may feel himself prepared to embrace the subject with "all appliances and means to boot."

But as diffidence frequently attends science, so presumption often accompanies ignorance,—and hence too frequently the dogmas of empiricism are obtruded as the inductions of experience.

Grievous mischiefs may obviously arise from the public diffusion of recipes or forms of practice, for the removal of the disorder, founded on incident, and not upon principle.

And the editors of public papers would act wisely in refusing to all such a place in their columns, till they shall have consulted the members of the medical board, or other practitioners of merit, upon their general suitability.

And all accounts of the disorder given by those who pursue not strictly the profession of medicine, should be received with extreme caution and only after a rigorous examination.

As under this predicament, and as subject to this ordeal, must be regarded the observations of the present writer. Uninfluenced by some of the causes which restrain, as is conceived, the pens of some medical practitioners, he trusts that his motives may extenuate the temerity of the present attempt.

Thinking it more suitable to present a statement of facts, whilst they are fresh in his memory, than to wait for the period, when under an arrangement less defective and in a happier dress, they might be less unworthy of record, he is willing to hope that abler hands may not disdain to correct his errors.

On the 20th September, information was received that a violent disorder had suddenly and recently appeared at Chuprah, which for some days had destroyed from fifty to sixty natives a day, and had produced the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants of that populous town. The symptoms and circumstances detailed, seemed to identify the cholera morbus in its most active form, and a mode of treatment corresponding with this supposition was laid down by two able practitioners, consulted on this occasion by the writer.

But reflection upon some cases of intermittent and of bilious remittent fevers, which had come under his observation in several parts of the country, during the preceding week, awakened a doubt of the propriety of prescribing any general practice, until the nature of the disorder should have been more particularly ascertained.

A journey of eighteen hours brought him to Chuprah. The great number of fresh corpses which, nearly submerged, rolled down the Ganges, the burning pyres along its banks, the vast clouds of vultures, which hovering over the river, and descending upon human carcasses, scarcely disputed for their prey, shewed too plainly the past excesses of the disorder. And the crowds of human beings which thronged the eastern road, evinced as strongly the public apprehension of its future ravages. The city was in fact nearly deserted by its inhabitants, who sought an asylum in the groves and fields, and more especially in those contiguous to Hajee poor, and consecrated by the alleged visit of Hureehur.

" Old men with feeble feet and tottering babes,

" New widows with their infants in their arms,

" Hurried along—Nor royal festival,

" Nor sacred pageant, with like multitudes

" E'er fill'd the public way—all whom (disease)

" Had spared were here; bedrid infirmity

" Alone was left behind; the cripple plied

" His crutches; with the child of yesterday

" The mother fled; and she whose hour was come

" Fell by the road."

Southey's Don Roderick.

The magistrate caused it to be publicly announced through the town and its neighbourhood that medicines would be given to the sick. Before night forty patients were brought to the residence of a civil servant, who offered the lower rooms of his own house, with the outhouses, for their accommodation. In general, these were persons affected with cholera morbus in its advanced stages. Some lay in a state bordering on insensibility, interrupted only by occasional vomiting, immediately after which they relapsed into stupor. Others writhed on the ground in silent agony; whilst others again absolutely shrieked and roared from violent pain. This pain in some had its seat round the navel, in others at the pit of the stomach; by some it was referred to the chest, by others to the loins, and by others again to the limbs. The pulse in many was not perceptible at the wrist, and the beating of the heart was only barely distinguishable. In such the surface of the body was cold, sometimes dry, but more commonly bedewed with a clammy sweat. In other patients more recently affected, the skin was drenched with hot sweat, from intenseness of pain, but of these the instances were few. In the former the hands were half opened, without consciousness of external touch, and the fingers and toes were not easily straightened. The countenance exhibited an appearance shrunk, shrivelled, and preternaturally aged.

It was irregularly marked with deep furrows, harsh projecting lines and high prominences. The fat seemed to have been suddenly absorbed, and to have left the muscles as if dissected. These appearances were less marked, in proportion to the recent date of the attack. The eyes, generally glazed and dim, were deeply sunk in their sockets, and the whole aspect was strangely depressed and haggard, displaying a strong picture of severe and protracted suffering. In most cases of some days continuance, the white part of the eye was strongly tinged with bile, in others of a yellowish red colour; some

persons were affected with both vomiting and purging, others with vomiting or purging alone. The belly was generally rather lank, and in prolonged instances of disease, flattened and sunk. The body itself had a character of collapse similar to that expressed by the face. The breathing was ordinarily easy; thirst was excessive, but the secretion of urine was for the most part suspended during the violence of the symptoms. A few cases of persons labouring under bilious remittents mixed with the cholera for a short time, threw some little obscurity on the nature of the disorder. Preparations were made for a hospital establishment, the Public Court House being appropriated to this use, and the following persons were placed at the disposal of the writer; one native doctor with medicines; two Chupprassees; four Mehturs; two Behistees; two Beldars; and two native writers. A mat was given to each patient, with two large earthen bowls, and several small ones; a Brahman prepared large quantities of rice gruel. The medicine in readiness were:

No. 1.—Pills of calomel, fifteen grains; opium, three grains.

No. 2.—Pills of calomel, ten grains; opium, two grains.

No. 3.—Pills of calomel, seven grains; opium, one grain and a half.

No. 4.—Pills of calomel, three grains; opium, half grain; powders of calomel in like doses, without opium.

*Pills of Jumulgota.**—No. 1. Containing one seed, pounded, and formed into a pill, with the pulp of roasted date.

No. 2.—Pill of half a seed; castor oil; simple infusion of senna; compound infusion of senna, acidulated with lime juice; laudanum; madeira and mulled port wine.

General treatment on the 21st and its results.—1st. To those who were insensible or much exhausted, a table spoonful of wine, mixed with water or rice gruel, and repeated if rejected, until the pulse should be perceptible at the wrist.—2d. The limbs of those affected with spasms, to be first worked in their natural directions, and afterwards well chafed; cold extremities to be strongly rubbed.—3d. Cloths wrung out of hot

water to be applied to the bellies, which were very painful, and which after being thus fomented, were to be well rubbed with camphorated brandy.—4th. To those who both vomited and purged, a calomel and opium pill, according to the strength of the patient, preferably however in the larger doses.—5th. If rejected within an hour, to be repeated; if not, to be followed with from half an ounce to an ounce of castor oil.—6th. To give as much thin rice gruel as the patient would take.—7th. The same treatment to those who only vomited.—8th. To those who purged with much pain, the same.—9th. To those who purged only, calomel pills, without opium, to be followed with castor oil. Some of the patients would not return to their houses, from apprehension that they might die during the night; others retired and were brought again in the morning.

The writer retained the direction of the hospital for five days, when finding the disease decline in frequency from a change in the constitution of the atmosphere, by a storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain,* and that the native doctor understood the principles of treating the complaint, he left the future management of the comparatively few cases under treatment, and of those which might occur, to his charge. It was intended to present a separate history of each case, detailing all the symptoms, the treatment adopted, the state of the patients three times a day, and the results, with reflections on the suitableness or unsuitableness of the practice. And the materials for the report were collected in notes, made by an European gentleman, who remained in the hospital, and accompanied the writer in his frequent round of visits. But it was subsequently thought that the details of nearly three hundred cases of one disorder, with symptoms not widely different, would prove less satisfactory than observations drawn from the practice in general.

Observations on the use of wine and opium in certain stages of the disease.

In cases of great exhaustion, as indicated by coldness of the hands and feet, loss of pulse in the wrists and ancles, diminished susceptibility of im-

* We have not been able yet to discover the botanical name of this seed in Ainelle, or any native vocabulary to which we have access.—Ed.

* The thermometer for some time had ranged from 100° to 106° in the sun, and from 80° to 86° in the shade.

pression in most of the organs of sense as well as that of feeling, frequent but feeble vomitings, half suppressed, hic-coughing, involuntary evacuation of the contents of the intestines. A small glass of Madeira, with water, generally produced a reaction of the heart, sufficient to force the blood into the vessels of the extremities; and this recovery of the circulation, suspended by the depressing power of the disease, was considered as desirable to be effected, before purgative medicines were given in the commencement of the treatment, and seemed to be supported by subsequent facts. For although several persons did recover, to whom purgatives were administered whilst the state of exhaustion remained undisturbed by stimulants, yet it was remarked, that such patients were thrown into greater weakness, and stood in need of more watching and more support against their sinking from profuse evacuations of the intestines, than those who had their circulation somewhat excited by wine previously to purgatives being given. But wine was never given in the beginning, except in cases of sudden and great prostration of strength, or of positive debility, and then never in larger quantities than two table spoonsful as a dose. But in the progress of the treatment, when vomiting continued to alternate with purging and the latter might be at least in part attributed to the action of medicine, wine was given in conjunction with laudanum, and though frequently rejected, always appeared to quiet and relieve. The dose of laudanum was generally rather small, and repeated according to the frequency of the vomiting.

Of the use of calomel and of opium conjoined.

Although vomiting often took place after the pill was swallowed, yet though carefully looked for, it was seldom found to have been rejected. The opium frequently failed to relieve the pain wherever situated, but it seemed not unfrequently to calm the irritability of the stomach. When the largest dose of calomel* and of opium was given, and followed by an ounce of castor oil, full purging did not

come on as early as might have been expected. The pain commonly began to diminish as soon as free purging took place, and vomiting went off, and it gradually ceased in general; but in a few cases which ended fatally, the evacuation only mitigated, and did not entirely remove the pain. Laudanum was observed, even when rejected almost instantly after being taken, to quiet the irritation in the stomach more rapidly than opium in the solid form even when retained, and the calomel without solid opium produced purging more quickly, more copiously, and apparently with less distress. From thirty to sixty drops of laudanum were given with every pill of calomel when there was vomiting.

Many of those patients who had taken the calomel and opium in the largest doses, some time after the purging had ceased, complained of a burning sensation within the belly, which was accompanied by a small quickened pulse, with distressed countenance. Castor oil or senna re-establishing the purging, brought away bloody stools, after which the patients were for the most part relieved from their complaints. But those stools were passed when the disease long protracted had been left to itself, and also after other purgative medicines, and likewise in cases of relapse. As, however, strong suspicion arose that the combination of solid opium with calomel injured the operation of the latter, it became important to the speedy termination of the disorder, to employ a purgative of still greater activity than calomel, and with this view the *Jumalgota* was brought forward.

On the use of jumalgota with and without opium.

As this medicine frequently causes vomiting as well as purging, even in a healthy condition of stomach, it was thought essentially necessary to guard against the former effect, by giving laudanum along with it, in every instance in which there was either vomiting, or disposition towards it. But in cases where there was only purging or pain in the belly, either alone or accompanied only with lightness or swimming in the head, the *jumalgota* was given without laudanum; the smallest dose was half a seed, the largest a seed

* It is understood that a moderate dose of calomel will frequently prove more purgative than a very large dose.

and a half. It was given to children lately taken from the breast, and to persons in the early, middle, and advanced periods of life. With the laudanum it was not often rejected; alone it sometimes caused vomiting; but in such instances it did not fail to purge, and the vomiting ceased when the purging became frequent. It purged many, and failed to purge, or purged only imperfectly, a few far advanced in the disease, and who afterwards died. These persons vomited almost incessantly from the first attack, and two of them passed blood in their stools. Its operation in opening the bowels ordinarily took place from three quarters of an hour to within an hour and a half after its exhibition.

Persons who presented themselves in the early stages of the disorder were early relieved.

Case.—A Hindoo of about thirty years of age was attacked in the forenoon with a violent pain in the pit of the stomach, which lasted till about two o'clock, and then became intolerable, but was accompanied neither with vomiting nor purging.

Soon after the attack he fell down as in a fit, but speedily recovered his senses.

At two he was brought to the hospital. He complained of intense pain in the pit of the stomach, could not stand upright, and bellowed with agony; his pulse was hurried, but stronger than any before felt in this disorder; he was covered with hot sweat, and his countenance expressed the utmost suffering; the belly was neither full nor hard, nor retracted, but occasional strainings and eructations indicated that vomiting was about to come on.

Though he could not walk without assistance, he retained more strength than was usual after such a period of suffering, even without evacuation.

A Jumalgota pill of one seed was given with thirty drops of laudanum; within an hour he began to purge, had eight evacuations, drank largely of congee; the pain left him; at the end of the fourth hour he declared himself free from uneasiness and well, though weak.

The next morning he went to his usual occupation, and had no relapse.

Case 2.—A Moosulman, between sixty and seventy, said that he had been just seized with a violent pain in his belly that

much alarmed him; he had hurried from his house not far distant to the hospital for assistance, but that he felt almost unable to support himself from giddiness. More urgent cases having been brought before he came, the Moosulman waited a few minutes for his turn, when he again came forwards, suddenly put out his hands for support and sunk to the ground. He retained his senses, and attributed his fall to giddiness. The urgency of demand for aid caused the writer to neglect examining the state of the pulse.

A Jumalgota pill was given, and the man was taken home.

Some hours after his son reported that he had been very profusely purged, and the following day he was said to be well.

Blistering with Spanish flies was thought too slow in its operation, seldom practicable in those cases apparently requiring its use, from the extreme restlessness of the patients, and therefore was sparingly tried, but blistering in a more rapid way was substituted and some advantage resulting, it is thought well to relate the cases in which it was employed.

Case 1.—Sundehul, aged 25, Gwala*, having had a violent attack of cholera, attended with great pain in the pit of the stomach which gradually declined as purging became copious and vomiting subsided, complained of the pain remaining after the other symptoms of disease had wholly ceased.

A wad of cotton dipped in oil and turpentine, and squeezed nearly dry, was placed upon the spot indicated as the seat of pain and set on fire. A second was placed an inch lower on the belly and fired in the same manner. The wads were permitted to burn till the skin immediately surrounding them was raised into a circular line of blister, and were then struck off by a flirt of the finger. The patient cried out during the process, which lasted only a few seconds. He said he was relieved from his pain instantly, and it did not recur for the following two days he stayed in the hospital to recover from weakness, as he had come in for a relapse with symptoms of the most formidable kind.

Case 2.—Hindoo, about 45, had also recovered from cholera, and said he should

he well if he could only be freed from pain in his stomach.

His wife was referred to the Gwala Samdehul, who gave so satisfactory an account of the relief derived from the burning, as induced the patient to stretch himself on his back to undergo the operation. The burning was continued longer than with the Gwala, as the sufferer was more confident and more courageous. He declared himself immediately freed from internal pain, and remained a short time at the hospital; but finding that the pain did not return, he considered himself well, and went to his house.

Case 3.—Sookaree, the Buncea, who died, was relieved only for a few hours by the burning; and,

Case 4.—Huzoorce experienced only temporary relief likewise: but it is a point of practice worth recording, that during the interval of ease the bowels of both persons were evacuated.

Case 5.—*Sept. 23.*—Pcerun Shah,* 44, a Moosulman, much respected for his piety, was brought in the evening.

Present state.—He had been ill for a few hours only; had no vomiting or purging, but frequent eructations and constant hiccoughing. His pulse was less weak than any other case, save of a few who applied within a short time from the attack, and his body and extremities were warm; his belly rather full than placid; his strength was depressed; the eyes were sunk and yellow; the countenance expressed the alternations of pain and of resignation. A pill and a half of Jalmalgota was given, and followed in an hour by an ounce of castor oil.

24th.—Had only one scanty evacuation, which had not relieved the pain; hiccoughing continued; pulse quicker and more distress in countenance.

25th.—Had a restless night—one slight bilious evacuation. Pain about navel still severe; belly now sore on being pressed, but not particularly full, whence it would seem that he had not drank as much as ordered; hiccoughing very troublesome; breathing beginning to be laborious and accompanied with frequent sighing; pulse smaller and more frequent; countenance more distressed; strength sinking; mind unembarrassed, firm and resigned. Four

wads were burnt round and near to the navel. The patient declared himself freed from the internal pain immediately after the process, within a short time an evacuation took place, followed by a profusion of bilious stools. The pain did not return, and Pcerun Shah recovered.

Perhaps there might have been more difficulty in prevailing on patients in Europe to undergo an operation, in idea, so severe as that of burning, but Asiatics sometimes fire parts in certain diseases, as enlarged spleen and enlarged joints. And an European, Mr. W. Young, formerly contractor for furnishing opium, laboring under the former disease, received benefit from the actual cantery.

The Chinese are familiar with the use of moxa, and Sir W. Temple cured a fit of the gout in himself by its application. The moxa employed by the former is the cottony down of the stem of a variety of artemisia, extricated from the woody fibres by rubbing, and used by the Nipalese as tinder.

A Goorkha Brahman, who had long labored under severe asthma, submitted to have the actual cantery applied to his breast by the writer, and expressed much confidence on the lasting effects of the remedy through the immediate relief that followed the operation. In the present instance the malignity of the disorder had been experienced so severely by the natives, as to subdue their prejudices to such a degree as to induce several of high cast to request the writer to visit females in their Zenanas.

The writer expects to be subjected to much criticism should his paper chance to be noticed at all, but the authorities of Paulus ab Ceginetâ, and in latter time of Pontean and De Haen, might be quoted in support of its utility.

The early writers on medicine estimated this means highly, and practised it frequently; and modern writers may perhaps have too hastily expunged it from their catalogue of curative means.

“Quod medicina non sanat sanatur a ferro; quod non sanatur a ferro sanatur ab igne, sed quod non sanatur ab igne insanabile dici potest.”—*Celsus.*

Facts enough have not yet been collected to form premises for safe deduction; but it may be observed that few sable-fish were eaten at Chuprab, compared to the

* A Musulman, for whose recovery much anxiety was manifested by the townspeople.

numbers consumed at Patna; yet the disease, though greatly destructive, was much less so in proportion to relative population, or to numbers attacked, in the latter than in the former city.

Children just weaned, and many from two to ten years old, were affected by this disorder, and neither these nor Bhuguts, who eat of nothing that has animal life, and of whom several came under the writer's care, could reasonably be supposed to have partaken of this species of food. New rice had not been largely received in Chuprah when the disease was experienced in its most malignant form. The disease has been observed to have been more violent on the banks of rivers than in villages at a distance inland.

Chuprah is a town of little breadth, but extending for nearly a mile along the left proper bank of the Ganges, the stream of which had in August receded and left this bank, and a large expanse of sand, partly bare and dry and partly spotted, with shallow sheets of water. The slope of the bank and the dry part of the bed of the river were soon covered with ordure and animal filth in a state of putrefaction. From this extensive surface exhaled a stench of the most pungent and offensive kind, and the writer, on the 7th September, when crossing the river, expressed his apprehension, that if the atmosphere should not speedily be purified by a fall of rain, the exhalation might give rise to an endemic amongst the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

On the 12th he visited a mountainous country about a hundred miles to the south of Chuprah, abounding with vegetation, and which had received several heavy falls of rain. Here ephemeral, intermitting and bilious remittents, were extremely common, but easily carried off when attacked vigorously at their first onset, but there was no cholera. In the intermediate flat country, fevers were said to be more common than in former seasons for many years before, but no disease prevailed in particular along the left bank of Soane. The general constitution of the atmosphere seemed for a time to be unhealthy, and it appeared as if certain combinations of gases modified its influence, so as to contribute to the formation of one type of disease in one place, and to another in a differing locality.

The disorder first made its appearance in Doulut Gunj, which is situated along that part of the bank of the river on which the accumulation of putrid animal matter was excessive, and much greater than elsewhere. It was observed that its attacks were most frequent, and most violent in that quarter, and that it remained there in considerable activity, whilst declining in other parts of the town.

Those precincts of the town most distant from the river, though in the neighbourhood of stagnant water, furnished the fewest instances of the disease, and the symptoms were less violent. The jail contained about five hundred prisoners, of whom no more than twelve had been affected with the disorder, and only two of these in a severe degree. But the jail, though not more than half a mile distant from the river, was remarkably clean and well ventilated.

A Portuguese writer however asserted, that several hundreds who had applied to him had been cured by a table-spoonful of *la drogue amere* (a compound tincture of aloes) mixed with Madeira. There was probably exaggeration in both accounts. It was not likely that he should have had a stock of this medicine sufficient for the numbers said to have been benefited, and he forwarded the persons who addressed him to the writer, as soon as he heard of his arrival.

The town of Chuprah contains 8,700 families, which at four individuals a family, give a population of 34,800.

With reference to the general health of the natives, it is to be regretted that their large towns are not built with some regard to ventilation, cleanliness and regularity, and that in those near rivers the habitations are not further removed from their banks. Perhaps the authority of the magistrate cannot be interposed in native arrangements of this nature, without risk; but projects to improve the city of Calcutta are every day carried into effect. Amongst these, few could perhaps prove more useful than a plan which could easily renew and purify its atmosphere, render conflagration less destructive, and check the generation of those myriads of insects which almost constantly annoy its inhabitants. Perhaps two steam engines in different situations on the river, with a system of open and gun-drains beginning

at the engines, leading through the streets and disemboguing into the salt-water lake, might answer all these purposes. If the highest temperature of the river water be low enough to condense the streams sufficiently for the efficient working of the engines, no great difficulty would present

itself in the execution of the subordinate parts of the projects; and the expense, however large, would speedily and abundantly be repaid by the increasing salubrity of the city, and the increased comforts of its inhabitants.

JOURNAL AT BETWA, &c.

The following is an extract from a letter of the 21st Nov. from Betwah.

"Long ere this gets to hand you will have heard of the sufferings in our camp. To-day we catch at the hope that the disease is disappearing, yet numbers are still falling off. No officer, however, has been taken ill since the death of Dr. Callow and Lieutenant Coglein; there was a report of Captain Tyson's death, but I hear without foundation. Some officers have altogether lost their establishments, others so reduced that they were obliged to abandon some parts of their property. The doctors begin to think that the disease is passing away, as the greater part of to-day's cases are of simple bowel complaints. A letter from General Donkin's division, mentions that they were next day, the 17th, to enter the Biaria Pass, and hoped to be in a few days at Rozah, of which possession will be taken. The malady had not reached them.

"This is a very fine country and now a perfect garden. The natives, however, (amongst whom fortunately the complaint is not known) will not come near us if they can avoid it. How are we to account for their escaping sickness?"

The following intelligence, contained in a letter of the 23d, is peculiarly delightful and gratifying.

"Yesterday and to-day have produced such material alteration in the health of the camp, that we may look on the disease as extinguished. All is now cheerfulness among the people."

Journal of the Centre Division of the Army from Cawnpore.

16th October 1817.—Left Cawnpore at about 4 A. M. when a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in five distinct vibrations, which lasted above a minute and ten seconds.

17th.—At 4 A. M. when we marched from Jooce, and arrived at Ranneah at about 8 A. M. Distance fourteen miles.

18th.—Left Ranneah at half past 4 A. M. and after a march of about ten miles, arrived Ukkurpoor at 8 A. M.

19th.—Commenced our march at half-past 4 A. M. and arrived at Belhura Mow at about 7 A. M. Distance ten miles from Ukkurpoor.

20th.—We marched at 5 A. M. and arrived at Sekundura, about twelve miles from Belhura Mow, where we were joined by all the troops intended to compose the centre division of the grand army.

Sekundura appears from the ruins, which still stand as monuments of its greatness, to have been formerly a very populous town, but evidently to have suffered from the ravages of war. At present, though in a ruinous state, it still contains a great number of inhabitants. We halted here till the morning of the 25th. On the morning of the 23d, his lordship inspected the whole of the troops of the division, which were drawn out on the plain in one single column.

25th.—Left Sekundura at 4 A. M. and after a march of about eight miles, arrived at Shergurh at 8 A. M.—Here we found a pakka tank of excellent fresh water, and houses of accommodation for travellers, with compartments for bathing in, both for men and women, each differently constructed. To the top of the arched building intended for the reception of travellers, we were led by a narrow step, which conducted us to a terrace, having arched domes raised on pedestals, one on each corner of it, which we ascended by steps, and from thence had a very extensive view of the country around us. The country through which we marched from Cawnpore to this place is one extensive plain, covered with brushwood,

chiefly consisting of a species of dwarf *zyzyphus jujubes*, caparis, and buck-thorn, with here and there an insulated spot cultivated with *holcus spicata* and sorghum, *sesamum*, *cicer arietinum*, *gossypium*, *phaseolus aconitifolius*, &c. but the greater part of these lands seemed to have been just brought into a state of cultivation, and the produce in general was not promising; this, however, may be ascribed to the season of drought which they have of late experienced.

26th. Left Sbergurh at 3 A. M. and had to march on a very narrow road leading through deep ravines, the sides of which were lined with high craggy rocks, and at six A. M. we passed over the bridge of boats thrown across the river Jumbu, and arrived at Sunkerpoor, on the west bank, at 7 A. M. after a march of eight miles, where we halted till the morning of the 29th, making arrangements for the security of the bridge, by throwing an abatis at the tête-du-pont, mounting guns, &c.

29th.—Marched fourteen miles to Loharee, where martial law was proclaimed.

30th.—Left Loharee at half past 3 A. M. and arrived at 9 A. M. at Jalon, about fourteen miles from Loharee. Jalon is a populous town, situated on a gently rising ground in the midst of a plain, and

famous for its produce of the best cotton wool. Cotton seems to be the staple article of these markets; for it is cultivated all over the tract of country that we have passed, more largely than even grain: and we scarcely observed a field where cotton was not sown intermixed with corn. The soil throughout seemed to be marl mixed with clay, which is called by the Tirhoot peasantry, “Bangur.”

31st.—Halted.

1st November.—The Nana of Kulpee, Govind Rao paid a visit to his lordship this day, and brought presents of valuable elephants and horses, which were received, and an equivalent return made to him by his lordship, in khelats, &c. &c.

2d. We marched from Jalon at 5 A. M. and arrived at Danoura at A. M. after a march of twelve miles. On our progress passed by three very neat small mud forts. This proved a fast day with most of us, in consequence of our tents not reaching the ground till very late, during all which time we were under the necessity of taking shelter under a few babbool trees, (*mimosa arabica*.) in the vicinity.

3d.—Left Danoura at 5 A. M. and after a march of twelve miles through ploughed fields, (prepared for the rubber crop,) arrived at Sekundarpoor.

REMARKS AND OCCURRENCES IN A

JOURNEY FROM ALEPPO TO BASSORA,

BY THE WAY OF THE DESERT, IN 1745, BY W. BEAWES, Esq.

HAVING resolved upon passing from Aleppo to Bassora, and meeting with an agreeable companion in a Mr. Robert Golightly, of the same intention, we solicited advice from the gentlemen of our factory and several itinerant merchants of the country, concerning the various routes, and were informed: 1st, from Aleppo with a caravan to Mosul, and thence down the Tigris to Bagdat and Bassora, is the common route of merchants and travellers; but has these inconveniences: first, the journey to Mosul is often tedious, the caravan loitering at places on the road, either to procure the vent of merchandize and fresh freight, or to avoid the Gördeens, who frequently plunder, and thus oblige them to the expense of a

guard where the passes are dangerous; secondly, the water carriages from Mosul to Bagdat being only supported by skins swelled by the induction of air, sometimes burst, and several accidents have happened.

2d. From Aleppo to Bir only four days journey, where a sort of boats are procurable, and will cost each from Bir down the Euphrates to Hilla about sixty dollars, and at Hilla are found very commodious vessels for proceeding to Bassora; though it should be remarked that if a traveller chuses to see Bagdat in his way, he must land some leagues higher than Hilla, at a place only half a day's journey over to that city, being a very narrow pass between the two rivers.

This passage from Bir to Bassora is performed in about twenty days, and would be the pleasantest and most commodious of any, and according to what several inhabitants of those places have assured me, this way should be particularly the choice of a traveller, for ancient medals are so common it seems at Arachba, and some other places on the river, that in default of curious purchasers (who exceedingly rarely pass that way), the women adopt them for ornaments, as elsewhere chequins, and few are without them; likewise antique stones are here daily found, and sold for little. However, both merchants and travellers are deterred from steering this course, being liable every where to impositions, and in some places to being plundered, though I have known Armenians who have gone that way without any such grievous impediments, and who gave me a different character of these people in general.

3d. Some travellers have chosen to direct their course from Aleppo to Geboul, a small village upon the edge of the desert, one easy day's journey.

From Geboul to Jaiba, a town in ruins, two days' journey into the desert; from Jaiba to Arachba, a town bigger than Aleppo, and standing on the river Euphrates, one and a half day's journey; from Arachba to Ana, upon the river's side, three days' journey; from Ana to Haditha one day's journey; from Haditha to Juba, ditto; from Juba to Heyt, ditto.

When arrived at Heyt, both danger and difficulty are over, for from hence to Bagdat is not above two days' and a half journey; and though sometimes merchants with goods are disturbed by the Arabs in crossing from river to river, I never heard that European travellers were molested; and if their curiosity will excuse the sight of that city, the passage from Heyt down the Euphrates to Bassora is quite secure.

4th way with the Arabian caravans, of which there are two from Aleppo, one to Bassora and the other to Bagdat, and often set out together, keeping company till they arrive at a place called Coblesie, which is a poor village within four hours of Heyt. This latter route we preferred; and that our experience may be of some

utility to future travellers, I shall here set down the necessary provisions for such a journey; and first, I think whoever by necessity or curiosity uses a large Tartaravan (or litter), with the improvement of a double cieling, will render his passage easy, the carriage here being the principal consideration, for as to other inconveniences it is supposed that they who undertake to travel to any parts of the east are informed that long stages, a slow pace, coarse fare, and a warm sun, are to be the common trials of their patience and constitution.

In the next place, be careful with what Arab you engage for the camels, as choice and recommendations as much concern your welfare in the desert as the difference of commanders at sea; in the third place, visit the principal shakh with a small present, as a vest of cloth, or the like.

In the fourth place, agree with the shakh and procure from him in writing, what you are to pay each camel for desert dues, whereby disputes are avoided at the journey's end.

5th. Concerning water, it is customary for travellers to agree with their conductor for supplying them throughout the journey, and we paid for ourselves and two servants one and a half camel load, which they reckon six loaders or small skins, and these they oblige themselves to keep replenished as they find water in the desert; and if travellers are careful and do not regard the expence of carrying a few more loads than usual, they may drink what is wholesome the greater part of the way, by seeing in person the loaders filled where the water is best, and strictly charging their own servants to be watchful of it, which we imprudently trusted to the Arabs and were served accordingly, for notwithstanding the provision we made was extraordinary, I question if two skins were ever employed for our particular use, or that we fared a whit the better for such precaution.

6th. Concerning the other provisions, a person setting out for Aleppo may procure a variety of articles that will endure the journey, but the grand articles are rice, bread, coffee, and country butter, of which a large store should be provided, as all the Arabs that attend the loads expect to partake thereof and indeed de-

serve it, being always ready and desirous to afford the servants their assistance. Salt meats are very improper for the desert, as they heat and augment thirst, which without such increase is hard to satisfy, nor does much of any food agree with this journey, but eating little and drinking often of weak sour punch is the diet to preserve health and greatly lessen the fatigue, wherefore variety of food is an useless embarrassment, and the best in my opinion which can be carried is fowls, which at night we used to eat with pilau, or made into broth and dressed to eat cold, the next day at noon. All fruits that can be preserved any time, as also roots, are excellent refreshments for the desert.

Of liquors the principal to be provided is shrub, which made into very weak punch is not only the most refreshing draught but is equally wholesome, particularly preventing the bad effects of the desert waters, as we very sensibly experienced for some days before our arrival at Bussora, the shrub being expended which till then had preserved us free

from any disorder. Leban also with water makes a cool and pleasant mixture, but is apt to offend the stomach. As to wine, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, a very small quantity is sufficient, the heat rendering them not desirable, and unless indisposed, the use of them hurtful.

7th. We agreed with our conductor for camels at thirty-five dollars per load of 500lb. weight, and there needs no care about the package, the Arabs being exceedingly dextrous at accommodating the burdens. For a servant is always paid half a camel load, and for ourselves who went in a double cradle (Mahofii) we paid fifty dollars.

We provided one small post tent for our own accommodation and another for the servants. Our cots we made to stand at a more than ordinary distance from the ground, as a security from the snakes and scorpions common in the desert; and having presented our conductor with a vest of fine broadcloth, all was ready for marching.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF WOOTZ, OR INDIAN STEEL,

Shewing its Fitness for making Surgical Instruments, and other Articles of fine Cutlery.—By J. STODART.

For the introduction of Wootz into this country, as well as for much valuable information respecting it, we are indebted to the Right Hon. the President of the Royal Society. The first attempts to forge Indian Steel were attended with considerable difficulty, owing, in some measure, to the unmanageable shape in which it was imported, and to its want of homogeneity, the steely principle being deficient in some parts, while others were much overcharged with it. Enough, however, was then learnt, to warrant the conclusion that it possessed valuable properties. A communication to this effect was conveyed, with some trifling specimens of the manufacture, to Sir Joseph Banks, and the experience of twenty-five years fully confirms the sanguine opinion then given, Wootz, when properly treated, proving vastly superior to the best cast-steel of Europe.

The Indian account of Wootz-making is, that pieces of iron and some green wood are inclosed in a crucible, and submitted to the heat of a furnace; the fire is urged by several bellows of a construction peculiar to the country; the wood is charred, the iron fused, and at the same time converted into steel. The metal is suffered to crystallize at the bottom of the crucible, the form of which it consequently takes: these rough lumps are called cakes of Wootz; in this state it has been imported. Some of these cakes have been heated and forged in India into bars of about five inches in length; this latter form is preferable.

The chief peculiarity in this neat and ingenious method of steel-making, consists in the wood not being previously charred; its apparent defect in the fusion not being complete, a second, and more perfect fusion is therefore absolutely ne-

cessary, in order to equalize the mass. It requires during this process, and the subsequent treatment of the new-melted ingot, the superintending eye of experience: if over-heated when subjected to the tilt-hammer, its fine qualities are at once destroyed; thus its reputation may suffer from mismanagement, arising either from ignorance, inattention, or design. The artificer in Wootz will be amply repaid, by the excellence of his metal, for any extra trouble and expense he may be put to in attending to these various operations.

The superiority of Wootz is probably owing to some particular property in the iron ore of India, highly favourable to steel-making. By analogy we may suppose it alloyed with one or more of the metals of the earths. We know, from the researches and interesting discoveries of Sir H. Davy, that a very small quantity of one metal does, by combining with, most materially influence the properties of another. "Mercury, by combining with one twelve thousandth part of its weight of new matter, *ammonium*, is rendered solid, yet has its specific gravity diminished from 13.5 to less than 3, while it retains its metallic characters, its colour, lustre, opacity, and conducting powers remaining unimpaired."

Wootz, when treated in the manner that has been pointed out, is fit to be manufactured into cutlery of every description; it is invaluable for surgical instruments, where mediocrity is not, at least ought not to be admitted, as the sufferings of the patient are much lessened in intensity and duration, when

fortunately the operator is freed from embarrassments necessarily connected with a bad or indifferent instrument, and provided with one, the form and physical properties of which are exactly to his wish.

In forging the instrument from a tilted bar, it must not be heated much above a cherry-red colour; the best fuel is charcoal, and next to that good coke.

In hardening, it is to be quenched at the cherry red colour, and such is then its extreme hardness, as to require to be heated from 30 to 40 degrees of Fahrenheit higher, in tempering, than the best English cast-steel. For example, if a cast-steel blade is taken from the bath at 460, one of Wootz may remain till heated to 500, and will even then prove the hardest of the two. The only accurate mode of tempering is with a bath regulated by a thermometer; the bath may be of mercury, or of the fusible alloy of lead, tin and bismuth; oil answers very well, or indeed any fluid whose boiling point is not lower than 600.

Wootz takes a beautiful polish; from some recent experiments, it does not appear so subject to oxidation as the common cast-steel: this, if confirmed by experience, will much augment its value, especially for making instruments for foreign service. We certainly know that the iron from meteoric stones is not very susceptible of rust, owing to its combination with nickel.

The specific gravity of Wootz is accurately given by Dr. Heyne, viz. 7.664, when imported and in the improved state; when hammered, 7.852.

CHEMICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SAGH.

(From the German.)

THE substance called Sagh, the solution of which is used at Aleppo for spreading the Giohar or damask on sword blades, was in too small a quantity for me to hazard more than four grains in the investigation, with the difficulty of obtaining a larger quantity in view, especially as this quantity was sufficient for investigation with re-agents, but the whole stock was not sufficient for a regular analysis. I have subjoined the observations made on it.

1. The greatest part of it readily dissolves in water to a solution clear as water, with a residue of simple brown red earth.

2. This solution is

a. By pure ammonia precipitated of a brown red, and an excess of it does not produce a blue colour even in a long time in the air.

b. Coal acid kali also precipitates a brown red.

e. Corrosive kali precipitates a deep brown red.

d. If poured on in excess very little of it appears to re-dissolve, and the clear filtered fluid is disturbed afterwards by acid of salt with difficulty.

c. Blue acid iron kali precipitates it dark blue.

f. Infusion of gall apples precipitates it black.

g. Salt acid *burst* (?) precipitates it white.

A. Sulphuric acid silver does not act at all on it.

i. The solution acts as a strong acid on the experiment paper.

3. When triturated with dry corrosive kali I could not discover any ammoniacal smell.

4. The taste of the substance is very styptical. In my opinion this substance consists principally of sulphuric acid iron (iron vitriol) with some sulphuric acid clay with oxyd of iron and clay.

Among the described fossils this substance has the greatest resemblance to what the old mineralogists called Bergbutter (mountain butter). Klaproth has given a description and analysis of that kind which comes from Jetisch and the Altai mountains.

I remember also to inform mineralogists that a similar fossil is brought to Egypt by the caravans as an article of commerce.

JACQUIN.

CRITIQUE

ON

DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY,

And Dr. Montucci's Parallel between his intended Dictionary and Dr. Morrison's.

By JULIUS VON KLAPROTH.

"WHAT Rome was to Europe and the western part of Asia," Mr. Morrison says, in his address to the reader, "China has been to the eastern; the mistress among the surrounding nations, the centre of arts and literature; hence, both have been imperious and domineering, and being ignorant of what existed remotely from them, each considered the bounds of its empire, as the limits of the world. It is true, they knew that on the face of the earth there were, besides themselves, other people, yet all beyond their respective empires were esteemed savages and barbarians.

Rome has long since been broken into parts, whilst China has remained entire and has increased. The fragments of Rome (the European nations) have scattered themselves over the world, and have enlarged their sphere of knowledge wonderfully; but China, though she has changed her masters, and preserved the unity of the empire, yet remains comparatively ignorant of the rest of mankind; and shackled by a narrow selfish system, she still proudly sits, in her own estimation, without a rival; not only in respect

to her population, but also in respect to science, and arts, and wisdom, and virtue.

Without allowing to China all she claims, she will generally be allowed by the student of human nature to be an interesting country. The language of China is the subject of this work. To understand that language, allusions to the history, geography, civil institutions, customs, and opinions of the people, must be fully comprehended. To render such allusions more intelligible, the author has already drawn up a chronological table, with the remarkable occurrences; origin of customs; amount of population, &c. &c. which will be published as an Appendix to this work; respecting which, it is purposed,

1. That numbers or parts, shall be sent to England annually, till the whole be finished, and

2. That the whole shall be comprised in four or five quarto volumes."

The first part of this excellent work now laying before us, proves, that Mr. Morrison is deficient neither in knowledge nor talents, means nor perseverance, for completing his plan. To this must be

added, that he resides in China, and that the English East-India Company defrays the expense. But it is a different question if, after the completion of this dictionary, by its aid every thing that is printed or written in China may be in-

terpreted. Mr. M. has taken the

康
典字熙 Kang he tre teen

or Kang-hè regulation of the characters which happened at Peking in 1716, for the foundation of his work—has abbreviated it and enlarged it out of older and more modern dictionaries; but unfortunately, neither this nor any of the others contain the whole treasure of the Chinese language. They only furnish those characters which are now used in official transactions, while the vulgar and abbreviated, the deformed and erroneous characters, which are generally called variants, are nearly all omitted; and these are not only generally used in common life, but constantly occur in those books which are not printed by authority of the reigning family. Of the thirty or forty thousand characters which are generally found in the dictionaries compiled for natives only eight or ten thousand are in common use. The remainder are either obsolete or different styles of writing the same character, or the names of objects in the three kingdoms of nature which are now called differently, and which very seldom occur. But these eight or ten thousand characters have probably twenty thousand variants, which are either entirely omitted in these dictionaries, or are only introduced into the explanation of the correctly formed character, for which they are substituted, so that their meaning must be known, preparatory to discovering them in the dictionary. These considerations have induced Dr. Montucci of Berlin, since the year 1809, to collect all these variants with the greatest care and most persevering industry and have them cut in wood, for publishing in an edition of one of the Chinese Latin Dictionaries compiled by the Catholic missionaries in China. Three fourths of this tedious and expensive work were completed at the beginning of last year. Mr. Montucci was naturally sur-

prised by the appearance of the first part of Mr. Morrison's Dictionary, and must have feared that it would injure his, and perhaps occasion the loss of the greater part of the considerable capital he had expended on it; but he may tranquillise himself by a closer view, as his rival's Dictionary is better calculated for proficient than beginners in the Chinese language; the latter of whom would look in vain there, for very many characters which are yet in general and daily use, as

鬚

Loo, the beard

傢

Tan, an

蛋

egg,

Kea, household furniture. At

least these characters, and thousands of others are not to be found in the work which Mr. Morrison has laid as the basis of his; and they must also be deficient in his, as he has made it a law only to give those characters which are explained in the Kang-he-tze-teen. These reasons have induced Dr. Montucci to print his parallel between Mr. Morrison's dictionary and that intended for publication by himself. After this introduction to the two works we return to Mr. Morrison's dictionary, and shall then examine his opponent's plan.

The first part of the dictionary promised by the compiler, containing the Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals, is the only one that has hitherto arrived in Europe;* and the work appears to be suspended at least for a time by the compiler accompanying Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking, in 1816. Besides the preface, it contains the first eleven and the beginning of the twelfth radical, and is about the twenty-fifth part of the whole. If only five such parts are allowed for the second or alphabetical dictionary, and ten for the English and Chinese, the lexicographical works promised by Mr. Morrison will occupy forty such parts, and may probably be completed in thirty years, as it appears that the printing such a part, with cutting the numerous characters that are requisite, consumes nearly a year. We must then wish the worthy compiler per-

* The second part has arrived since writing this.

severance, health and long life, and the separate parts sent annually to Europe a safe voyage, that such an excellent work may not remain incomplete for ever. The compiler gives in the introduction a short history of the Chinese graphic art, which contains nothing that was not previously known from Malia's Letters to Sonciet, in the French translation of the Chou-king 380, and Cibot's Essays in the eighth and ninth volumes of "Memoires concernant les Chinois," and "Montucci's Letters on Chinese Literature," published in the Universal Magazine for 1804, except the addition of the original characters and additional texts. On the contrary, an investigation of the Chinese alphabetical and syllabic system, furnishes much information which was previously unknown to most European sinologists. The doctrine of the four tones and of the initials or consonants, and finals or vowels, was introduced from India by the priests of the Buddhist religion about five hundred years after the birth of Christ; but as the Indian syllabarium does not exactly correspond with the Chinese language, very great obscurity reigns in this system, and Mr. Morrison says, "I have seen one gentleman, and but one, who had any pretensions to understanding this complicated system, and he informed me that there were very few scholars in the province who were at all acquainted with it."

A very incomplete notice of the dictionaries existing in China here follows, in which the compiler has omitted the

雅爾

ari ya, which is the most

ancient, being written at latest in the third century before the Christian era,

and the

府韻文佩

Pei wan yun fu, which is the most copious, usually consisting of twenty thick cases containing a hundred and twenty thick volumes, and arranged according to the pronunciation of the characters. Each word, or character, is accompanied by an ample explanation, in which all its possible combinations with two or three characters are introduced, and then follow, first, compounds in which it is the first character; secondly, compounds in

which it is the last. This remarkable dictionary was published by a learned commission, by Kang he's order; it is very scarce, and its use rather difficult, but this evil is remedied by a MS. index

目文佩

Pei wan mih,

consisting of a thin volume, which is attached to many copies. Mr. Morrison also entirely neglects those lexicographical works which are arranged according to the subjects, usually commencing with heaven and terminating with the article insects. Some of these are of very great extent, and would have been of the greatest utility to him in the execution of his dictionary, as would also the celebrated Encyclopedia in fourteen large divisions

會圖才三

San tsae

too hwey.

The compiler, as might be anticipated, does complete justice to the catholic missionaries, who have written works on the Chinese language or compiled dictionaries of it, and this is a duty prescribed by gratitude, for without their aid he probably would not so soon have been able to acquire that profound and accurate knowledge of Chinese which he certainly possesses. But the following passage is at least sufficiently severe: "hitherto its European admirers and con-temporers, have commonly both of them been very ignorant of it, and consequently not qualified to form a correct estimate. Some gentlemen see as little beauty in the Chinese language, as the school boy does of beauty in latin, when first reading hic, hæc, hoc; and much for the same reason, others cry out respecting it "O lingua divina!" whilst from their present ignorance of the subject, they expect to find in the language, excellencies which never existed. What should we think of a Chinese, who unable to write in a legible hand the Roman Alphabet, or to read a page of a common spelling book, should yet presume to decide on the beauties or defects of the English or French languages? should we not justly despise his pretensions? Equally worthy of being despised have been, respecting Chinese, several of the efforts

of European literati. The names Rossochin, De Guignes Senior, Leontrew, Agnifonow, Wladyken, Montucci, Remusat and G. T. Staunton will be mentioned with gratitude and respect by all who interest themselves for Chinese literature,

and Mr. Morrison will experience a difficulty in persuading us that all infallibility centers in himself: yet we must allow such an extraordinary man some self-admiration, as we pay ours to him so willingly. *(To be continued.)*

CHINESE EXTRACTS.

A Chinese Tale.

A husbandman who wished to rear the vegetable Kae found that the plants always died.

He consulted with an experienced gardener on the best mode of preventing the death of the plants.

The old gardener replied, "The case is very simple; with every plant put down a piece of money (a cash), they will then thrive."

His friend asked what kind of effect the money would have.

"It is" replied the old man "a certain case now-a-days, that where there is money life is sure, but where there is none, death is the consequence."

Extract from the works of Confucius.

Confucius said "It has never been the case, that whilst rulers delighted in benevolence and virtue, the people ceased to delight in benevolence and justice."

On drowning female Children, from "The Tseuen jin Kwei yo, a Rule for the perfecting of Man."

Hwang-le-ye said that the drowning of infants, though it be the work of cruel women, yet arrives from the will of the husband. If the husband be determined not to drown the infant, the woman can have nothing in her power.

If the child be borne by a slave, and the wife will not endure it, after the first month you can pass it over to some other family, and give it a name different from your own; thus its life will be preserved and the affair will be managed well.

If you say that you are poor and cannot bring it up, you should reflect that it will not apply to its father and mother all its life for subsistence, it will in due time be married out.

Another paper on the same subject.

From the same work.

Ho-lung-yuen, in his ode on the drowning of females, says the nature of the

tiger is most cruel, yet it knows the relation betwixt parent and offspring.

Man is the spiritual part of all things, shall he be inferior to the tiger? In bearing a boy or girl, conception and bringing up is all the same with respect to both.

I have heard that when female children are killed the state of suffering is beyond comparison.

Whilst yet in its blood, unable to speak, it cries in the tub of water, long suffering ere it dies. Oh, alas! the heart of parents that can endure this!

I would advise my people not to kill their daughters, all that is required for their head-pins and raiment when they are married will not impoverish you.

The disposition of daughters is most tender; they love their parents better than sons. Many sons go from home; daughters cleave to their parents. Many sons are disobedient to their parents; daughters are obedient.

Many sons wander to a distance; daughters keep at home. Sons have little feeling; daughters always weep for their parents.

Daughters love their virtuous husbands, and in many cases increase the honor of their parents.

Do you not observe how Te-so (whose name occurs in ancient story) prevented the punishment of her father? Don't you remember how the female Tang-heang opposed a tiger and rescued her father?

The female Shan, at the age of eighteen, had talents enough to conduct the funeral rites of her father.

The virtuous and dutiful females of ancient times were very numerous. It is impossible to mention them all.

The magistrates sometimes wrote tablets in their praise. The Emperor also graciously conferred presents on them. Some were made ladies of the palace; some wives of the nobility. If you preserve the lives of your daughters, a happy recompence will be the consequence.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND.

(From the Arabic.)

SAMARKAND is twelve parasangs in circuit, in which space are contained gardens, parks and fields. It has twelve gates, each one parasang distant from the other; the wall has galleries and towers for military purposes; its twelve gates are of iron, and between each couple is a sentry station. After passing some meadows, we arrive at the suburbs, where are the edifices and markets; the suburbs contain more than sixty acres. The inner city has four gates, and an open space of about a hundred acres; in it are seen the chief temple and the citadel, where is the king's palace. The river is conveyed into the city in small leaden pipes, by means of an aqueduct supported on lofty stone columns, and enters the place near the gate called the Kasch gate; there is also an aqueduct in the city ditch to carry off the water, this passes through the

middle of the market place in that part where the gate called *Taki* stands, which is the most inhabited of all Samarkand. A pious donation of fruits to the magi devotees, who pass the night on its banks, is expected from all who approach this river; their charge is to preserve their nightly station through summer and winter. The bank of the river is covered with gardens, and the water is distributed through the whole city, so that there is not a street or house, a few of no account excepted, in which there is not a constant stream of water. Indeed it seldom happens that a house is without a garden, so that on looking down from the citadel over the place, you cannot discern the buildings which are hidden by the trees. In the market place of the larger city are streams and fountains and hills.

DESCRIPTION OF MURSHADABAD.

MURSHADABAD borders on the Cossimbuzar river, and is celebrated for nothing more than being at present (1759) the metropolis of the kingdom of Bengal, and the usual residence of the Nabob. It is nearly five miles in length and half as many broad. Like most large cities of Indostan, the houses (or with more propriety the huts) are low and miserable, and the streets narrow and dirty. The houses of the principal people, indeed, are of brick, but in their structure is consulted neither design, ornament, nor

indeed convenience, except that they are extremely cool, being open on every side to the wind; the rooms are small, low, and crowded together. In the winter season they make use of cloth curtains to the sides of their rooms, to defend them from the cold, as they seldom approach any fire. Mosques and pagodas compose the chief public buildings, but there are none of considerable note; even the palace of the Nabob has nothing uncommon in it, either of beauty or magnificence.

POETRY.

SCACCHIA-MACHIA ;

OR A GAME AT CHESS.

*A mock Heroic Poem, in six Cantos.**(Continued from page 478.)*

CANTO V.

*Nunc Conjugal estis**Quisque sua : tecumq; memor. VIRGIL.*SAD was the time, when both the armies
view'd

The Royal Virgins pour their vital blood.

What groans arise, what streams in tor-
rents flow ;All seem to bend beneath a weight of woe,
And scarce the task their trembling limbs
sustain,To bear such last dear relics from the
plain.Who now ye mute and unprotected ring,
Is left to shield you with an eagle wing ?A general tempest broods about to fall,
A general deluge seems to threaten all ;

One universal grief, with equal darts,
That wounded Kings, and pierced the
subjects' hearts.

Passions must have their way, yet
soon subside

The bitterest waves that raise affliction's
tide,

Tho' in the Queen's, all seem'd of hope
bereft,

Some vigor yet in either band was left;
Three woundless soldiers Phœbus still
might boast,

An archer too, and castle were a host.
But Areas, hapless Areas could not claim,
With equal numbers, those so dear to
fame,

What tho' four rank and file untouch'd
remain,

Her yet one knight is counted with the
slain.

Thy loss great tower still preys upon his
heart;

He grieves thee prostrate by the bowman's
art

Thee fallen inglorious at the close of fight
In peaceful arms and useless in thy might.

Wept the Cyllenian youth, her singly
wept,

As memory oped those cells where sorrows
slept;

Far from the plain, no more to view the
day,

His chosen troops, his mightiest heroes
lay;

Stern o'er their arms the few survivors
bend

As swell the thoughts of many a dear
loved friend.

In number few, yet these disdain to
yield,

Rally their broken forces thro' the field,
And in their general's skill rely, tho' late,
To prop the ruins of a falling state.

With firm intrepid march, in weeds of
woe,

They move to battle cautiously and slow,
And destined there superior strength to
meet,

Unite in vows that death shall crown
defeat.

But in that trying moment who can
sing

The bosom-pangs that racked each widow-
ed king;

They of so many citizens deprived,
This last sad stroke of fortune scarce
survived.

Think on their virtues, and their forms
so rare,

What agonizing statues of despair?

Where is the conjugal affection mild,

The firmness that in danger's trial suflied?

Where too the promise of the nuptial bed?

Like air-born dreams of fancy, all are
 fled!

Such fixed regard, such constancy in
love,

Age would not chill, nor death itself
remove,

Yet as dark clouds tempestuous onward
lower,

Fate urged them to divide their throne for
power.

Then mid the humble guards of either
queen

An instant metamorphosis was seen;

Strange to believe—at once a female dress
And female form their altered sex confess.

When first the snow-white Regent
mark'd his train

Of faithful servants weeping on the plain;
He views them all with nice discerning
eyes,

Doubts as he views them, which to make
his prize;

Soon singles one, his nuptial bed to grace,
Whose royal soul was indexed in her
face;

His voice, his princely finger points the
way

To where the encampment host-aban-
don'd lay,

By foes unharmed, the laws severe ordain,
Her, step by step, its utmost verge to
gain;

Such hard conditions—such the terms
alone

Could raise a second partner to the
throne.

And now the menials by ambition fir'd,
With ardent hopes to royalty aspired;

In emulation equal, but in speed

One must her comrades in the race exceed;

In place exalted on the right she shines,

A square for which each envious damsel
pines.

Nor did the gloomy Prince, his wishes
bent

On marriage rights, one obstacle invent;
Once more the torch of love begins to
burn,

And dreams of hymeneal bliss return.

As there his views no present force impede,
A timorous vassal by the hand he leads;
From the fourth square upon the right she mov'd,
Ah luckless maid, in evil hour belov'd,
And destined soon by cruel stars to prove
Extremes of disappointment and of love.
Even whilst thy favored rival safely gains
The distant goal—her every hope attains.

Soon on a stately throne the bride was placed,
Her better hand the regal sceptre grac'd,
In those resplendent arms distinguished seen
The self same pomp that marked the former Queen;
And she in rank exalted, felt a flame
Of equal brightness—equal thirst for fame.
Her new made subjects through the field rejoice,
The bridegroom glories in his worthy choice.

Torn on the ground what robe of purple lies,
That briny torrents fill his rival's eyes?
Convuls'd he rav'd—dissolv'd in anguish sigh'd;
Of one depriv'd—a second spouse denied.
One space was left; nor could 'the flatterer vain'
Thee promise, helpless girl, that space to gain.
Make one false step and you must yield to fate,
Crush'd by the elephant's resistless weight;
And as he stands in dreadful ambuscade
To watch each action of the warlike maid.

Meanwhile exultant in her royal arms
The bridal maid awakened fresh alarms;
The love of honour, the desire of praise,
Conspired at once a mingled storm to raise;
Which blackening onward like a thunder cloud,
Burst in its shadowy horrors on the crowd,
Swift as the lightning's flash her shafts were driven,
Swept the vast plain and awed like bolts of heaven.
Oh that the yawning ground from such a sight
Had open'd a refuge in eternal night.
They fly where terror points the readiest way,
And round their leader press in deep array.

Thus through the velvet of enamelled meads,
A drove of oxen loiters on and feeds;
But should a wolf appear, they cease to rove,
And mutual aid from mutual danger prove.
In cluster watch the foe, or circling round
A lordly bull, their lowings far resound.

Woe to the monarch, in a luckless hour,
Exposed to all the rage of hostile power.
Where'er he turns, two forms of silvery hue
Still point their deaths—where'er he flies pursue.
Here towers the castle—there the warlike maid
Fall at his sacred bosom guides the blade.
In one sad moment, may his cruel foes
Level his throne—his proud dominion close.
Move to the fourth-division Queen—that seat
No refuge leaves, no loophole for retreat;
That move must raze at once with side-long aim
A nation's hopes and Arenas' rob of fame.

He saw, and trembled as he saw the stroke
Of fate impend—for if the thunder broke,
No shield could guard—no arm her King protect.
What'er she do his foe must not reflect,
And he with feigned impatience turns away
And looks that take no interest in the play.

Unheeding fortune's gifts the Empress flew,
And a weak damsel (useless martyr) slew.
Springs Mercury for joy, with sudden leap
Rushed forth his knight the royal guard to keep;
Re-kindling hopes, adventurous deeds inspire,
And all his bosom glows with martial fire.
Resistless see his crooked falchion whirl'd,
And low in dust the stately castle hurl'd.
Long had he awed in inoffensive state
A maid protected by benignant fate;
Apollo vents when prostrate lain the wing,
His idle fury on the guarded King,
Whose black-eyed girl assumes with conscious pride,
The style and titles of an Eastern bride.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Mr. Ellis's Journal—Mr. McLeod's Voyage of the Alceste.—Capt. Hall's Voyage of Discovery.—Delicate Enquiry, &c.

(Concluded from p. 495.)

THE departure of the ships rendered it necessary that the embassy should return by land to Canton, and preparations were immediately made for its re-conveyance. The irritated feelings of the Emperor communicated themselves to his subjects; and the English were treated with a marked disrespect, which formed a striking contrast to their former reception. This was particularly exemplified on one occasion, when a beggar, who had stood up while Lord Amherst was passing, was ordered by a Mandarin in attendance to sit down, the British Ambassador not being considered deserving of respect even from the lowest class of society.

This state of things, however, was not of long duration; the anger of the Emperor soon gave way to cooler reflection: he began to suspect that he had been deficient in civility and decorum, virtues which with the Chinese are esteemed above honesty and justice: his courtiers, anxious to supplant Ho in the imperial favour, promoted this change of feeling, and took occasion so to represent the precipitancy of his conduct, and the fatigue Lord Amherst had endured, as greatly to exonerate the latter, and to transfer the blame of the event almost entirely to the Chinese commissioner. It appears by the imperial edicts, which there is no reason to suspect of misrepresentation, that the Emperor was totally ignorant of the unprepared state of the embassy, and of the night-journey from Tong-chow. For reasons not fully explained, *Asiatic Jour.*—No. 30.

He had carefully concealed these circumstances from his knowledge; and having thus stripped Lord Amherst's refusal of the motives which led to it, had given it the appearance of a wanton and insolent opposition to the commands of his Majesty. The anger which was naturally excited by this view, aggravated as it would appear by the report of the physician, who stated the plea of indisposition to be a mere pretence, immediately led to the dismissal of the embassy. But when the facts of the case were more accurately stated to the Emperor, and it was shewn that the circumstances under which the audience would have taken place, would not only have been disgraceful to the British representative, but would have infringed the regulations of the Chinese court, his displeasure was diverted from the Ambassador to his own officers, to whose misconduct it was evident that the result was mainly to be attributed.

The crimes of the four commissioners were referred to the Boards for investigation, and they were in consequence degraded in rank and subjected to various penalties; the severity of which, modified as it was by the lenity of the Emperor, may serve to show how far the principle of responsibility is carried in China. Ho was sentenced to forfeit the sum allowed him as Duke for five years: the Board decreed that he should be deprived of the title; but his Majesty, by a special act of grace, permitted him to retain it, and to continue his private duties in the palace. His yellow riding jacket, a very high honour, confined with few exceptions to the imperial family, was taken from him. Moo, who had literally only lent his per-
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son to the conferences, having taken no part in the discussion, was, from age and inability, laid aside entirely. Soo and Kwang were punished with equal severity for having brought forward the embassy, notwithstanding the non-performance of the Ko-tou, and having suffered the ships to depart. The former was dismissed from his situation of President of the Board of Works, reduced from his rank of general, ordered to pluck out his peacock's feather, and degraded to a button of the third rank. By special favour he was retained to superintend the imperial tea and provisions, and placed in charge of the gardens of Yuen-min-yuen. A proviso was inserted, that if he behaves well, in eight years he may be restored, but as he is at present upwards of seventy years old, this appears to be rather an insult than an indulgence. Kwang was deprived of a lucrative situation which he held in the salt department; he was reduced to a secretary of the eighth rank, and was to be sent to Manchow Tartary in the spring to discharge the duties of his office. Soo and Kwang appear also to have been held responsible to a certain degree for the expences incurred, in consequence of their having allowed the English to proceed forwards from Tien-sing.

The embassy had quitted Peking some time before the misrepresentations of Ho were discovered, and the dignity of the court would have been compromised by its recall. A special edict was however issued in its favour, and an interchange of presents was permitted. The pictures of the king and queen, a case of maps, and some coloured prints, were selected from the costly presents which had been prepared by the East-India Company; and a joo-ye or sceptre, a Mandarin's necklace, and a few embroidered purses were presented in return. The intrinsic value of the articles, notwithstanding

the vaunts of the Chinese, was probably nearly on a par. The precedent of Lord Macartney in this, as in most other things, had been adhered to; and the presents were nearly the same with those bestowed upon that occasion.

The edict in favour of the embassy is so curious a document that we must give it to our readers entire. There can be no doubt that it was intended as a special act of favour, but in Europe we apprehend it would be considered in a very different light.

His Majesty's pleasure, as follows, has been received with feelings of respect.

On the day that the English Ambassador came to the gate of the palace, he said he was sick, and could not attend an Imperial audience. It was afterwards discovered, on an investigation being made, that the said Ambassador had travelled during the night from Tong-chow to Peking, and when he reached the gate of the palace, the court dresses which they brought with them were still on the road, and he dared not perform the ceremony in their ordinary clothes, and therefore sickness was affirmed. Ho-she-tay did not report clearly the fact, that the time appointed for the audience might be changed, and the ceremony performed; that was an error committed by Ho-she-tay in a direct address to me, which led to sending back the Embassy on the same day.

I, considering that the said nation had sent a tribute of sincere and entire devotedness from beyond a vast ocean of the distance of thousands of miles,† could not bear to reject the expression of veneration and obedience; hence again, I sent down my pleasure, requiring that the most trifling articles of the tribute should be presented, and the kindness conferred of receiving them. They were maps, painted likenesses, and prints, three articles. At the same time I conferred upon the King of the said country a white precious Joo-ee, sapphire court beads, and different sized purses, to manifest‡ the idea of giving much and receiving little. The Ambassador received them at Tong-chow with extreme joy and gratitude, and also rather showed by his manner contrition and fear.

Of late, within the limits of Che-le, or province of Peking, he has walked about (or travelled) very peaceably and quietly; hereafter, when he shall enter the limits

* In orig. plural.

† Orig. 10,000 lires.

‡ A common expression, taken from ancient writers.

of the Kiang, let the Viceroy enjoin all the officers who conduct the embassy still to behave with the civilities due to an Ambassador; they must not allow themselves to behave with insult or contempt. The Ambassador will in a few days arrive at the boundaries of the Kiang. The three provinces Kiang-soo, Gan-hway, and Kiang-see, are under the control of the appropriate Viceroy; let that Viceroy communicate information respecting this to the several Fou-yuans of these provinces. When the embassy enters the limits of the province, let him select civil and military officers, who may take under their command soldiers and police runners to conduct safely the embassy. Do not cause the persons of the embassy to land to make disturbance through the whole of the route. Let the military be all caused to have their armour fresh and shining, and their weapons disposed in a commanding manner, to maintain an attitude formidable and dignified.

The said embassy came with the intention of offering tribute; still treat it with civility, and silently cause it to feel gratitude and awe; then the right principles of soothing and controlling will be acted on.

Having detailed at length, without colour or disguise, the indignities to which our Ambassador was subjected, we would take this opportunity of vindicating his conduct from the aspersions of misrepresentation and malevolence. He sustained throughout a firm and resolute demeanor, which effectually prevented insolent or unworthy treatment. The highest of the Chinese officers felt his superiority, and were anxious, at the expense of any concession, to avoid discussions with his Excellency, which never failed to terminate in their discomfiture and disgrace. To his resolution and decision the gentlemen of his suite owed that freedom from restraint which they enjoyed during the greater part of the journey, in direct and open violation of the imperial edicts; and at Canton, an arrogant speech, which was expressly directed by the Emperor to be delivered to him, was checked before it was uttered by the dignified firmness of his behaviour. No encroachment, or failure in

the usual attentions, was suffered to pass unnoticed. Any attempt of this kind was invariably followed by a remonstrance, which never failed to produce an apology on the part of the Chinese, and the removal of the subject of complaint. In short, such was his jealousy of minute attentions, and so unwearied his apprehension of disrespect, that his conduct, though rendered necessary in the present case by the illiberal dispositions of the Chinese, would certainly, under any other circumstances, have been irritating and unjustifiable.

Nevertheless the author of the *Delicate Enquiry* has endeavoured to fix on the embassy the stigma of meanness and servility. Partly by insinuation, and partly by more open assertion, he has laboured to produce a conviction, that in both our missions to China the dignity of the country has been sacrificed to views of private emolument.* Careless of substantiating these allegations by proof, he endeavours to supply its place by general and unmeasured abuse. He charges the Court of Directors, who planned the expeditions, with having lent themselves to the interested views of individuals, and having concealed the real and mercenary designs of the measure, under the pretence of national objects. He attributes to the Super-cargoes at Canton a low and groveling spirit, regardless of any indignities or insults, provided they lead the way to commercial gain. He charges Lord Macartney with base submission to humiliations which he did not dare to avow, and the late Sir G. Staunton with having disguised the truth and grossly misrepresented the facts of his reception. He more than insinuates that the late embassy has been conducted in an equally reprehensible spirit; and

* The author is singularly happy in his motto.
 "Imprecios extremos currit Mercator ad Indos;
 " Pauperum Ingens; multum vagabundus in Asia
 " Tanarch."

especially accuses Mr. Morrison of unfaithful interpretation, in concealing from Lord Amherst the insulting language of the Chinese commissioners; and Mr. Ellis of being influenced by motives of personal emolument in his opinion on the subject of the Koton. These are serious allegations, and our readers will be anxious to know by what arguments they are supported. Argument is not the author's forte, and amid the multifarious matter of which the pamphlet consists, we have with some difficulty selected the following specimens.

The only testimony against Lord Macartney is Æneas Anderson; who has stated, in his account of that expedition, that his Lordship was one day summoned at three o'clock in the morning to an audience with the Emperor, and that, after being exposed for some hours to the cold and piercing air of an autumnal morning, he became seriously indisposed. The event seems not unnatural, but our author was not to be deceived by appearances. From this simple anecdote he ingeniously discovers, that the illness was the effect of certain unheard-of outrages to which his Lordship was exposed, not mentioned in the narrative, because too gross to meet the ear of the British public. On this ground alone he charges Lord Macartney with abject meanness, and Sir G. Staunton with falsehood.

Mr. Morrison, with whose labours our readers are well acquainted, accompanied the Embassy in the capacity of interpreter. To an accurate acquaintance with the national customs, he added an intimate knowledge both of the spoken and written language, which, Mr. Ellis informs us, "was far beyond any idea he had formed of European acquirement in that most difficult language." He is indeed unquestionably the best Chinese scholar of his day, having

attained a proficiency in the language from his exclusive attention to it, which rivals that of the most learned Europeans of former ages. His motives for the study honor him yet more than his attainments, for he did not engage in it merely to satisfy curiosity, or indulge an appetite for literary pursuits, but with the nobler view of diffusing over the empire of China the blessings of Christianity and European civilization. But the extent of his acquirements and the sanctity of his occupation could not preserve him from the misrepresentation and abuse of the *Delicate Enquiry*. It is stated in the Journal, that on two occasions, when the Chinese commissioners employed language disrespectful to the King of England, "Mr. Morrison, with his usual good sense, declined communicating it."* By which is undoubtedly meant, not that he concealed from the knowledge of Lord Amherst the expressions which had been used, but that he acquainted the Chinese that their observation was highly offensive, and he should not disgrace himself, by being made the channel for conveying it. The author, however, contrary to the usual acceptation of the words, has chosen to understand them in the former sense; and has reduced himself to the singular dilemma, of supposing Mr. Ellis perfectly acquainted with a transaction, which he had no means of learning but through the medium of Mr. Morrison, but which yet Mr. Morrison did not communicate. It is unnecessary to comment on the perverse ingenuity, which could thus convert a very spirited and meritorious proceeding, into a ground for the accusation of fear and pusillanimity.

The charge against Mr. Ellis deserves more serious consideration. It is grounded on the following passage in the Journal.

* In one of the passages the expression is still less ambiguous: "Mr. Morrison very properly refused to interpret it."

Commenting on an imperial edict which related to the causes of dismissal, he says :

It is still to be remarked, that no prospect whatever of the ceremony being dispensed with is held out, nor does such dispensation ever seem to have been contemplated ; that must continue, therefore, to be considered the rock upon which the embassy was wrecked. The sudden gust at Yuen-min-yuen may have hastened our sinking, but the end must have been the same ; and perhaps many of our crew rejoice that it occurred, as an opportunity was thereby given to display their daring energy and determination. For my part, as I undertook the voyage to these distant seas more for profit than reputation, I cannot but regret that I have lost the opportunity of bringing my venture into the market.

" This indeed," says our author, " is candour with a witness, expressed as it ought to be, in its own pure native *slip slop*." And we have many scurrilous observations on Mr. Ellis's ulterior objects, which he insinuates to be objects of pecuniary advantage.

The passage is certainly obscure, but does not appear to us capable of misconstruction. It must be evident to every candid mind that the whole is metaphorical ; that the embassy is compared to a mercantile voyage, and that the profit and reputation spoken of, are the profit and reputation of his employers. The meaning unquestionably is, that as England dispatched the embassy, not with the expectation of adding to her dignity or renown, but with the view of confirming and securing her present trade, and opening eventually new channels for her commerce, Mr. Ellis regretted, that questions of etiquette, which he regarded as of little importance, should keep out of view these important objects, and should preclude even the attempt to effect them by negotiation. A different signification would neither harmonize with the context, nor be consistent with the observations we have already quoted, concerning

the small chance of success which could be expected. Nor can we conceive how it would have been possible for Mr. Ellis to have derived pecuniary advantage from the most favorable reception which the most sanguine mind could have anticipated.

We will now take our leave of the *Delicate Enquiry*. We have selected these instances of misrepresentation, not because they are the most glaring, but because they bear the nearest resemblance to truth, and are therefore most likely to mislead. The rest of the work contains little besides general invective, the violence of which will correct the effect which the misstatements of the author might have produced. We know not why the title of *Delicate Enquiry* was chosen, for one of the most indelicate and abusive pamphlets we have ever perused. If this was intended for wit, we confess we are too dull to understand its point.

The importance of the political branch of the subject has hitherto diverted our attention from the aspect of the country, and the character and customs of its inhabitants. Mr. Ellis has added so little to our knowledge on these points, that the information he conveys may be collected into a narrow compass. The embassy was re-conducted in boats along the grand canal, which traverses China from north to south, and is the great medium of communication between Peking and the Southern Provinces. This stupendous work, formed chiefly of natural streams, which have been rendered navigable in many places by labour, and connected where necessary by artificial cuts, meets with but one interruption ; by the intervention of the Mee-ling mountain : and this passage has been so facilitated, and is of so short an extent, as scarcely to impede the readiness of commercial inter-

course. It communicates every where by cross canals, or by large navigable rivers, with the sea coast or the interior, and forms the centre of all the internal commerce of the country. The provinces through which it passes, afford, as might be expected, more than an average estimate of the general resources of the empire. They are the most productive in revenue, the most abundant in population, and the richest in all those works of architectural splendor, which dignify or adorn a nation. The course of Lord Amherst and his suite differed somewhat from that of Lord Macartney, inasmuch as they pursued the direct line to Canton, along the Yang-tse-kiang river, instead of deviating from the regular route to visit Chusan. The change was greatly to their advantage, and not only shortened their journey, but gave them an opportunity of witnessing some of the most beautiful scenery which is contained within the limits of China. The former part of the journey had been tedious and dull, from the sameness of the objects which it offered. In their passage through the provinces of Pe-tche-lee and Shantung, the face of the country presented a continued plain, chiefly cultivated with the millet, in which neither hill nor wood occurred to vary the uniformity of the prospect. As they approached the province of Kiang-nan, the view became still more uninteresting. The country through which they passed was suffering from a recent inundation, which extended in many places from the banks of the canal to the foot of the distant mountains, and left nothing visible amid the expanse, but the towers of the villages, and a few houses, whose situation, slightly elevated above the surrounding level, had protected them from the desolation of the waters. However, as they approached the Yellow River, the face of the country improved, and when they entered the Yang-tse-

kiang, suddenly rose to all the magnificence of mountain-scenery. This mighty river, varying in breadth from one to four miles, rolled its waters between two elevated ridges; and in its depth, the agitation of its waves, and the marine animals which inhabit it, resembled an inland sea. The stream was frequently divided by large rocks, of the height of several hundred feet, decorated with Chinese gardens, the favorite abode of former Emperors, or with temples, which had been founded and supported by their munificence. The mountains rose from its banks in sublime grandeur, enriched by all the profusion of verdure, which the industry of an exuberant population, and the rapid vegetation of a climate bordering on the tropics, could bestow on a fertile soil. The farm-houses and villages, shaded by the rich foliage of the camphor and Yung-shoo trees, were scattered over them in situations, which always seemed to have been purposely selected, with a view to the romantic effect of the prospect. Even the peculiarities of Chinese architecture, however inelegant in themselves, were well suited to such a scene. The towering pagodas, conspicuous at a distance, showed to advantage when seated on the summit of the hills, or on the verge of precipitous cliffs. On the other hand, the busy population of the cities which crowded the banks, and the numerous vessels which were scattered over the water, gave life and activity to the view; and on more than one occasion drew from Mr. Ellis the exclamation, that "however absurd the pretensions of the Emperor of China may be to universal supremacy, it is impossible to travel through his dominions, without feeling that he has the finest country, within an imperial ring-fence, in the world."

But amidst this profusion of natural beauties, the soul that should animate them was wanting.

"Man seemed the only growth that dwindled there."

The inhabitants were active, good-humoured, and orderly; but, in all those higher qualities which demand our respect and admiration, were miserably deficient. There was to be found no spirit of independence, no courage, no effusion of generous feeling, no patriotism, no honor. The "despotism of manner," by fixing a standard which all must attain, and which none are allowed to exceed, has cramped the growth of the more vigorous virtues; and has generally substituted a hollow and artificial semblance in the place of those of a softer character. "What is not mere manner, is barbarism; and what is not barbarism, is deceit." Even the antiquities of the country are little interesting, because unconnected with great and ennobling recollections. These records of former grandeur do not commemorate the courageous resistance of the people to civil or foreign oppression, nor remain as memorials of the genius and patriotism of their leaders. "It is antiquity, without dignity or veneration." Cities in ruins proclaim the downfall of former kingdoms, but fail to interest us in their fate.

Our limits will not allow us to enter at large into the national character and habits, and we shall confine ourselves to noticing a few remarks which occurred to Mr. Ellis during his journey. His daily walks gave him frequent opportunities of observation; his intercourse with the natives, though much restricted by the jealousy of his conductors, was rendered more free than that of the former embassy, by the resistance and remonstrances of Lord Amherst, which we have already mentioned. This absurd jealousy seemed confined to the government; as the people (except in the immediate vicinity of Canton) showed neither

fear nor aversion, but were, on the contrary, singularly civil and good-humoured, though the way in which they expressed their pleasure was not always the most pleasant or decorous. Their fifth was extremely offensive to Europeans, but they seemed to be active and vigorous; their physical strength may be estimated by the circumstance, that the trackers, who were employed to drag the boats, were frequently engaged in that occupation for sixteen hours in the day, without either rest or food, in situations which made the employment laborious and fatiguing in the extreme. The soldiers, by their accoutrements and appearance, seemed rather calculated to terrify children, than to act with efficiency against even the irregular troops of Asia. "The genius, aspect, and habits of the people have been for ages, and still continue, most unwarlike, and China perhaps requires only to be invaded to be conquered." The late rebellion, which seems principally to have been owing to the weak character of the reigning Emperor, shook the throne to its foundation; and, but for the firmness of a few individuals immediately about the court, the present dynasty would probably have been overturned. In a country like China, where obedience to the commands of government is grounded on the supposed irresistibility of the imperial power, the slightest opposition gives a shock to the political machine, which is not easily or quickly remedied. The deranged state of the finances, the consequence of the late commotions, contributes also to the present weakness of the government; and it will probably require many years to restore the throne to that power and influence which it possessed during the reign of the late Emperor.

The following observations are

made by Mr. Ellis at the conclusion of his journal of the passage through China. It must always be remembered, that he compares it not with England, but with the more civilized Asiatic nations.

Many have probably been disappointed with their journey through a country that has, in my opinion, excited an undue degree of interest in Europe. Inferior by many degrees to civilised Europe in all that constitutes the real greatness of a nation, China, has, however, appeared to me superior to the other countries of Asia* in the arts of government and the general aspect of society.

Although I am not prepared to assert that the great principles of justice and morality are better understood in China than in Turkey and Persia, for these may be considered indigenous in the human mind, the laws are more generally known and more uniformly executed. Less is left to the caprice of the magistrate, and appeals to the supreme power are represented as less obstructed, and though tedious in bringing to issue, oftener attended with success.†

The great chain of subordination, rising from the peasant to the Emperor, and displayed through the minute gradations of rank, must operate as a check upon arbitrary rule in the delegates of the sovereign authority; or at least the diffused possession of personal privileges affords, to a certain extent, security against the sudden effects of caprice and injustice. Those examples of oppression, accompanied with infliction of barbarous punishment, which offend the eye and distress the feelings of the most hurried traveller in other Asiatic countries, are scarcely to be met with in China. The theory of government declares the law to be superior to all, and the practice, however it may vary in particular instances, seldom ventures openly to violate the established principles of legislation.

In the appeals frequently made through the medium of the imperial edicts to the judgment of the people, however false the statements, or illusory the motive assigned in these documents, we have sufficient proofs that the Emperor does not consider himself, like the Shah-in-Shah of Persia, wholly independent of public opinion; on the contrary, in seasons of national cala-

mity, or under circumstances of peculiar emergency, the Emperor feels called upon to guide the sentiments of his subjects by a solemn declaration of the causes that have produced, or the motives that have regulated his conduct. The edicts promulgated respecting the dismissal of the embassy were instances of the prevalence of this practice, on an occasion where the comparative importance to the domestic interests of the empire did not seem to require the proceeding.

The best criterion of the general diffusion of national prosperity will probably be found in the proportion which the middling order bears to the other classes of the community, and the number of persons in all large villages and cities, who, from their dress and appearance, we might fairly say belonged to this description, is certainly considerable throughout those parts of China visited by the embassy, the northern being in all these respects inferior to the middle and southern provinces.

Instances of poverty, and of extreme wretchedness, doubtless occurred in our progress. On me, however, who always compared China with Turkey, Persia, and parts of India, and not with England, or even with continental Europe, an impression was produced highly favourable to the comparative situation of the lower orders; and of that degree of distress which might drive parents to infanticide there was no appearance, nor did any fact of the description come to my knowledge.*

My impressions at different periods of our journey upon the subject of population have been already noticed, and the result is a firm conviction that the amount has been much overstated; the visible population was not more than commensurate with the quantity of land under actual cultivation, while much land, capable of tillage, was left neglected; and with respect to the overwhelming crowds usually observed in the larger cities, when I considered that these were drawn together by such an extraordinary spectacle as that of an European embassy, I was disposed to infer that most capitals in Europe would present as numerous an assemblage.

On the question of the population we are not reduced to vague conjectures. It has been distinctly ascertained by Mr. Morrison,† that the former accounts are greatly exaggerated; and that the whole amount does not exceed one hundred and forty-three mil-

* I of course except the British possessions in India, where a modified introduction of the maxims of European government has necessarily ameliorated the condition of the inhabitants.

† I have heard an instance of a poor widow, who persevered for fourteen years in a series of appeals against a vicar, by whom her husband had been illegally deprived of life and property; and it is said that she finally succeeded in bringing the offender to justice before the supreme tribunal at Peking.

* It is by no means my intention to deny the existence of the practice, but to express some doubt of the asserted frequency.

† Vide Asiatic Journal, Vol. II. p. 162.

lions. This gives an average of about one hundred and fourteen souls to a square mile, which is considerably below the proportion in the more populous countries of Europe, and is certainly by no means equal to the number which the produce of the land could support.

The following remarks on the important subject of religion appear to us to be on the whole accurate.

Religion in China, although addressed in all directions to the eye, did not appear to have much influence upon the understanding or passions of the people. It has all the looseness and variety, with less of the solemnity and decency, of ancient Polytheism. Their temples are applied to so many purposes, that it is difficult to imagine how any degree of sanctity can be attached either to the dwellings or persons of their deities. The influence of superstition is, however, general and extensive: it is displayed in acts of divination, and in propitiatory offerings to local or patron deities. Its observances belong rather to the daily manners than to the moral conduct of the people. The chief difficulty which I should think Christianity would find to diffusion in China, would be the impossibility of exciting that degree of interest essential to its effectual and permanent establishment.

We turn with pleasure from this heartless and uninteresting nation to the islanders who were visited in the meantime by the *Alceste* and the *Lyra*. The period of the stay of Lord Amherst was destined to be employed by the ships in a voyage of discovery in the eastern seas. After surveying the Gulf of Pe-tche-lee, and that of Leo-tung, the latter of which had never before been entered by European vessels, they stood off towards the opposite coast of Corea. Here they corrected an error of $2^{\circ}. 14'$ in the longitude of the coast as set down in the maps of the Jesuits, and ascertained the existence of a numerous archipelago, where the latest and most approved charts had noticed only a few scattered islands. Their great number baffled all attempts to count them. From one spot alone, which, though consider-

ably elevated, was not central, one hundred and twenty could be distinctly reckoned; and when it is considered, that for upwards of one hundred miles the course of the vessels had been amongst islands no less crowded than these, some idea may be conceived of their incalculable numbers. They varied in size from a few hundred yards in length to five or six miles: all except the very smallest appeared inhabited; the passages between them were so sheltered from violent winds, as to form a set of commodious harbours, capable of containing in security all the navies in the world. The natives were everywhere discourteous, and shewed an unwillingness to supply the ships with necessaries, and an anxiety to get rid of the intruders, which there was every reason to believe depended on their apprehensions of personal danger from allowing them to remain on shore. It appeared that the Corean government, to which they were attached, had strictly prohibited them, on pain of capital punishment, from encouraging in any way the landing of strangers, or suffering them to hold any intercourse with the shore which it was in their power to prevent. The same orders were in operation on the main land, the coast of which Capt. Maxwell endeavoured to explore; but he found it impossible to enter the villages, or to penetrate the country, without employing a degree of force which he thought neither just nor politic. We wish that our limits would allow us to extract, for the amusement of our readers, a most interesting account which Capt. Hall has given of their intercourse with an old Corean chief, who put off to reconnoitre as soon as they approached the shore. His amiable behaviour, his curiosity, his childish amusement on the sight of new objects, and on the other hand his distress when it was attempted to enter the village, a distress evidently arising from per-

sonal apprehensions, are pourtrayed with such exquisite truth and beauty, that we will not spoil the picture by abridgement, but must refer our readers to the original, which we can assure them will abundantly fulfil any expectations we may have raised. The ships quitted these inhospitable shores without much regret. Their intercourse with the natives had afforded them amusement, but had not excited their admiration or esteem. On Sept. 13th they passed by Sulphur Island, which receives its name from a sulphuric volcano that it contains, but the weather was too stormy to allow them to land and examine this natural curiosity, and they proceeded without delay in the direction of the great Loo-choo.

The Loo-choo islands form a group of thirty-six in number, the largest of which is nearly sixty miles in length but the others are mostly of small dimensions. They are subject to one sovereign, and have at different times been tributary to both the neighbouring states of China and Japan. At present they are dependent on China, but their dependance is little more than nominal, and is confined to the payment of a small tribute and the formal acknowledgement of the Chinese authority, which takes place on the death of the king. The new monarch receives his investiture from Peking, but this is always conferred on the actual heir to the crown, who is publicly installed with a variety of ceremonies by an ambassador from China. Their commerce is entirely confined to China and Japan, and consists chiefly of articles which are the natural produce of the country. Their literature and scientific knowledge are chiefly derived from China, whither the higher ranks are frequently sent when young for the advantages of education. Their intercourse with this nation seems, however, not to have materially affected their manners, which

are at present as simple and unadulterated as they are described to have been on the first arrival of the Chinese vessels.

The kind and gentle conduct of the fishermen, whom they fell in with as they approached the shore, was particularly grateful after the cold repulsive manners of the Koreans. One handed to them a jar of water, another a basket of boiled sweet potatoes, without asking or seeming to expect any recompense. Their manner was respectful and mild, and shewed neither fear nor suspicion. When they entered the port, the natives in general treated them with the same frankness and cordiality, but the government was evidently distrustful of their intentions, and objected to their landing from apprehensions of violence or treachery: but the gentle and conciliating conduct of Captain Maxwell gradually allayed their fears; the stores of the *Alceste* were allowed to be landed, that she might undergo the necessary repairs; and, though the extent of their rambles was circumscribed, and the women were entirely secluded from their view, yet on the whole their intercourse with the natives was subject to little restraint, and afforded them ample means of observing their character and manners.

A Chinese servant of the embassy, who had been accidentally left behind at the Pei-ho river, fortunately served as interpreter; but as he possessed all the characteristic falsehood and illiberality of his nation, his mode of explaining their wishes was ill calculated to conciliate a frank and ingenuous people. Latterly his intervention was dispensed with: for Mr. Clifford, whose bad health often prevented him for joining in active excursions, applied with so much assiduity to the study of the Loo-choo language, that at the end of the six weeks that they remained at the island he was able to communicate intelligibly with the

natives in their own tongue. He has given a copious vocabulary of Loo-choo words, which will be of essential service to any future navigator who may touch at the same port.

The character of the natives is better understood from anecdote than description. Capt. Hall has chosen the former method, but our limits do not allow us to follow him. Their chief characteristic was an amiable cheerfulness of disposition, perfectly satisfied with its own lot, and anxious to gratify others. With a natural politeness, not unworthy of the most finished gentleman in Europe, they knew when to dispense with unnecessary ceremony; and studied the real accommodation of their guests, rather than the observance of etiquette. The facility with which they would adopt European customs, out of compliment to the English, the delicacy of their attentions, and the liberality of their supplies were truly astonishing; nor is it less wonderful, that though surrounded by nations whose disposition is proverbially thievish, they were so strictly honest, as never to take advantage of the numerous opportunities they possessed of stealing from the vessels: "even the sailors treated them with entire confidence; no watch was kept over them, nor were they excluded from any part of the ships; and not only was nothing stolen, but when any thing was lost, nobody even suspected for an instant that it had been taken by them." Indeed a higher testimony to their conduct cannot be given, than the effect which it produced on the British sailors, thus noticed by Mr. McLeod:

That proud and haughty feeling of national superiority, so strongly existing among the common class of British seamen, which induces them to hold all foreigners cheap, and to treat them with contempt, often calling them outlandish lubbers in their own country, was, at this island, completely subdued and tamed by the gentle manners and kind behaviour of

the most pacific people upon earth. Although completely intermixed, and often working together, both on shore and on board, not a single quarrel or complaint took place on either side during the whole of our stay; on the contrary, each succeeding day added to friendship and cordiality.

The vicissitudes of weather to which the ships had been exposed, had produced severe, though not numerous cases of sickness; and their recovery may be attributed in a great measure to the attention of the natives.

It was very interesting to observe the care which the natives took of the sick, whom they assisted all the way from the beach to the temple; a number of people attended to support such of them as had barely strength enough to walk. When they were safely lodged, eggs, milk, fowls, and vegetables, were brought to them; and whenever any of them were tempted by the beauty of the scenery to walk out, several of the natives were ready to accompany them.

One young man died on the island, and this event gave occasion to a striking display of the ready politeness of the islanders. They requested permission to dig the grave, and attended the funeral in their national mourning: observing that the order of precedence, as is usual on these occasions, was inverted, Capt. Maxwell walking last with the officers and crew before him, they, with that unassuming modesty and delicacy which characterized them, placed themselves in front of the coffin, and in this order marched slowly to the grave. They afterwards neatly engraved an English epitaph, (the letters being first traced in Indian ink) which, after recording the name and age of the deceased, stated briefly that he and his companions had been kindly treated by the inhabitants of these islands.

One young man, named Madeira, more especially excited their admiration, by his superiority in those good qualities which seemed common to all. He concealed for a time the high rank to which he

was entitled by birth, that he might the better ingratiate himself with all classes, and enjoy the more ready opportunities of observation. His liveliness, intelligence, and propriety of manners soon made him a general favourite, and he attained such a proficiency in the English language, as to be able latterly to act as an interpreter for his countrymen. He is thus shortly sketched by Capt. Hall, and his daily conduct, as related in every page of the book, at once shows the accuracy of the delineation, and serves to fill up the outline.

He is always cheerful, and often lively and playful, but his good sense prevents his ever going beyond the line of strict propriety. When required by etiquette to be grave, no one is so immoreably serious as Máléra, and when mirth rules the hour, he is the gayest of the gay: such indeed is his taste on these occasions, that he not only catches the outward tone of his company, but really appears to think and feel as they do. His enterprising spirit and versatility of talent have led him to engage in a number of pursuits; his success, however, is the most remarkable in his acquisition of English.

The great interest which he took in the English, suggested the idea of taking him to England, and his reply to the proposition strongly portrayed the cast of his mind. "I go Injeree! father, mother, child, wife, house, all cry! not go: no, no, all cry!" The softer virtues particularly flourished amongst this people. The desire of preventing distress was uppermost in their minds, and they always urged it as the most potent motive with others.*

Much was not seen of the interior of the country, but the scenery in the southern part of the island seemed to be rich and beautiful. The most striking cir-

cumstance was the air of neatness and comfort which appeared in the houses. They were generally shaded by trees and creepers, and so screened with foliage as to be invisible except from a very short distance. The north-eastern side was less cultivated, being in many parts occupied by forests.

During their stay it was determined to make a nautical survey of the whole island, and the *Lyra* was ordered on this service; she found the greater part of the shore enclosed by a belt of coral reefs, forming to strangers at least an impenetrable barrier, and greatly endangering any vessels which should attempt to make it. The hazard of navigating among coral they had already sufficiently experienced, the *Lyra* having been nearly wrecked on a circular reef of that substance, on her first approach to the island. The formation of coral is extremely curious. It is the produce and habitation of a small worm, which is concealed within the rock, when it is abandoned by the tide, and leaves it in the form of a compact stone, so hard and rugged as to emit sparks like flint when struck, and in a short time entirely to deface the hammer. But as the tide rises, and the waves begin to wash over it, these animals protrude themselves from holes which were before invisible, and in such prodigious numbers, that the whole surface of the rock appears to be alive and in motion.

The growth of coral appears to cease when the worm is no longer exposed to the washing of the sea. Thus, a reef rises in the form of a cauliflower, till its top has gained the level of the highest tides, above which the worm has no power to advance, and the reef of course no longer extends itself upwards. The other parts in succession, reach the surface and there stop, forming in time a level field with steep sides all round. The reef however, continually increases, and being prevented from going higher, extends itself laterally in all directions. But this growth being as rapid at the upper edge

* It is remarkable that no arms of any kind were seen. The natives denied any knowledge of war, either by experience or tradition, and looked at the British cutlasses and the Malay creeses and spears with equal surprise. The limited extent of the island, and the ease with which it is governed from the mild character of the people, have prevented internal wars; and their distance from other nations, especially from the haunts of the Malay pirates, has preserved their shores from hostile incursions.

as it is lower down, the steepness of the face of the reef is still preserved. These are the circumstances which render coral reefs so dangerous in navigation; for, in the first place, they are seldom seen above the water; and, in the next, their sides are so steep, that a ship's bows may strike against the rock before any change of soundings has given warning of the danger.

That the danger is not exaggerated in this passage, is proved by the *Lyra* having been nearly wrecked on three occasions during this excursion; she owed her safety entirely to the prompt measures and steady management of Capt. Hall.

In the northern part of the island they found a secure and capacious harbour, which is thus beautifully described:

We entered the harbour in the main island, by an intricate passage of about a quarter of a mile in length, and at one place not two hundred yards wide. Here we found ourselves in a circular basin upwards of half a mile across, with deep water, and completely sheltered from all winds. On its western shore we saw a large and beautiful village almost hid amongst trees, with a wooded range behind it stretching to the south. The eastern shore was low and laid out in salt fields, with a few huts here and there. At first sight this basin did not appear to have any outlet except by the one we had examined; but on rowing to its upper or southern side, we found that it joined by a narrow channel with another harbour still larger, and if possible more beautiful than the first, for here the land was high on both sides, and richly wooded from top to bottom. Proceeding onwards through this basin, which had all the appearance of an inland lake, we came to another outlet, not above a hundred yards wide, formed by cliffs rising abruptly out of the water to the height of a hundred feet. Both sides being covered with trees, which almost met overhead, the space below was rendered cool and pleasant, and the water, thus sheltered from every wind, was as smooth as glass. We rowed along for some time by various windings through this fairy scene in total uncertainty of what was to come next, and at last, after advancing about three miles, it opened into an extensive lake several miles in length, studded with numerous small islands.

The depth of water in the lake varied from four to six fathoms; but in the narrow neck which connects it with the sea the depth is from ten to twenty fathoms,

being deepest at the narrowest parts. Ships might ride in any part of this extraordinary harbour, in perfect safety during the most violent tempests; and the shores are so varied, that every purpose of re-equipment might be served. At some places natural wharfs are formed by the rocks, and eight and ten fathoms water close to them. Ships might lie alongside these places, or might heave down by them: there are also shallow spots on which ships might be careened. Many of the cliffs are hollowed into caves, which would answer for storehouses; and in the numerous lawns on both sides, encampments might be formed of any number of people.

The parties afterwards visited some villages on the beach. The inhabitants were friendly and hospitable; they betrayed little either of fear or curiosity, and made no attempts to limit their walk, or to prevent them from examining any objects which attracted their notice. The village of Oonting, on the banks of the lower harbour, was by far the most finished of any that they had seen on the island: the streets were regular and clean swept; and each house had a neat cane wall and a screen of plantain and other trees, which effectually shaded it from view. In front of the village and parallel with the beach, was a splendid avenue thirty feet wide, formed by two rows of large trees, whose branches joined overhead, which effectually screened the walk from the sun. In an overhanging cliff to the northward of the town a long horizontal gallery had been hewn out of the solid rock, for the reception of the vases containing the bones of the dead.

The trees and creepers on the edge of the precipice hung down so as to meet the tops of those which grew below, and thus a screen was formed which threw the gallery into deep shade: every thing here being perfectly still, the scene was very solemn and imposing. It took us somewhat by surprise, for nothing in its external appearance indicated the purpose to which the place was appropriated: happening to discover an opening amongst the trees and brushwood, and resolving to see what it led to, we entered by a narrow path winding through the grove. The

liveliness of the scenery without, and the various amusements of the day, had put us all into high spirits, but the unexpected and sacred gloom of the scene in which we suddenly found ourselves had an instantaneous effect in repressing the mirth of the whole party.

The practice of this people in regard to the burial of their dead is remarkable. The bodies are put into coffins and allowed to lie untouched for seven years, by which time the flesh is entirely consumed; the bones are then collected and put into vases, which are preserved from age to age, either in hollow places in the rocks or in houses appropriated to their reception. The practice is admirably calculated to preserve the respect for the dead, and to reconcile it with that disgust which is naturally felt at the sight of decay and corruption.

On leaving the harbour, the brig narrowly escaped being wrecked. In attempting to tack, she came round again against their will, and before the sails could be properly trimmed, had gone stern foremost almost to the very verge of a reef, on which the sea was breaking to a great height. A few days afterwards she was exposed to a similar danger in attempting to examine a deeply indented bay on the Eastern side of the island. They ran in under low sail with the usual precautions, notwithstanding which they were very nearly on the reefs, for the water shoaled suddenly from twenty-four to eight fathoms, and although the brig was instantly tacked, the soundings as she came round were only five fathoms, and the ragged tops of a rock just level with the surface were discovered at the distance of only fifty yards. The whole of the southern part of the island is thickly studded with rocks of coral, and should not be approached by a ship without great caution.

Soon after the *Lyra* returned from this tour, it became necessary to leave the island: the separation,

there is reason to believe was a subject on both sides of the most heart-felt distress. The chiefs who had officially attended them were quite out of spirits, and saw the preparations for departure with looks of real regret. "The children too were all much affected, and the wonted hilarity of the lower orders was gone." Madera was inconsolable. He had formed an intimate friendship with several of the officers, and the pain of separation was increased by the consideration, that he should lose for ever the opportunity of acquiring that scientific and general knowledge for which he thirsted. He endeavoured in vain to conceal his emotions, and the parting was most affecting on both sides.

On the 2d of November, the ships cast anchor at the island of Lintin, after having sustained a severe gale in the straits of Formosa, which rendered repairs necessary to both vessels. The harbour of Macao was not capable of receiving the frigate, and Captain Maxwell applied for a pass to proceed up the river. This was refused by the Chinese in an insolent manner; but after much prevarication, they admitted "that if a pass was not sent within a certain time, he was to take it for granted that leave was given." Sandy other vexatious and insulting measures were resorted to, which were not to be endured by a British frigate, and Captain Maxwell thought it by no means allowable, that the *Lion* should have been admitted to a place of greater safety than the *Alceste*, when the Emperor had expressed his pleasure that the reception should be the same. He did not suffer any apprehension of personal danger to the Ambassador, who was yet on the journey, much less his private friendship for Lord Amherst, to stand in competition with the maintenance of the honour of his country; and he took the only resolution worthy of himself, which

was to proceed to Wampoa, in spite of the opposition of the Chinese.

The Bocca Tigris, or mouth of the principal branch of the river, was strongly fortified. The works had been lately repaired, and there were three forts mounting altogether a hundred and ten pieces of cannon, capable of keeping up a cross fire, as they were within half gun-shot of each other, and garrisoned at this time by about 1,200 men. Seventeen or eighteen war junks had also been collected, each carrying six guns on an average and from sixty to eighty men. It is difficult to conceive what additional force could have been assembled by the Viceroy of Canton; the event cannot be better described than in Mr. Macleod's own words.

About this time (five o'clock) the same loquacious linguist before-mentioned came on board from the Mandarin, and desired, in a high and domineering tone, that the ship should be directly anchored; and stating that, if we presumed to pass up the river, the batteries would instantly sink her; availing himself, at the same time, of that favourable opportunity to express his personal *sense of his consideration* for us, and plainly telling the captain he thought him very impudent. The latter calmly observed, that he would first pass the batteries, and then hang him at the yard-arm, for daring to bring on board a British man of war so impudent a message: his boat was then cut adrift, and himself taken into custody. The junks now commenced firing blank cartridge, which we returned with three guns from the ship, affecting to consider this as a mere salute. On the next tack we passed close to these warriors, who remained quiet until we got within of them, and opened Clumper; when that fort, little Annan-boy, and the junks (now under weigh) began to fire at us with shot. At this moment the wind becoming light and baffling, we were obliged to drop anchor in Anson's bay, in order to hold the ground we had gained, and that they might not suppose they had driven us back; and in the act of wearing for this purpose, we gave the admiral of the junks a single shot only, by way of a hint.* The forts imme-

diately ceased firing; and their junks anchoring near us, all remained quiet until a little after eight o'clock, when a light breeze sprung up, which enabled us to lay our course, and the anchor was again weighed. The moment this was observed by the junks, they bent their gongs, fired guns, and threw up sky-rockets to give the alarm, and in an instant the batteries were completely illuminated, displaying lanterns as large as moderate-sized balloons, (the finest mark imaginable for us), commencing also a warm, but ill-directed fire, from both sides. Steering a steady course, the ship returned a slow and regular fire, as the guns could be got to bear, without yawing her.

From the lightness of the breeze, which the cannonade seemed to lessen, it was a considerable time before we got abreast of the largest battery. At last, when within pistol-shot of the angle of it, and just before they could get all their guns to bear into the ship, a whole broadside, with cool aim, was poured in among them, the two and thirty pounders rattling the stones about their ears in fine style, and giving them at the same time three *roaring* cheers.

This salvo was decisive at this particular point; their lights disappeared in a twinkling, and they were completely silenced; but from the island opposite they still continued their fire, the balls which passed over and around us striking New Annan-boy, which had thereby the full benefit of their own as well as our shot.

Soon after this, our point was gained; and, standing up the river, we displayed our stern to these gentlemen. It is somewhat extraordinary that it should have been gained so easily; for, notwithstanding we were nearly an hour wrangling in this narrow passage, not a man (on our side) was killed, the ship only hulled twice, and some trifling damage done to the rigging. Almost any Europeans gunners, with the same advantages, would have blown the frigate out of the water. During this affair, the flashing of the guns on the glassy surface of the river, and the rolling echo of their reports along the adjoining hills, had a very grand and animating effect, and reminded our people of other days. The Chinese linguist, who had crawled below when he saw matters taking a serious turn, and having observed there was no joking in the case, began in real earnest to think, as one part of the promise had been fulfilled, that *his* time had now arrived. Coming trembling upon deck, he prostrated himself, and kissing the captain's feet, begged for mercy. At that moment, hearing the

* This first shot was fired by the captain's own hand, that, in the event of the Chinese demanding those who fired, instead of those who ordered.

ed, or of seizing upon any innocent persons, he might fully place himself in the situation of being individually responsible for all consequences.

order given to "stand by the larboard guns for Tiger Island," (on which we then supposed there was a battery), he said, with a rueful countenance, "What! no hab done yet?"—"Not half done," was the reply. "How many guns have you got on Tiger Island?"—but, without waiting to answer this question, (or indeed reflecting in this perturbation that there were none at all), he wrung his hands, groaned heavily, and dived again below.

The discipline they had received was not lost on the Chinese. The General Hewitt had been forbidden to load on frivolous pretences, and had been detained for six weeks at the second bar; but no sooner did the intelligence of the affair with the forts reach Canton, than tea-junks were sent with part of the cargo, and permission was given her to load immediately. The Viceroy also sent down a high Mandarin, to welcome Captain Maxwell to the river, and compliment him with all possible politeness: so that the spirited conduct of the latter "not only commanded as brilliant an entry for the embassy, as ever had been witnessed on any other occasion, but, what was of equal importance, it sustained the dignity of the flag, and reduced the Viceroy (after offering every insult,) to the meanness of congratulating those who had defied his flotilla, and battered his fortifications."* The behaviour of Captain Maxwell and Lord Amherst was in many other respects successfully directed to the repression of the insolence of the Viceroy and people of Canton.

On the 29th of January, the Embassy took leave of China in the *Alceste* frigate, and after touching at Manilla, steered for the straits of Gaspar. Here, while following the best and safest course, and using every precaution which could guard against danger, the ship suddenly struck on a reef

of sunken rocks and remained immovable.

It was soon discovered that the injury she had sustained was irreparable, and that any attempt to move her must have been attended with fatal consequences. The anchor was accordingly let go, and preparations were made for removing the men and all the stores that could be saved to the neighbouring island of Pulo Leat. The boats were hoisted out, and the Ambassador and suite, with all whose labour was not required on the wreck, were sent on shore; while the captain and officers used every exertion to secure what provisions could be obtained from under the water, which now filled the vessel. The boats found great difficulty in effecting a landing; for though at a distance the shore appeared easy of access, it was found on close inspection that the mangrove trees grow out to a considerable distance in the water, and formed an impenetrable barrier. At length a small opening appeared, and by cutting away a quantity of jungle at the foot of a hill, a space was cleared, where they bivouacked under the shade of the loftier trees.

In the mean time the work on board the ship made slow progress. During the first day no fresh water was obtained, except what happened to be on deck in the dripping-stones and water jugs. The party on the island were equally unsuccessful the pits which they dug, from the vicinity of the sea, containing only salt water. A small quantity was served out to every man without distinction, Lord Amherst setting the example of that readiness to share in privations, which never fails to animate the lower classes to endurance and to unite them in subordination to their officers.

On the second day Captain Maxwell determined that the Ambassador and his suite should pro-

* It is remarkable that Mr. Ellis had not said one word on the passage, of the facts by the *Alceste*.

ceed without delay in the barge and cutter to Batavia; which, with the assistance of the north-west monsoon and a favourable current, they would probably reach in three days, and from whence they might dispatch vessels for the relief of the rest of the ship's company. By this measure he not only secured the safety of the charge which had been entrusted to his care, but ensured more effectually than by any other means the relief of the officers and men that remained with himself in this desert isle. Much importance was attached to the influence of the Ambassador with the Dutch government, in procuring prompt and immediate succour; and in our opinion Lord Amherst deserved little less credit for his ready acquiescence in this wise measure, than Captain Maxwell for the generosity with which he preferred the safety of his Lordship to that of himself and his companions. The boats were supplied with a small stock of provisions and water, which was all that could be spared, and was deemed sufficient for their sustenance for the few days that the passage was expected to last. The party which remained on the island consisted of two hundred men and boys, and one woman.

The first measure of Captain Maxwell, after fixing a party to dig a well, was to remove the bivouac to the top of the hill, where the air would be purer, and where defence would be more easy in case of attack. By setting fire to the underwood, a spot was cleared for that purpose: the provisions were deposited in a sort of natural magazine, consisting of a cavity in the summit of the rock; and a party was stationed on the wreck to add to the stock if possible, and to bring off what arms or public stores could be found. The men began to suffer severely from thirst. A small cask of water, the only one which could be obtained from the ship, was distribu-

ted among the crew, but in such small quantities as scarcely to afford any alleviation. During the night, however, the well began to be productive, and a shower of rain which was caught in sheets and table-cloths served in a great measure to relieve their distress.

Captain Maxwell, who knew the danger of insubordination in circumstances like the present, called the crew together at an early period, and stated to them in few words, "that every man, " by the regulations of the navy, " was as liable to answer for his " conduct on the present as on " any other occasion; that as long " as he lived the same discipline " should be exerted, and if necessary with greater rigour than " aboard; a discipline for the general welfare, which he trusted " every sensible man must see the " necessity of maintaining. He " assured them, at the same time, " that he should have much pleasure in recommending those " who distinguished themselves " by the regularity and propriety " of their conduct, and that the " provisions they had been able " to save should be served out " with the most rigid equality to " all ranks, although necessarily " with a very sparing hand, until " the arrival of the expected succour from Java." To his firmness and decision in thus maintaining discipline, the happy result is in a great measure to be attributed. He had already attached his crew to him by his kindness and attentions, and he now reaped the fruit of his conduct in their cheerful and strict obedience.

But the attack of a number of Malay pirates on the following morning served still more to unite the sailors in obedience to their officers, and in the patient endurance of hardships and privations. Mr. Macleod has well depicted the spirit which was excited by this barbarous assault, and the picture is so characteristic of British

tish sailors, that we are sure our readers will peruse it with pleasure.

Under all the depressing circumstances attending shipwreck—of hunger, thirst, and fatigue, and menaced by a ruthless foe—it was glorious to see the British spirit staunch and unsubdued. The order was given for every man to arm himself in the best way he could, and it was obeyed with the utmost promptitude and alacrity. Rude pike staves were formed, by cutting down young trees; small swords, dirks, knives, chisels, and even large spike-nails sharpened, were firmly affixed to the ends of these poles; and those who could find nothing better, hardened the end of the wood in the fire, and, bringing it to a sharp point, formed a tolerable weapon. There were, perhaps, a dozen cutlasses; the marines had about thirty muskets and bayonets, but could muster no more than seventy-five ball cartridges among the whole party. We had fortunately preserved some loose powder drawn from the upper-deck guns after the ship had struck, (for the magazine was under water in five minutes,) and the marines, by hammering their buttocks round, and by rolling up pieces of broken bottles in cartridges, did their best to supply themselves with a sort of langrage which would have some effect at close quarters, and strict orders were given not to throw away a single shot until sure of their aim. Mr. Caefy, the carpenter, and his crew, under the direction of the captain, were busied in forming a sort of abattis, by felling trees, and enclosing in a circular shape the ground we occupied; and, by interweaving loose branches with the stakes driven in among these, a breastwork was constructed, which afforded us some cover, and must naturally impede the progress of any enemy unsupplied with artillery. That part of the island we had landed on was a narrow ridge, not above musket-shot across, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by a creek, extending upwards of a mile inland, and nearly communicating with the sea at its head. Our hill was the outer point of this tongue, and its shape might be very well represented by an inverted punch-bowl: the circle on which the bowl stands would then shew the fortification, and the space within it our citadel.

It appeared by the report of scouts, a short time after the first account, that the Malays had not actually landed, but had taken possession of some rocks near this point, on which they deposited a quantity of plunder brought from the ship; and during the day they continued making these predatory trips.

In the evening all hands were mustered under arms, and a motley group they presented; it was gratifying, however, to

observe, that rude as were their implements of defence, there seemed to be no want of spirit to use them if occasion offered.* The officers and men were now marshalled regularly into the different divisions and companies, their various posts assigned, and other arrangements made. An officer and party were ordered to take charge of the boats for the night, and they were hauled closer into the landing place. An alarm which occurred during the night shewed the benefit of these regulations, for, on a sentry challenging a noise among the bushes, every one was at his post in an instant, and without the least confusion.

On the 22d it was determined to regain possession of the ship by force, but the intention was defeated by the pirates abandoning her on the advance of the boats, having previously set fire to her so effectually that in a few minutes the flames burst from every port, and she was soon enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Though they did this with no friendly intention, they materially served the English interests; for by burning her upper works and decks, every thing buoyant floated up from below and could be more easily laid hold of.

The next morning (Sunday) on visiting the wreck which was still smouldering, though the flames were extinguished, it was found that some flour, a few cases of wine, and a cask of beer had made their appearance on the surface of the water.

This last God-send was announced just at the conclusion of divine service, which was this morning held in the mess-tent, and a pint was ordered to be immediately served out to each man, which called forth three cheers. This seems to be the only style in which a British seaman can give vent to the warmer feelings of his heart. It is his mode of thanksgiving for benefits received; and it equally serves him to honour his friend, to defy his enemy, or to proclaim victory.

* Even the little boys had managed to make fast a table-fork, or something of that kind, on the end of a stick, for their defence. One of the men who had been so severely bruised by the falling of the masts, and was slung in his hammock between two trees, had been observed carefully faking, or fixing, with two sticks and a rope-yarn, the blade of an old razor.—On being asked what he meant to do with it, he replied, "You know I cannot stand; but, if any of these fellows come within reach of my hammock, I'll mark them."

On the 24th, besides some addition to their stock of provisions, they found on the wreck about forty boarding-pikes, and eighteen muskets, which were very acceptable in their present dangerous situation. Musket-cartridges had been formed by melting down some pewter basins and jugs, and every day increased their means of repelling the enemy. One encounter which took place is thus related by Mr. Macleod.

Wednesday, (26th,) at day-light, two of the pirate proas, with each a canoe astern, were discovered close in with the cove where our boats were moored. Lieut. Hay, (a straight-forward sort of fellow,) who had the guard that night at the boats, and of course slept in them, immediately dashed at them with the barge, cutter, and gig. On perceiving this, they cut adrift their canoes, and made all sail, chased by our boats; they rather distanced the cutter and gig, but the barge gained upon them. On closing, the Malays evinced every sign of defiance, placing themselves in the most threatening attitudes, and firing their swivels at the barge. This was returned by Mr. Hay with the only musket he had in the boat, and, as they closed nearer, the Malays commenced throwing their javelins and darts, several falling into the barge, but without wounding any of the men. Soon after they were grappled by our fellows, when three of them having been shot, and a fourth knocked down with the butt end of the musket, five more jumped overboard and drowned themselves, (evidently disdaining quarter,) and two were taken prisoners, one of whom was severely wounded. This close style of fighting is termed by seamen *man-handling* an enemy.

The desperate ferocity of the nation was strongly marked on this occasion. Never giving quarter, they expected none at the hands of the conquerors, and only sought to avoid the tortures they apprehended by putting an end to their lives. "One who had been shot through the body, but was not quite dead, on being removed into the barge with a view of saving him (as his own vessel was sinking) furiously grasped a cutlass which came within his reach, and it was not without a struggle wrenched from his hand: he died in a few minutes."

The aspect of the people is described as unprepossessing—"their bodies are of a deep bronze; their black teeth, their gaping nostrils, and lank clotted hair hanging about their shoulders and over their scowling countenances, give them altogether a fiend-like and murderous look."

On the 1st of March the force of the pirates was increased by the arrival of fourteen additional proas, and the number of their vessels soon amounted to sixty, which contained at the least six hundred men. The wreck seemed now nearly exhausted, and appeared to be a secondary object; the chief booty was on shore, and they blockaded the landing place with increased rigour, and hourly threatened an attack. In the evening, when the officers and men were assembled as usual under arms, in order to inspect them, the Captain addressed them in the following plain and seaman-like but spirited and animating words:

"My lads, you must all have observed this day, as well as myself, the great increase of the enemy's force, for enemies we must now consider them, and the threatening posture they have assumed. I have, on various grounds, strong reason to believe they will attack us this night. I do not wish to conceal our real state, because I think there is not a man here who is afraid to face any sort of danger. We are now strongly fenced in, and our position in all respects so good, that armed as we are, we ought to make a formidable defence against even regular troops: what then would be thought of us, if we allowed ourselves to be surprised by a set of naked savages, with their spears and creepers? Is it true they have swivels in their boats, but they cannot act here. I have not observed that they have any matchlocks or muskets; but, if they have, so have we. I do not wish to deceive you as to the means of resistance in our power. When we were first thrown together on shore, we were almost defenceless; we—twenty-five ball-cartridges only could be mastered: we have now sixteen hundred! They cannot, I believe, send up more than five hundred men; but, with two hundred such as now stand around me, I do not fear a thousand, nay, fifteen hundred of them! I have the fullest confidence we

shall beat them; the pike-men standing firm, we can give them such a volley of musketry as they will be little prepared for; and, when we find they are thrown into confusion, we'll rally out among them, chase them into the water, and ten to one but we secure their vessels. Let every man, therefore, be on the alert with his arms in his hands; and should these barbarians this night attempt our hill, I trust we shall convince them that they are dealing with Britons." Perhaps three jollier hurrahs were never given than at the conclusion of this short but well-timed address. The woods fairly echoed again; whilst the piquet at the cove, and those stationed at the wells, the instant it caught their ear, instinctively joined their sympathetic cheers to the general chorus.

There was something like unity and concord in such a sound, (one neither resembling the feeble shout nor savage yell,) which, rung in the ears of these gentlemen, no doubt had its effect; for about this time (8 P.M.) they were observed making signals with lights to some of their tribe behind the inlet. If ever acameos or marines had a strong inducement to fight, it was on the present occasion, for every thing conducted to animate them. The feeling excited by a savage, cruel, and inhospitable aggression on the part of the Malays,—an aggression adding calamity to misfortune,—roused every mind to a spirit of just revenge; and the appeal now made to them on the score of national character was not likely to let that feeling cool. That they might come seemed to be the anxious wish of every heart. After a slender but cheerful repast, the men laid down as usual upon their arms, whilst the captain remained with those on guard to superintend his arrangements. An alarm during the night shewed the effect of preparation on the people's minds, for all like lightning were at their posts, and returned growing and disappointed because the alarm was false.

Indeed the spirit of the men wanted no excitement. Though their situation became daily more critical, the force of the enemy rapidly accumulating, while their stock of provisions was constantly diminishing, and they had no means of obtaining an additional supply, yet they betrayed neither fear nor discouragement:

Awful as our situation now was, and every hour becoming more so—starvation staring us in the face on one hand, and without a hope of mercy from the savages on the other—yet were there no symptoms of depression, or gloomy despair; every mind seemed buoyant; and,

if any estimate of the general feeling could be collected from countenances, from the manner and expressions of all, there appeared to be formed in every breast a calm determination to dash at them and be successful, or to fall, as became men, in the attempt to be free.

On the 3d of March they reaped the reward of their bravery and good conduct, in their relief from their perilous situation by the arrival of the Ternate, one of the Company's cruisers, from Batavia. The sight of this vessel, (though from the state of the wind and current she would have been unable for some days to render them effectual assistance) raised at once the blockade. The Malay proas instantly abandoned their prey, and left the communication free between the ship and the shore. Messrs. Ellis and Hoppner, who had volunteered their services to relieve the companions they had left behind them, were received with the heartfelt acclamations of the sailors in their romantic fortification. The former, on surveying the precautions which had been used to fortify the position, states his conviction that its strength would have presented insuperable obstacles to an attacking enemy, and would have ensured the repulse of the Malays, had they ventured to attempt an assault.

The health of the men, notwithstanding the scanty allowance of food and the swampy nature of the shore, was excellent. Those who were sick on their arrival recovered during their stay, with the exception of one young man, who was labouring under an incurable disorder. One man also, of a troublesome character, deserted into the woods, and probably met his death, either from the hands of the savages, or the bite of a serpent. The rest embarked on board the Ternate on the 7th of March, nineteen days after the shipwreck, and arrived in safety at Batavia on the 9th. Mr. M'Leod's reflections on the whole

of the occurrences deserve to be recorded :

It is remarkable, indeed, that, surrounded by so many dangers, the occurrence of any one of which would have proved fatal, we should have escaped the whole. We had, for example, great reason to be thankful that the ship did not fall from the rocks on which she first struck into deeper water, for then all must have perished;—that no accident happened to the boats which conveyed the embassy to Batavia; for, in that case, we should never have been heard of;—that we found water;—that no mutiny or division took place among ourselves;—that we had been able and willing to stand our ground against the pirates;—and that the Ternate had succeeded in anchoring in sight of the island, which she was only enabled to do by a fortuitous slant of wind for an hour or two. Had we been unfortunate in any one of these circumstances, few would have remained to tell our tale.

The Cesar was engaged to carry to England the embassy with the officers and crew of the *Alceste*: they embarked on the 12th of April, having for the companions of their voyage a boa constrictor,

and an ourang outang. Mr. M'Leod has given a curious description of the way in which the snake devoured a goat which was given to him. But as we have already presented our readers with this portion of his narrative, we will not dwell farther on the subject.

They touched at St. Helena, and had an audience of Bonaparte, who displayed as usual that universality of knowledge, and that readiness of conversation on every subject, which were of such essential service to him in the government of the French empire. After a prosperous passage they arrived at Spithead on the 17th of August: "not merely," says Mr. M'Leod, "with the common feelings of happiness, which all mankind enjoy on revisiting the land of their birth; but with those sensations of pride and satisfaction with which every Briton may look around him in his own country, after having seen all others."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On the evening of the 18th Aug. a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, president, in the chair. The Lord Bishop, the Honourable A. Seton, and Mr. Harrington were also present. On this occasion Captain B. Hall, R. N. and Messrs. Yeld, Robinson, and Calder, were unanimously elected members, and professor Playfair an honorary member of the Society.

A paper on the Malabathrum of the ancients, by Sir George Cooper, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, was read.

An analysis of some snake stones, by J. Davy, M.D. F.R.S. of Ceylon, was also read.

Dr. Willick presented to the Society a German volume "On the language and wisdom of the Indians," by Frederick Schlegel.

Four spears from the island of Eugauo

were presented to the Society by the Marine Board.

Captain Harriott transmitted two Persian coins. Their form and inscription sufficiently denote their antiquity. They were brought a few years ago, with a few others now in the possession of Captain Harriott, by a Roman Catholic priest from Nepal, and presented by him to the late Mr. Gladwin. In the opinion of the learned Moolvee Abul Kasim, a native of Persia, and now resident at Patna, they are Persian coins of Zoroaster's time, and about 2,500 years old.

Some sculptured bricks taken from the wall of an old Hindu temple in the district of Jessore, were received from Dr. Tytler, to be deposited in the Museum.

A mathematical paper was also received from Stephen Andrews Grove, captain in the Royal Danish Engineers, and surveyor at Tranquebar.

The governor general in council having purchased a valuable collection of botanical works, which were commissioned

from England by Dr. Hare, the late superintendent of the botanical garden at this presidency, his lordship had proposed, with the view of promoting the interests of science, to deposit them in the library of the Society. The correspondence on the subject was read, and the books directed to be received into the library, where they will always be accessible to men of science, in pursuance of the liberal intentions of government.

Mr. Johnston presented three models of boats used in the Persian Gulf.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the society's rooms on the 1st Nov., Mr. Harrington, vice-president, in the chair.

The Marquis of Hastings has transmitted from Cawnpore, and presented to the society a copy of the *Sani Sar*, a Bhakha manuscript, comprising a curious treatise on some points of Hindu doctrine by Dyaram.

Mr. Bruce, Mr. Da Cruz, and the Rev. Joseph Parsons, were unanimously elected members.

As it appeared that the funds of the society were more than sufficient to meet the probable expenses of the institution for a considerable period, it was resolved that the secretary should be authorized to make occasional purchases of such books, &c. as he may deem it useful and desirable that the library of the Asiatic Society should contain.

An account of an extensive cavern, containing the remains of a colossal statue, recently discovered in the mountains in the vicinity of Shahpoor, in the modern province of Fars, the ancient Persia, was received from Lieut. R. Taylor, of the Bombay establishment, and presented by the secretary to the society. In Sept. 1816, Mr. Williams and Capt. Maude, of H. M. ship *Favorite*, on visiting the site of the ancient city of Shahpoor, accompanied by Meer Shamsooddeen, a predatory chieftain,—the cave, containing a prostrate colossal figure was pointed out by the latter, who, from his plundering mode of life had become well acquainted with the hidden recesses of the mountains. The cave is distant from Shahpoor, three miles, on the opposite side of the river. From the base of the mountain, near the summit of which the excavation is made, no traces of a cavern are discernible. The ascent is difficult, chiefly from its perpendicular height. When the travellers had nearly reached the top, they found themselves at the foot of an abrupt rampart, about thirty feet high, the depth of which, from its upper edge to the entrance of the cave to which it forms a level landing, was sixty feet. The entrance to the cavern is a plain, roughly-hewn arch, thirty feet

high, and thirty-five feet wide, beyond which the height increases to forty feet, and the width to sixty and seventy. The figure, which is of stone, appears to have stood originally on a pedestal in the middle of this excavation, but was discovered lying on the ground, and the legs, below the knees, broken off. The costume appears to be similar to the sculptures at Shahpoor, Nukshi-Roostum, and Persepolis, and with the same luxuriant flow of curled hair. Its arms rest upon the hips, and the costume is a robe fastened by a small button at the neck and falling loosely over the elbows and in this respect differs from the sculptures just mentioned. The length of the face from the forehead to the chin is two feet three inches, and the length of the body four feet and a half. According to this measurement the whole figure must have been about fourteen feet high. From the statue, to the most retired parts of the cavern, the excavation increases in height and width. After passing down an inclined plane for about twenty feet, and up an ascent of about fifty feet more the travellers reached a dry reservoir, seventeen feet long by seven wide, and five feet deep. Farther on, they began to descend, by torch light, a low narrow passage in the rock, and reached another cavern, the roof of which was supported by a few huge, shapeless pillars. No conjecture is offered respecting the use or object of this extraordinary excavation.

Dr. J. Vos, of Chinsurah, proceeding to Europe, presented to the society's library, two scarce works in the Dutch language, viz. F. Roysch on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, and B. Cabrolus, on anatomy.

A letter from the Honorable A. Seton was read, presenting to the society an account of the life of Hazi noel Moklo, Hafiz Rehimut Khan, the celebrated Rohillah chief, drawn up in Persian by his eldest son Moostijab Khan, and translated into English by Charles Elliot Esq. of Bareilly. Hafiz Rehimut was killed in battle in 1774, aged 67 years.

Mr. Seton also presented to the society a vocabulary of the Pooshtoo language, explained in Persian, and a translation into Pooshtoo of the Goolistan of Sadi, both the labours of Ameer Mahommud, an Afghan, formerly in the service of Dr. Leyden, and subsequently employed by Mr. Seton.

Lieut. John Home presented, through the secretary, two copies of the history of the Rajahs of Arracan, the *Hitopades*, a work on the laws and prophecies of the Mugs, a Birmah sword and cross-bow, and several other curious articles from the Mug country.

Letters from Herwul-Bagh of the 12th Oct. state, that great alarm prevailed in consequence of the violent earthquakes that had occurred in that neighbourhood,—forty distinct shocks having been felt betwixt the 26th of May and the 12th June. The first commenced about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 26th May, and was so alarming, that a party of officers at Bagh, who had just gone to bed, ran out of their apartments in the greatest hurry. The walls and roofs of the Bungalows, which are slated with heavy stones, shook most violently. A gentleman, after running from his own bed room through two rooms and a long passage, had courage enough to go into a house built with stone, the walls of which were four feet thick. The house was moving in a frightful manner, and the adventurer left it, under the impression that it must almost immediately fall. Several buildings were thrown down in the province, and also in Gurwal. The earthquake was preceded by a rumbling noise, which, our correspondent says, was unlike any sound he had ever before heard. The duration of the shock was not accurately noted, but it must have lasted several minutes. The other shocks though less violent, were very alarming, and had not quite subsided at the date of our letters. The rains had been incessant, and for six days the sun had not once made its appearance: and all communication with the low country had been cut off.

As a strong instance of the vicissitudes of human life, it is stated that the marriage of Vizier Ali in 1794 cost thirty lacks of rupees, and his funeral in 1817 seventy rupees. These vicissitudes, however, are more justly to be attributed to the wickedness of human conduct.

At Cairo they had experienced a circumstance not remembered by the oldest Egyptian—four days of successive torrents of rain, which had nearly destroyed whole villages. The houses having been built of unbaked clay, scarcely a dwelling escaped without injury; and had the rain continued a few days longer, half the city of Cairo itself must inevitably have been washed away.

We understand that the remaining volume of the work on the history, literature and mythology of the Hindus, printing at the Serampore press, is at length nearly finished. The delay attending the publication of this work has arisen from a cause which, we are persuaded, will give satisfaction to the subscribers: more than two hundred and fifty pages have been devoted to very diffi-

cult translations from the Hindu philosophical works, and the lives of their sages. The introductory chapter also will contain a review of their philosophical opinions, compared with those of other ancient nations, and an account of the present state of learning among the Hindus.

We understand that a pamphlet is about to be published illustrative of the cause and treatment of the Cholera Morbus, which lately prevailed at Jessore, in which it is argued that to the immoderate use of new rice was principally owing the occurrence of the disease. The same complaint has prevailed with considerable violence at Balasore, where it appears that sabbal is not to be procured, and the new rice had not come into use! These two articles of food have been severally charged with the production of the epidemic in question, but apparently without sufficient consideration. At Patna the mortality is said to have been greater than at any other station in that quarter.

The report of cases which came under the cognizance of the native doctors employed by government in Calcutta and the suburbs, from the 8th to the 14th Nov. that is, for the last week, is favourable.

Total number of cases.....	1336
Cured or convalescent	1270
Died	66

The following description of *Jamalgotia* (See p. 562 of this number) is extracted from a catalogue of Indian medicinal plants and drugs, by Dr. J. Fleming, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. xi. p. 164.

Croton Tiglium (W) Jeypál and *Jemálgota* (H) Jayapala. Sansk.—Murray IV. 149.—Rumph. Ambolius. IV. tab. 42.

The seeds of this plant were formerly well known in Europe under the names of *Grana Tiglia* and *Grana Malacca*. They were employed as hydragogue purgatives; but on account of the violence of their operation, they have been long banished from modern practice. For the same reason they are seldom used by the Hindu practitioners, though not unfrequently taken as purgatives by the poorer classes of the natives. One seed is sufficient for a dose. It is first carefully cleared from the membranaceous parts, the rudiments of the seminal leaves, that adhere to the centre of it; by which precaution it is found to act less roughly; and then rubbed with a little rice gruel, or taken in a bit of the plantain fruit.

Royal Institute of France.—April 24.
—M. Abel Remusat, of the Academy of

Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, read an article on the wandering nations of Upper Asia, extracted from a work, entitled, "*Recherches sur les Langues Tartares.*" He advances, we believe, an original opinion that the Goths at first inhabited the regions of Tartary. He argued from the similarity of the Runic characters of inscriptions found near Mount Altai to the Scandinavian.

State of the Thermometer at the under-mentioned Stations in the Kandyan Provinces during Sept. 1817.

Kandy.			Badulla.		
M.	N.	E.	6 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.
1..71..77	..76		68	.. 83½	.. 74
5..72..77	..74		70½	.. 75	.. 74½
10..73..80	..76		69½	.. 75	.. 76
15..71..78	..77		68	.. 81	.. 75
20..72..74	..73		70	.. 80	.. 74
25..71..77½	..76		68	.. 73	.. 74½
30..68..70	..68½		67	.. 77	.. 74½

At Ratnapore.

6 A.M. Noon. 3 P.M.		
1 .. 76 .. 86	.. 78	
10 .. 76 .. 82	.. 78	
20 .. 75 .. 79	.. 77	
30 .. 74 .. 78	.. 76	

The glorious results of the present war under the able conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, lead the mind involuntarily to form a parallel between them and the victories achieved by the British arms in other quarters of the globe;—a comparison, not of envy or partiality, but arising from those emotions of patriotism that can be satisfied only by the simultaneous contemplation of the virtues of those who may have thus contributed to their country's weal. A work whereby this interesting effect might be produced has long been a desideratum, and we are happy to announce a publication in which the importance of its subjects are not more to be admired than the perspicuity with which they are treated.

The ancient proverb of "*de magnis est bene scribere,*" is accurately verified in Mr. Evans's *Ægis of England*; for in this work are neatly introduced, in historical succession, the accurate detail of our victories during the last twenty-five years;—victories that have elicited the finest bursts of Parliamentary eloquence that have ever graced the senate; and which, with the modest though manly acknowledgments on the part of those on whom the encomiums are bestowed, constitute a most edifying source of gratification and amusement.

Mr. Evans's work has already received the patronage and encouragement of most of the leading characters as well in the army as in the navy.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Short Account of the Pindaries, preceded by Historical Notices of the different Mahratta States. By an Officer in the Service of the East-India Company. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

On Import of Colonial Corn. By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814. With Remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. By John Macdonald Kinneir, Esq. With an original Map, illustrative of the marches of Alexander, Xenophon, Julian and Heraclius. 8vo. 18s. boards.

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The Brownie of Rodebeck, and other Tales, in pairs. By the Ettrick Shepherd, Author of "the Queen's Wake." 2 vols. 12mo. boards.

The Annual Register for the year 1817. 8vo. 16s. boards.

Considérations sur les principaux Evénemens de la Révolution Française, ouvrage posthume de Mad. la Baronne de Stael. Publié par M. le Duc de Broglie, et M. le Baron de Stael. 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 16s. boards.

A Translation of the same Work into English. 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 16s. boards.

Encyclopedia Metropolitana, part III.

IN THE PRESS.

A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, for the Discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, from the earliest period to the present time; accompanied with a general description of the Arctic Lands and Polar Sea, as far as hitherto known. By John Barrow, F.R. and L.S. 2 vols. 8vo.

A second Journey through Persia and Constantinople, in 1810-16. 1 vol. 4to. With Maps, coloured costumes, and other engravings, by James Morier, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. Johnson is printing, in a 4to. volume, a Narrative of an Overland Journey from India, performed in the present year, with engravings of antiquities, costumes, &c.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings at a General Meeting held on the 3d of August 1817, being the 5th Anniversary of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

The Hon. Robt. Boyd, Esq. vice-president, in the chair.

The secretary read the minute of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, and the report of the committee.

Resolved, that the report be received and adopted; that it be printed under the direction of the committee, and copies sent to every member of this society, to the British and Foreign Bible Societies, to each of the Auxiliary Bible Societies in the East, to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to every minister of the Gospel resident in India.

Resolved, that his excellency Sir Robt. Brownrigg be requested to accept the best thanks of the society, for his unremitting perseverance in presiding at the meetings of the committee during the last twelvemonth, and for the unvarying disposition manifested by his excellency in his public character as governor, to forward the views of the society.

Resolved, that the meeting do concur in the vote of thanks to the secretary, passed in the following resolution at the last special meeting of the committee:

"That the most cordial thanks of the committee be offered to the secretary, the Rev. Geo. Blisset, for the unremitting zeal
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and attention evinced by him in the performance of the duties of an office which has been one of labour and importance; and for the able and comprehensive report which he has prepared of the proceedings of the society for the last year."

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the treasurer, Alex. Cadell, Esq. for his services; and that he be requested to continue them.

Resolved, that the thanks of this society be given to the Rev. Mr. Armour, the Rev. Mr. Chater, and the Rev. Mr. Clough, for their zeal, ability, and perseverance in completing the Cingalese translation of the New Testament.

Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Don Abraham de Thomas, for his long and eminent services in carrying on the translation of the New Testament with so much labour and ability, from the first beginning under Mr. Telfrey, as well as under the direction of the present superintendents.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Wesleyan missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Harvard and Rev. Mr. Clough, for their active and efficient management of the press.

Resolved, that the thanks of this society be given to the sub-committee of Jaffna, and particularly to Mr. Mooyaart, the secretary, for his zealous exertions in procuring the formation and conducting the business of that association.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given the Galie Branch Society, and particularly to the Rev. Mr. Glenie, for his activity in establishing it.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, for their liberal subscriptions and obliging assistance, in receiving and transmitting contributions to this society.

Resolved, that the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Geo. Bisset, for the very able and interesting discourse preached by him this morning, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of this society, and the encouragement and hope of success held out to the views of the society, by a temperance, moderation, and liberality, which he has laid down as necessary to be followed, and which in his own character and conduct throughout have been acted up to, as well as recommended to the example of others. And that he be requested to permit this discourse to be printed and attached to the report of the committee for the present year.

Resolved, that the committee for the ensuing year do continue the same, with the addition of John Deane, Esq. and Lieut.-Col. O'Connell.

A message was received from his excellency the governor, signifying his extreme regret at being prevented by severe

illness from attending the anniversary meeting, and being present when the well-deserved honors of a modeliar of the gate are conferred upon Don Abraham de Thomas.

The second and fourth Maha modeliar, several other modeliar, and the Mohandiram Don Abraham De Thomas, are introduced and a memorandum is read and translated, in which his excellency, the governor, declares, that the high rank of a modeliar of the gate, is bestowed upon Don Abraham for his eminent abilities exerted with such indefatigable perseverance for five years in translating the scriptures. A singular merit not likely to be pleaded again in favour of an extraordinary promotion. The Hon. John Rodney, chief secretary to government, then invests the Mohandiram Don Abraham De Thomas, with the sword and belt of a modeliar, which are put upon him by the second Maha modeliar Abraham De Saram.

Resolved, that the proceedings be printed in the gazette.

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. Robt. Boyd, Esq. vice-president, for his obliging attention in conducting the business of the day.

(Signed) By order of the meeting,
GEO. BISSET,
Secretary.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

In the absence of that variety of intelligence from the continent of India which we are generally accustomed to receive, we present our readers this month with much interesting information respecting the proceedings in Ceylon, where an insurrection has been excited against the British government. We shall, however, previously give the latest accounts that have reached us relative to the important operations, in which the Marquis of Hastings is now engaged; while at the same time we have to express our regret, that at a conjuncture like the present, we have not been furnished with more copious details. The arrivals from India during the last month have been very few, and we presume that no other quarter is in possession of later information than that which we have to offer.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. 4th.—Letters of the 20th ult. mention that the centre division of the

army had arrived at the Betwah, and was encamped on each bank of that river. The position promised to be favorable and salubrious. The sickness does not appear to have extended, but the alarm had ceased to be so violent as on the first days of the calamity. Surgeon Callow and Lieut. Gibson of H. M. 24th dragoons had sunk under the disease. Mr. Meik, the superintending surgeon, who had suffered from an attack, was rapidly recovering. The prevalence of the epidemic is now ascribed to an easterly wind, which is so often productive of severe and extensive sickness in this country.

Extract of a Letter from Betwah, dated Nov. 21.—"Long ere this gets to hand you will have heard of the sufferings in our camp. To-day we catch at the hope that the disease is disappearing, yet numbers are still falling off. No officer however has been taken ill since the death of Dr. Callow and Lieut. Coglin: there was a report of Capt. Tyson's death, but I hear without foundation. Some officers have altogether lost their establishments, others so reduced they were obliged to abandon some parts of their property.

The doctors begin to think the disease is passing away, as the greater part of to-day's cases are of simple bowel complaints. A letter from Gen. Donkin's division, mentions that they were next day, the 17th, to enter the Biaria Pass, and hoped to be in a few days at Rozah, of which possession will be taken. The malady has not reached them.

"This is a very fine country and now a perfect garden. The natives, however, (amongst whom fortunately the complaint is not known), will not come near us if they can avoid it. How are we to account for their escaping sickness."

The following intelligence contained in a letter of the 23d is peculiarly gratifying.

"Yesterday and to-day have produced such material alteration in the health of the camp, that we may look on the disease as extinguished. All is now cheerfulness among the people."

The assembling of the Madras army to the northward, for the purpose of assisting in the extirpation of the Pindarees, appears to have inspired the Peishwa with fresh hostility to the British government. Thinking that he might be able at the present juncture to overpower without difficulty the troops stationed at Poona, and afterwards unite with the Pindaree chiefs, he is said to have directed an attack on part of our subsidiary force, which was accordingly made, but with the loss of 500 men, and a total repulse. This manifestation of the perfidious disposition of the Peishwa could only redound to his own discomfiture, and terminate in measures destructive of his interests as an independent chief. Without the means, either external or internal, to set at defiance the British government, he has only had an opportunity of unprofitably displaying the insincerity of his professions, and the weakness of his resources. The mask is now completely removed, and it is not probable that he will again have the power of committing any considerable outrage on his ally. The division under Col. Lionel Smith has, in consequence, marched upon Poona, and other military movements of a precautionary nature have been ordered by Sir Thomas Hislop. But when the news of the treaty with Scindiah is generally known to the westward, we imagine that the hostile spirit which seems to have kept the native confederates together, will be entirely broken.

The Ukhbars from Lahore of the early part of November, throw no light on the politics of that part of India. It is observed that dispatches had been received by Runjeet Sing from the Governor Ge-

neral, through the channel of the resident at Delhi. Fattih Khan is stated to have left Candahar with the troops under his command, for the purpose of joining the governor of Herat. It would, therefore, seem that the Persians had not abandoned their intention of making themselves masters of the fortress.

Maj. Gen. Donkin's division of the army reached Dhoolpoor on the 9th ult. The Chumbul is the northern boundary of Scindiah's territory, and the troops were to proceed to the westward, along the left bank of that river.

Major Gen. Marshall's division of the army was, on the 17th, encamped within about thirty miles of Saugor.

Major G. Bunce, of the 24th dragoons, has been appointed a commissioner to see the treaty with Scindiah carried into effect, and is going to Bahadurpore, to join the Mahratta force under Baptiste.

The Hope from Canton, the 5th Oct. brings no particular news. The agitation into which the commercial interests were thrown, in consequence of the demand for bonds against smuggling, by the Hong Merchants had subsided. Large quantities of Turkey and Malwa opium were in the market, and that article, as well as cotton, had suffered some depreciation.

Oct. 2d.—The Ukhbars contain regular reports of the progress of the Governor General to the Upper Provinces.

Runjeet Sing has preferred a claim of a lac of rupees against Sur-furaz Khan of Mooltan, and in reply, the Nuwab states the impossibility of complying with the demand, on account of the ruined and desolate condition of the province, produced by the irruption of the Sikhs last year. The proceedings which took place about six months ago, are consequently on the eve of being renewed, and Mooltan will be again threatened by an invading army.

Bhola Sing, the plundering chieftain, whose depredations to the north of the Sutlege made a noise lately has fled to the mountains in the territory of Maha Chund, the Rajah of Bellaspore, and every attempt on the part of Runjeet Sing is making to seize him.

Sardar Fattih Khan and Shahzadu Kamran, are pursuing their route towards Herat. The Cabul and Persian troops had encountered each other several times, and the Ukhbars, observe that the force under Shahzadu Feeroz-oo-deen, the governor of Herat, had "broken the teeth of the enemy." The Prince Kamran had marched from Candahar with a powerful army of Dourances and other tribes. Fut-

tih Khan had the command of the royal guards.

Oct. 30.—The Zameendars at the north-east quarter of the Sikh empire are again refractory, and a formidable body of troops under their direction has laid siege to Noorpore. Reinforcements of cavalry were immediately sent off to prevent the fort from falling into the hands of the assailants.

Ranjeet Sing had left Umrutsir and returned to Lahore, having remained only a few days at the former place. The Sikh chief, and Sarfuz Khan, the Nuwab of Mooltan, seem to be like buckets in a well; the latter now fancies himself uppermost, asserts his independence, and refuses to pay the usual tribute. It is not many months since a Sikh army was at the gates of Mooltan, and the Nuwab was glad to get rid of it by compliance with the demands against him. It is now reported that Shah Mahmood is assembling an army, and has designs upon the Punjab. He may thus occupy the forces of Ranjeet Sing to the northward, and relieve for a time the province of Mooltan. It will be recollected that the Vizier Futteh Khan, was ordered to accompany Shahzade Kuran, from Candahar to Herat to reinforce the governor of that fortress. The prince and the minister do not appear to have been on the best terms, and the former is said to have laid a plot, (nothing but plots and conspiracies now-a-days,) to poison or assassinate the vizier, who, informed of the design, had the good fortune to avoid the threatened vengeance.

From Candahar we learn that the Prince Kuran had proceeded to within fifty kos of Herat, when he received information that peace had been concluded between Hajee Feeroz-oo-deen, and the King of Persia, on the payment, or promised payment of two lacks of rupees to the latter, and the cession of a portion of territory called Ghool. The Persian troops, amounting to about sixty thousand, under Ismael Khan, had proceeded from Herat, and it is reported that he afterwards attacked Mahommud Khan, the chief of the Hazarehs, that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and that immense spoil fell into the hands of the victors. Feeroz-oo-deen is said to have assisted the Hazarehs in this engagement. Futteh Khan had intimated to Shah Mahmood, that he had sixty thousand Douranees with him, and requested orders to march towards Upper Sindh, via Candahar, to force the Sardars of that country to pay their arrears of stipulated tribute.

On the 19th ultimo, Kurreen Khan's cantonment at Belsiah caught fire, and the whole of it was burnt to the ground. The Pindarees have suffered a loss of two

lacs of rupees. One or two hundred horses and about the same number of men have also been destroyed. After this Kurreen removed to another position about a koss from the old one. He was much disheartened at this accident, which he considers as a bad omen.

The latest letters from Cawnpore, mention the departure of his Excellency the most noble the governor general from that station on the 16th, and state that all the divisions of the army are in motion. On the arrival of his Excellency at Allahabad, a circumstance occurred, which in the days when the armies of Rome went forth to conquer, would have afforded a fine subject for the pen of a Caesar or a Livy; and which has created no little sensation among the natives of Upper India. On his lordship reaching Allahabad the river was unusually low—so much so, indeed, as to have made it next to impossible for the fleet to have passed the sands of Pappamow, when just at the moment of his Excellency reaching the most difficult and shallow part of the stream, the river suddenly rose four feet; and the passage was effected by the Soanamookees in grand style. Almost immediately afterwards the river subsided to its former depth. This is considered by the natives as a most favorable omen of his lordship's success. *Namine favente, tutus eris.* A severe shock of an earthquake was likewise experienced at Cawnpore and its vicinity, on the morning of the 16th instant, almost at the moment, when Marquis Hastings was mounting on an elephant, to proceed to the camp of the head-quarters of the grand army: formed in the neighbourhood of a place called Jonce. The natives combining this phenomenon, with the remarkable rising of the Ganges, and the fall of rain at Allahabad and Cawnpore, at the time of the governor general's approach, which by ensuring a plentiful crop, providentially removed the alarming apprehensions, that had begun to be entertained of a famine, consider his lordship as a peculiar favourite of Providence, and pronounce that his arms will be invincible, when he takes the field against the Pindarees.

Nov. 27.—The following has been received yesterday from the Nerbudda.

"Accounts from Sagur of the 29th ult. state that Muzzar Bux had gone off for Chatterpore, with a body of 4,000 Pindarees, for the purpose of plundering that place and Poonah; and that another body of about 6,000, under Wassul Mahomed, had gone to meet Gen. Marshall's division, about Hattah, and had on their way laid in ashes all the villages around. These two Durrahs came from Basoundee and Barseah, jaghires of Pindaree chiefs. It is said the latter Durrah

will try to make its way through the Hurriapoor Pass, upon Mirzapore; but I do not believe they will again attempt a distant excursion into our provinces, having suffered so much in the attempt last cold season; besides, all their jaghires will soon be in our possession, so that they could not turn their plunder to any account."

General Orders, Nov. 25.—An order has been issued appointing Capt. Lieut. Everset, of the regt. of artillery, to be chief assistant to the superintendent of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India, on a salary of 600 sicca rupees per month.

An order has been issued for the formation of an experimental brigade of artillery, to consist of eight brass 12-pounders on light carriages, and eight waggons for ammunition, to be drawn by horses of an inferior size instead of bullocks, and manned by one of the companies of foot artillery in the field, including officers.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter, taken from the India Gazette, communicates the particulars of the melancholy loss of the brig *Christina*, which left Bengal on the 13th Sept.

"It is with infinite regret that I have to inform you of the loss of the brig *Christina*, belonging to this port, on Sunday the 19th of October, 1817, at half past ten P.M. in the Straits of Malacca, about seven miles from the Caramiens, in nineteen fathoms of water.

"In consequence of this unhappy event, Capt. Robert Deans, commander, Mrs. Deans and child, with about thirty of the crew were drowned, and Capt. Howard, late commander of the *Racchorse*, Mr. Galloway, chief officer, Mr. Vaughan, 2d officer, Joseph Russell Finley, gunner, were saved, together with three Havildars, one Naik, one first Tindal, the drummer, a part of the sepoys and crew.—Some of these last were going round to join the new ship building at Java for Messrs. Deans, Scott, and Co.

"This information I have received from the gunner, who states that the accident was instantaneous. There was no appearance of a squall, the brig was under top-sails and top-gallant-sails and main-sail hauled up. The captain, officers, and passengers were all upon deck immediately previous to this occurrence. By a sudden puff the vessel lay over on her beam ends; before any exertions to save the lives or property could be made she was found filling rapidly, and going down stern foremost gradually righted herself. Mrs. Deans and child were below

at this critical period. Captain D. jumped down the scuttle, abate the companion, in hopes of saving his child; the vessel laying over so considerably, and the cabin being full of water, he lost his own life.

"The officers, passengers, and the rest of the crew saved themselves by floating on spars, gratings and hencoops. They very fortunately, after a lapse of seven hours, were picked up by a boat belonging to an Arab vessel, lying at anchor in the straits. They were very liberally treated, and were on board four days when they fell in with the *Hope*, Capt. Kidd, from China, in which ship they were received. Capt. Howard remained at Malacca; the chief and 2d officer, the gunner, 3 seacunes, and 26 of the crew have come round to Calcutta."

FURLOUGHS TO EUROPE.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. George Snodgrass, 4th N. I. for the recovery of his health.

Major J. McLane, 20th marine regt. on his private affairs.

Mr. Surg. Limond, 19th N. I. on his private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25.—Capt. Herbert Bowen to be major 10th N. I.

Capt. Lieut. Thos. Barron to be captain. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Jonathan Scott to be capt. lieut.

Ensign James Heave, to be lieut.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25.—Mr. E. J. Smith, second register of the Zillah Court at Allerhabad.

Mr. H. Walters, register of the Zillah Court at Chittagong.

Mr. W. Smith, register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the division of Dacca.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 14.—Arrived the [Northumberland, T. Lawson, from London 23d June. Passengers—Miss A. Roebuck, Mr. E. Senteley, merchant, Mr. H. Newmarch, assist.-surg. Mr. G. D. Roebuck.

The following are stated to be the destinations, and periods of sailing of the Hon. Company's ships of this season. *For London direct*, the ships *William Pitt* and *Streatham*; appointed time for sailing the 20th Nov.—*For England direct*, the *Carnatic* and *Thomas Grenville*, in December next.—*To England direct*, the *Lord Castlereagh*, in February next.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. The lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

2. Mrs. Daniel Templeton, of a son.

13. At Chittoor, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

20. At Keelah, the lady of Capt. H. Whetterly, 25th N. B. of a son.

54. The lady of P. Parrick, Esq. of a son and heir.
 55. Mrs. Llewellyn, of a daughter.
 56. At Bardwan, Mrs. Clermont, of a son.
 Oct. 1. The lady of Ensign Barlow, H. M. 50th Foot, of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. E. C. Kemp, of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. James, Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen. to the 3d Division of the Grand Army, of a son.
 2. At Patna, the lady of J. Carter, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Tipperah, the lady of T. Maluwareng, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 3. At Monghyr, the lady of Capt. J. P. Griffin, Superintendent of Oil Cloth Manufactory, of a son.
 4. At the house of Major H. Faithful, the lady of Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, of the 4th N. I. of a daughter.
 — The lady of R. C. Pinowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 9. At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Chapman, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Cannanda, the lady of H. Sewell, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Gorucpore, the lady of Capt. J. Gerrard, 3d N. I. of a son.
 — At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. Shaw, of twin daughters.
 10. Mrs. T. B. Scott, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Thomson, 18th N. I. of a son.
 11. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. P. Wattel, of a son.
 14. Mrs. T. Bartlett, of a son.
 18. At Duni-Dum, the lady of Capt. Pollock, of the Artillery, of a son.
 27. In Park-street, Chouringhee, the lady of Capt. G. Nicholson, of a daughter.
 28. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a son.
 — The lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.
 30. The lady of Capt. E. Browne, 31st N. R. of a son.
 — The lady of Capt. C. A. Harris, of a son.
 — The lady of C. Currie, Esq. Assist. Surg. of a son.
 Nov. 22. The lady of J. Forsyth, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 14. At Cawnpore, the lady of G. Ravenscroft, Esq. of a son.
 28. Mrs. John Urquhart, of a son.
 Oct. 25. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Chapman, 18th N. I. of a daughter.
 Nov. 1. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. J. Kennedy, 3th N. C. of a daughter.
 27. Mrs. C. Brown, wife of Mr. G. Brown, of the Pilot Service, of a son.
 Dec. 2. Mrs. John Nye, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 8. Mr. C. Kerr, to Miss A. Hamilton.
 23. Mr. G. Brown, to Miss E. Wain.
 24. Mr. W. Garden, to Miss C. Crommelin.
 Nov. 24. At Chandernagore, Mr. F. C. A. Rigby, to Miss R. D. de Dombal, second daughter of M. D. de Dombal, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 29. Sophia Scott, the youngest daughter of Major J. Scott, 3d N. I.
 Nov. 23. The infant daughter of Lieut. C. R. Skardon, 50th N. I.
 28. The infant son of Mr. J. Urquhart.
 30. C. Sarkies, Esq. one of the Members of the House of the late Messrs. Johannes Sarkies and Co. who was drowned in the river near Baulloo-Khail, aged 33 years.
 Dec. 1. John Perrin, an infant.
 Sept. 23. On board the H.M. Company's ship General Kyd, Capt. J. Maughan, of the Bombay Marine, and First Assistant to the Master Attendant at Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Dec. 25.—On the 26th Nov. the headquarters of the Most Noble the Governor-general were at Sunderpore, where the following order was issued: "The com-

mander-in-chief has lively satisfaction in expressing the sentiment excited in him this morning, on his viewing the bridge and the road leading through the ravine to it. What he examined was to him proof, not only of skill and energy, but of a zealous alacrity, which he had the highest pleasure in recognising. His lordship requests Capt. Swinton, of the pioneers, to accept for himself, and those under him respectively, his acknowledgment of the judgment and activity by which the movements of the army have been so materially facilitated."

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated "Right Bank of the Jumna, in camp, Oct. 27, 1817. We are now on our march, supposed, in the first instance, to be directed against the fortress of Gwalior, belonging to Scindia. The great object of the campaign, however, is the entire annihilation of the Pindarees; a race of plundering scoundrels who have been annoying us for many years. The whole of the army now in the field consists of ten divisions, each of about 10,000 men. We are advancing from the three presidencies towards the same point with the finest army ever perhaps heard of in India. The governor-general is with our division, which is about 13,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers of this division alone amounts to 67,000. For the carriage of the baggage of our regiment, we have 40 elephants and 400 camels; every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. Of us there are 37 officers present, among whom there are 810 servants; every horse in the regiment has two attendants, one as a groom, the other to provide grass; these alone amount to 1,400, besides 120 for the mess, and 900 for the bazar to supply the provisions; in all, for our regiment alone, about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c. The Marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style; he has 150 elephants, and 400 camels, besides state elephants splendidly accoutred, having superb solid silver howdahs or castles on their backs. There are now actually 36 rajahs and independent chieftains of various ranks on their way to pay their respects to the Marquis. Some of them, indeed, are already in camp. The governor-general, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the Great Mogul was."

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 20. At Matuliyntam, Mrs. Alexander, of a son.
 Oct. 27. The lady of Capt. H. Scott, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 21. At Pondicherry, C. J. H. Ellis, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Canara, to Miss A. Kinchant.
 25. Cornet F. Lloyd, of His Majesty's 21st reg. of Light Dragoons, to Miss L. Surin.
 Oct. 28. D. Malcolm, Esq. of Bombay, to Miss A. M. Hughes.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, at the age of 85, Laboratory Sergeant John Eesty. He had served the Hon. Company in this country (Madras), and at St. Helena, 44 years.

In camp, at Darwar, Capt. Woodhouse, of the 7th reg. Madras Light Cavalry.

At Cuddapah, F. H. Bruce, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

Aug. 30. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Eysie, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the head-quarters of the grand army, of the cholera morbus, G. M. Cullow, Esq. Assistant-surgeon.

CEYLON.

The following is the latest intelligence respecting the measures which have been adopted for suppressing the insurrection which has broken out in this island. An adventurer from the Malabar coast, who aspires to the throne of the deposed king of Kandy is represented as the chief promoter of the rebellion.

Dec. 27.—The plan of operations concerted for a combined attack upon the rebel force in Walapane has not yet been carried into execution, and the delay has arisen from the floods which still render the Oumali Oya impassable. On the 17th instant Capt. Blankenberg having been reinforced by the detachment under the command of Capt. Coane marched according to the directions of Lieut. Col. Kelly to the Ouma Oya, which he was to cross and effect a junction with Lieut. Col. Hook at Madulla; Capt. Blankenberg finding that river much too deep and rapid to be forded and the hanging foot bridge cut away, moved towards Badulla which he reached on the next evening. He was annoyed on his march by the rebels, and had one man, a private in the 73rd, severely wounded in the breast by an arrow. The detachment was in excellent health and will be able immediately to co-operate with Lieut. Col. Hook to the greatest advantage, for the main body of the rebels seems now to be collected on the left bank of the Ouma Oya upon the confines of Ouva of Walapane.

Since the march of Lieut. Crofton on the 15th from Madulla to Panella the inhabitants along the line of road between those places have been perfectly quiet, nor has a shot since been fired in that quarter. Lieut. Crofton's party consisted of thirty rank and file with three artillery men and a cohort, and was encumbered with some wounded and a number of pioneers and coolies. He was repeatedly attacked and sometimes in a daring manner by large bodies of rebels armed with musquets and bows and arrows; one private and one pioneer were killed and

seven wounded. His men behaved with great steadiness reserving their ammunition until they could fire with aim and effect. From the crowd which attacked him and the cool and deliberate fire with which they were received it may be supposed that a very considerable number must have fallen and this supposition is confirmed by the quiet, which has prevailed since, along that road, where some white flags were hung out as the next party marched by: Lieut. Crofton brought all his wounded, coolies and baggage in safe without leaving a single article behind. The gallantry and zeal of Masdeen Malay serjeant upon this occasion should not be passed unnoticed. He was badly wounded in the shoulder and recommended by the medical officer to remain at Panella or to return for cure to Kandy, but he preferred remaining in the field and he is now with his company at Tebotogoda with his shoulders bandaged up.

In Wellasse all remains perfectly quiet and the people with a very few exceptions are returned to their usual occupations.

In Ouva, the rebel Dessave continues to move about attended by a number of Rhodias, and dressed himself like a common person with only a cloth round his loins. His property has been all confiscated. Lieut. Mudge is occupied in fortifying a post at Passera, which appears to have been the center of the rebellious machinations in Ouva; so much are the people changed in that neighbourhood that they are now active in assisting Lieut. Mudge.

Dec. 13.—The pretender, the traitor Desave, and their principal adherents continue to elude all pursuit. The vast jungles of Wellasse, intersected with numerous paths all well known to the Vedals and to few others, have hitherto secured the retreat of the Malabar Pretender, and were his actual position ever so well ascertained, it would be difficult to surround him in such a manner as to ensure his apprehension. There is no doubt that in many instances correct information has been obtained; nor does the failure arise from any want of activity in the pursuit. But the most exact description of his retreat on the one day, misleads on the next, for there is reason to believe that he continually shifts his quarters, and never remains two nights in the same place. If the frequent repetition of attempts to surprise this lurking fugitive has been harassing, as it must have been, to the troops, it has also been distressing in no small degree to the Pretender and his immediate adherents. There is indeed strong reason to believe that he has been driven to abandon his asylum in the jungles of

Wellasse and to try his fortunes by joining the rebels in Weyaloowa. If this be the case, which although we will not venture positively to affirm, various informations concur to render highly probable, there is some reason to look forward to the most favourable and decisive consequences. The rebels of Wallapana seem emboldened by the lenity hitherto shewn them, and they perhaps attribute to our weakness of force a forbearance that arose entirely from motives of humanity. They have retired from the west side of the province and collected in considerable numbers towards the Eastern limits of the Desavony in that district which is called Weyaloowa. Here it is reported the Pretender has joined them, and here they have boasted they will make a stand.

Lieut. Col. Hook with a considerable force has marched upon Weyaloowa from the West, a strong detachment is advancing to co-operate with him from Badulla, and Lieut. Col. Kelly has most judiciously anticipated orders sent from head quarters to attack the rebels in that quarter from different points on the East.

Dec. 6.—We have not received any intelligence of importance lately from the troops in the field or from Badulla. By the last letters it appears that the detachment under the command of Capt. Pike is still in pursuit of the Pretender, of whose movements he has received very exact information. The detachment had provisions for several days, and great hopes are entertained of success. Capt. Pike's knowledge of Cingalese must be of much use in procuring intelligence from the natives. The Pretender was reported to be about thirty miles from Dayogunne (in the forests of Bintenne) which he had quitted on the approach of our troops. A Vedah whose family are kept as hostages has offered himself as a guide to the place of his present retreat, and voluntarily suggested a plan for his surprise.

In Ourah, detachments are also in pursuit of the treacherous Desave, who has not been able to excite the people to rebellion, except in the thinly inhabited districts on the east, south and west of that province.

In Walapana no hostilities have lately been committed, but the people have not shewn any inclination to return to their duty and submit to the newly appointed Desave.

Lieut. Col. Hook went on the 28th ult. to take the command of the forces in that province, which it is hoped he will soon reduce to obedience.

The weather has now for several days been remarkably fine every where, and we are happy to add that the troops enjoy a most excellent state of health in the field, as well as in Kandy and Badulla.

Capt. Reed was sent on the 19th ult. from Badulla, with a small detachment to make a movement through the country in the neighbourhood of Tal-denia. On the morning of the 20th as the troops marched through a thick Jungle, Assist. Surg. M'Nulty was about twelve or fifteen yards in advance of the party, when in the act of putting his arm into the sleeve of his great coat, he was struck by an arrow just below his right breast, which penetrated into the back bone, and he fell almost instantly dead in the arms of his servant. The cowardly ruffians set up a shout of triumph on seeing him fall, but ran away the moment the soldiers appeared.

Mr. M'Nulty is greatly regretted. He was skilful and attentive in his profession, and there was a kindness and frank simplicity in his manners, that greatly endeared him to all who knew his character.

A Cingalese boy has lately come to Kandy who was kept a prisoner by the rebels in Wellasse for more than a month. He does not appear to be above thirteen or fourteen years of age, but he is very intelligent and his accurate recollection of all that happened from the time that he fell into the hands of those merciless wretches, makes his account curious and interesting. He belonged to one of the persons who attended Mr. Wilson on that unfortunate expedition in which he lost his life. When Mr. Wilson was killed, this boy was not present, but he continued with Lieut. Newman's detachment upon their retreat, till after halting for the night at Illashapalassa they came to Pulwatta, where they buried the Lascorcen who there died of his wounds. Here they were attacked by the Vedahs, who were easily repulsed by a few shot, but the boy, Mr. Wilson's Mohandiram, Goontenne Vidahn, some Lascorcens and others, in all eight, were frightened and ran into the Jungle. The Mohandiram and the Lascorcens threw away their cloths, except a single cloth, and the better to disguise themselves smeared themselves with mud and water. They all got safe to Comarika in Oura, when the Mohandiram was recognized by two of the inhabitants, who under pretence of kindness and hospitality inveigled them all into a house when they shut them up and basely betrayed them to a party of armed Vedahs. The Mohandiram defended himself with great spirit and knocked down the two first who attempted to seize him; but he was soon overpowered by numbers. They were all carried the next day with their arms bound behind their backs to their residence of the Pretender at Oozanwelle. Huts were all round the house for the Vedah guards, and the boy with his com-

paupers was brought up before a window which had a curtain that was drawn aside, and the Pretender's head appeared.

Kiwulegeddra Mohottale stood by the side of the window, and put to the prisoners the questions dictated in a loud voice by the Pretender. The Mohandiram was first examined, and upon his avowing in a manly way his having been with the English troops, the Pretender ordered him to be taken away. He was removed to a little distance, but fell in the sight of the window, and thrown upon the ground. Kiwulegeddra then cut off his hair, and the poor fellow said in a jocular manner, "do you want to give my hair to your wife?" The savage Kiwulegeddra replied, "I want none of your familiar jokes, you are one of those who sent me to Kandy, where I was kept a long time," and after killing him with the blows of a hammer on his breast he cut off his head. The next examined was Guntouie Vidahn, who was asked in the same manner, why he had warned the people in Wellasse not to send the Pretender any gifts, telling them he would bring the troops upon them from Badulla if they did; upon his admitting that he had so cautioned them, he was asked if he thought it would be any sin to put him to death, he replied, "he did not know whether there was any sin in murdering people, but he was in their power and they could do with him as they pleased." The inhuman monster who aspires to the Kandyan crown then prescribed, in a very loud voice, all the tortures which should be inflicted upon this poor wretch, and Kiwulegeddra presided over the performance immediately, in his presence. It would shock our readers too much to detail the abominable cruelties practised upon this unhappy man, before death put an end to his sufferings. They were all that barbarous ingenuity and savage insult could devise, and expressly directed by the upstart king to his infernal agent, whom he always called Walepana, Dessave.

One of the prisoners was pardoned on account of his skill in medicine, because one of the Pretender's people was sick, and he undertook to cure him. A priest also, who knew him, vouched for his knowledge of medicine, and interceded for him. The boy saw from ten to twenty priests with the Pretender.

The rest of the prisoners were ordered away, and as it was reported put to death at different places, all except the boy, who was excused on account of his youth. He describes the Pretender, whom he once saw come out of the house in great state, to be a young man rather above the middle size, of a thin visage and brown complexion, with a beard that had been not long ago shaven, and was about half

an inch long. He wore a handsome white and gold turban; a gold bordered muslin shawl thrown over one shoulder, and a great bulk of very fine white cloths round his waist. The boy was taken to Hamanawa, where he was kept a month in the stocks, and made his escape, when the people all ran away on the approach of Capt. Jones's detachment.

The particulars relating to the unfortunate fate of the late Mr. Wilson, are detailed in the following account.

Nor. 4.—On the 10th of Sept. last, Mr. Wilson, assistant resident at Badula, received information that a stranger with two old and six young priests had recently taken up their abode in the jungle in Wellasse.

The singularity of the circumstance induced him to dispatch confidential persons to make further inquiries, as the place was described to be distant from a village, and bordering on that part of the country lying between Badula and Battledoa, which is inhabited by the wild Veddahs.

In the mean time similar information reached Kandy through a different quarter, and two persons were dispatched by the resident to co-operate with a party from Badula, whom Mr. Wilson was desired to send to apprehend the stranger.

Hadje Mohandiram, a Moorman of Matura, who had been appointed chief over the Moors of Wellasse, and who had shewn great zeal and activity in the service of government, was selected for the occasion; he took his brother with him, together with a party of Wellasse Moors, and being joined by the two persons from Kandy, proceeded to execute his mission. On arriving at one of the passes into Wellasse he was met by a party of men belonging to the Rattle Rale of Bootala, who attempted to prevent his penetrating further; a scuffle ensued and Hadje Mohandiram succeeded in seizing four, and sent them prisoners to Badula. He then proceeded, but was again opposed by a more considerable party armed with bows and arrows, who, after wounding his brother in the hand, succeeded in apprehending Hadje. The rest of the party effected their retreat to Badula, where, as might be expected, the circumstance occasioned a considerable sensation; it was not, however, suspected that any attempts at insurrection was in contemplation, and it was at first only intended to send a small military party to require the Rattle Rale to give up Hadje Mohandiram and to come to Badula to answer for his conduct.

Mr. Wilson, however, finally determined to proceed himself and endeavour to ascertain what were the real circumstances of the case: the affair with Hadje Mohandiram took place in the direct road from Badula to Batticaloa,

by which the supplies of the garrison had for some time been brought up, from the facility of transport afforded by the cattle of the Moor inhabitants of Wellasse, who are a peaceable industrious body of men of the same description with the Moors of the maritime provinces, and who having always been treated by the late king's government as foreigners, attached themselves to the British immediately on our entering the country.

The news of Hadje Mohandiram's capture reached Badula on the 12th instant, and on the 14th Mr. Wilson set out with a party, consisting of one officer, two serjeants, two corporals, and twenty Malay and Caffree soldiers, attended by an interpreter and a few native Lascoreens. The party reached Aliput that afternoon, and learnt that there had been no communication with the Wellasse country for three days. The following morning, at five, the party proceeded towards Wainawelle, and on the road, at nine o'clock, learnt from a Kandyan headman whom they met, that some people whom he had sent towards Wellasse had been stopped at the Kanokanar river by an armed party.

Mr. Wilson proceeded on with the detachment, but met with no obstruction at the place mentioned, and reached Wainawelle at 3 P. M.; there he found all the inhabitants had fled, except two Moors, who recited the particulars of Hadje's capture, and that he had been tied and flogged and then sent prisoner to the stranger. The party proceeded on their route, and at 5 P. M. reached Bootale, the residence of the refractory Rattle Bale. Near to his house, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, a body of thirty men, armed with bows and arrows, were posted. Mr. Wilson requested Lieut. Newman to halt the party while he went forward to have a communication with them; it was preconcerted that if danger appeared Mr. Wilson was to wave his handkerchief. The signal having been given, Lieut. Newman advanced with a serjeant and corporal, but missing the path in the jungle which Mr. Wilson had taken was some little time in reaching the spot to which the latter had gone, and when he arrived at it found no one; on proceeding, however, by a path into the jungle he reached an open space of ground behind the Rattle Bale's house, where he saw a body of men armed with bows and arrows, who, on perceiving his approach, shot their arrows at him and retreated into the jungle; on following them Lieut. Newman met Mr. Wilson, who informed him that those who had fired at him were the Rattle Bale's people, with whom he was in conference: the result of the conversation he stated to be unsatisfactory. On joining the detachment again they

found a young man had been seized, who stated that the Rattle Bale had got information that a party was coming from Badula to look for Hadje three days before, and had assembled the country by beat of tom tom, and that those who had conducted Hadje to the stranger had that morning returned. He spoke of the stranger as a "Déyo" (a God); an appellation given to the king's relations.

Mr. Wilson and the detachment remained that night at Bootale, and on the morning of the 16th proceeded on to Kotterawelle, and on the other side of a plain observed a large body of Kandyans assembled armed with bows and arrows; after an hour Mr. Wilson succeeded in holding a conference with them, advancing for the purpose in front of the military party (who kept out of sight) with his interpreter and some Lascoreens. The result of it was, that it was deemed advisable by Mr. Wilson and Lieut. Newman to return to Badula, as nothing could be effected with the small party they had; and as it was considered probable the country through which they had advanced might have been raised against them, they decided to return by a different route. At three P. M. they reached Etannewatte Déwale, for the statements are not very clear, that Mr. Wilson went to the river with his Lascoreens to wash himself, and while at the river an armed party appeared on the other side, and demanded a conference. Mr. Wilson, with his former intrepidity, advanced to them, but when within a few yards, a volley of arrows was treacherously discharged at him, and Mr. Wilson and one of his Lascoreens fell, the other two ran back and informed Lieut. Newman, who advanced with twelve men, and was beckoned by the Kandyans to approach; they however kept a menacing attitude, and he judged it expedient to fire upon them, when they fled into the jungle, and as he advanced he met the Lascoreen who had fallen coming towards him with two bad arrow wounds: he pointed out the fatal spot where Mr. Wilson fell, but after an ineffectual search for his body till it was dark, it was concluded the Kandyans had carried it off. The detachment returned to Badula, harassed for some distance by the Kandyans. The interpreter, the Appohamy, and two remaining Lascoreens who had accompanied Mr. Wilson, frightened, as is conjectured, quitted the military detachment and fell into the hands of the rebels. Subsequent accounts state that several of the petty chiefs between the place of rencontre and Badula have joined the rebels or fled into the jungle. No chief of rank appears to be connected with them, and the insurrection, as far as can be judged, is confined to a few of the petty Kandyan chiefs of Wellasse, and the district of Quyah bers-

dering on it, together with a Mohottale, who had been confined at Kandy on a charge of murder, and had escaped from prison.

Military parties have proceeded from Kandy to co-operate with others from Badula, to quell the insurrection.

The *Dessave* of Wellassee and Bintenne, who is firmly attached to the British government, has proceeded also into his *Desavony*, and letters from Bintenne announce his arrival there, and that he had been joined by the inhabitants who had not connected themselves with the insurgents.

The 1st Adigar, though extremely ill, has desired to shew his zeal in the service of government, and is also proceeding into the revolted districts, and it is trusted that the disturbance will be speedily crushed, and the deluded followers of the Malabar stranger meet their due punishment.

Nov. 6.—It will be remembered that Hafeez Mohandiram, who had been sent into Wellassee for the apprehension of the Malabar Stranger, was himself taken prisoner by a number of Vedhas armed with bows and arrows, and it was afterwards known, barbarously murdered.

This intelligence was no sooner received at Kandy, than it appeared highly proper to the Hon. J. D'Oyly, resident, and Colonel Kelly, commandant, that a small force should be posted in Bintenne, and on the 18th October a party of about thirty men was sent there under Lieut. Tayloe of the 19th regiment; this position was most judiciously chosen, on several accounts.

Bintenne, in the province of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Mahaville Gange, about thirty miles in a straight line almost due east from Kandy; many of the people in its immediate neighbourhood are moormen, and all are well affected to the British Government, but it is a very little distance from the confines of Wellassee and Walepane, and from the very part of the former province, which was the centre of the disaffected: it was therefore necessary to give security to the inhabitants of Bintenne, and prevent their being compelled to join a party through fear which they would have rejected from choice. The result corresponded with this expectation; the people of Bintenne and the neighbouring villages remained faithful, and they confessed themselves that they must have united with the rebels to save their lives and property if they had not been protected by a military force. Between Kandy and Bintenne the Mahaville Gange makes a little bend to the southward, so that, although they are both on the south bank, the shortest line between would be almost entirely on the other or northern side of the river; in fact the common road is on that side, and lies

through Dombere, crossing the river Tarric. This circumstance was highly favorable to Bintenne, as a depot for provisions; for the people of Dombere are extremely well disposed towards our government, and the road perfectly safe.—When the melancholy news of Mr. Wilson's murder, on the 16th, reached Kandy late on the 20th, Colonel Kelly, whose active and provident zeal had been at work to prepare for every possible emergency from the moment of the first disturbance, gave orders for a reinforcement to Lieut. Tayloe, which marched early the next morning. On the 22d, Capt. Fraser, of the 1st Ceylon, with 60 rank and file, a few artillery men, and a cohorn, proceeded to Gonagam, about fourteen miles from Kandy, with orders to march towards Kirivegedera in Walepane, (the village of a head-man who had been imprisoned in Kandy for murder, but had made his escape, and became an active leader of the insurgents), and Major Macdonald, commandant of Badula, was also directed to move a detachment into that quarter to co-operate with Capt. Fraser. Major Macdonald accordingly marched on the 25th from Badula with two divisions; the one commanded by himself took the road by Kapatagame and Halagodda, and the other, under Capt. Ritchie, that by Taldinia, both to meet at Gowanally in Wellassee. While their several detachments were proceeding to penetrate by different routes into the disaffected provinces, Col. Kelly had communicated with the commandant of Colombo, and reinforcements were on their way to replace the troops which had been thus drawn from the garrison of Kandy; Mr. Sawers also, the agent of revenue, went from Kandy on the 24th, by Hangeranketty, with a small escort, to take charge of the civil government at Badula.

Such nearly was the state of affairs when his excellency the Governor was drawing near to the end of his journey from Trincomalee to Kandy. He had left Trincomalee on the 20th, and it was on the 21st, at Palliancadavette, he had the first accounts of the disturbances in Wellassee, which afterwards spread into Bintenne, Walepane, and part of Ouwah. On the 23d, at Minery, he heard of the disastrous fate of Mr. Wilson, and it may be well imagined that his mind was in a most anxious state of solicitude during the remainder of the journey, every post bringing fresh accounts of the progress of the insurrection and the movements of the troops. The province of Matele, through which his Excellency passed, exhibited all the common symptoms of perfect tranquillity; the inhabitants were every where quietly employed in their domestic or agricultural occupations, the men were in the paddy fields, and the

women and children came out of their villages only to see the cavalcade as it passed. The governor, his lady, family, and suite were attended only by four dragons, and his road was in some places not more than forty or fifty miles from the middle of the insurrection. It is true that the mountains of Matele and Dombere and the river Mahavillagonga, lay between, but in fact the rebellion had no footing whatever but in one spot, the confines of Wellassee, Bintenne, Walapana, and Ouwah. On the 26th his Excellency arrived at Kandy; the weather had been for some days extremely bad in the Kandyan provinces, and the floods between Colombo and Hanwelle higher almost than ever were known. These were very inconvenient circumstances, for the great inundation near Hanwelle completely stopped the reinforcements from Colombo, while the broken up roads and swollen torrents extremely retarded the progress of the detachments through Walapana, Bintenne, and Wellassee.

Soon after the Governor's arrival in Kandy the weather cleared up; for on the 29th there was very little rain, and none has fallen since.

While his Excellency was on the road, directions were sent to Trincomalee for a reinforcement to be dispatched to Batticaloa in the Hebe, which sailed on the 26th, and carried orders to Capt. Jones of the 19th regiment commanding there to advance with a detachment into Wellassee; Capt. Jones left Batticaloa on the 28th in the evening, and might be expected at Kataloa, about thirty miles from Badulla, on or about the 3d instant.

While news of importance was daily expected from the various detachments which had penetrated into the disaffected districts, much inconvenience was experienced in Kandy from the insurrection's spreading throughout the province of Walapana, through which all the roads pass to Ouwah. The insurgents blocked up these roads in such numbers, that all ordinary communication was completely stopped. The Tappal could no longer pass; some of the Tappal Peons were seized, and it is feared barbarously murdered; some small convoys of provisions were intercepted, and a very few of the escorts killed and wounded. When the nature of these most difficult roads is known, it is not surprising that they should be completely commanded by a few armed men, and as, whatever may have been the number of rebels of Walapana, it appears that but few of them were armed, a very small party of soldiers would easily force their way through them all; but the difficulty lay in protecting along a narrow steep road, through close jungle, the line of coolies who carried

provisions and ammunition; it would therefore have been the first object to clear the Walapana roads of this vexatious obstruction, but the most serious part of the insurrection being in Wellassee, where it was encouraged by the presence of the pretender and fomented by the priests in attendance upon him, the position of the various detachments in Bintenne and Wellassee, and above all the expected arrival from Batticaloa of Capt. Jones, who could not be left on that side without co-operation, prevented an immediate attention to this important object, and necessarily drew all the military operations to one point, the centre of the rebellion in Wellassee.

His excellency the Governor being now himself in Kandy, and Major Macdonald having arrived at the head of the troops in Wellassee, it was thought that an officer of Col. Kelly's judgment and experience would be more advantageously posted at Badulla, which was nearer the scene of action, and at this instant without any field officer; Col. Kelly accordingly marched with an escort for Badulla on the 30th instant.

On the 20th Major Macdonald reached Hewulgedera, after sustaining a smart attack from the Veddahs in a narrow road and close jungle near that place. He had before met with no opposition, but here a shower of arrows poured in upon him from the jungle, without a twig being seen to move or a bush heard to rustle—one private of the 73d was killed, the Major himself and two soldiers slightly wounded, and Assistant Surgeon Stevenson severely; the rebels were soon repulsed, and no damage was done to the village, except burning the house of the headman, who it may be remembered was stated to have escaped from gaol in Kandy and become a leader among the insurgents. In the afternoon Major Macdonald joined Captain Ritchie, as had been concerted, and on the 27th he fell in with Captain Fraser, on the banks of the Badulla Oya. The first Adikar and the Wellassee Disave were now with Lieut. Tayloe at Bintenne, and Major Macdonald judging their presence to be necessary, and desirous also of communicating with Lieut. Tayloe, directed Capt. Fraser to proceed to Pangrave on the way to Bintenne, and to return to him on the 29th at Ahaapola Kadewetty, on the borders of Wellassee. The Major himself marched by the way of Polwatte, and on the 30th, at 8 in the morning, arrived at Ahaapola, where he found Capt. Fraser with his detachment.

On the 31st they advanced to Oosawella where they encamped upon an extensive plain surrounded with numerous villages; and to this place Lieut. Tayloe had been instructed to proceed, bringing

with him the 1st Adikar and the Disave of Wellassee.

In the evening of the 31st, Lieut. Mac Connell also joined from Bintenne, after a march of twenty-nine miles in one day.

In all these marches, through narrow roads, close jungles, over steep hills, among rocks and precipices, our gallant soldiers pressed on, regardless of the dastardly enemy, who lurked in secure hiding places to discharge their arrows or muskets (for some had fire arms); little injury was sustained, not a single man killed except the one at Kiwallegedere, and only a few slightly wounded.

They were now in the very heart of the disaffected country, within a very short distance of the spot in which Mr. Wilson was murdered, and only two miles from the extensive buildings erected for the reception of the Pretender, or Deyo Rajah, as he was called by his deluded adherents.

The head of a man was found here upon a post, and at a short distance a body hanging on a tree, supposed to have been Mr. Wilson's interpreter, Mohandiram. An Ola was also seen wrapped up in a white cloth and suspended from a tree. It contained a sort of proclamation from the Pretender, in which he announced his being King, and ordered his subjects to put every white man to death.

Major Macdonald now thought an example of severity should be exhibited: the houses all round were therefore burnt, and all the property found, cattle, grain, &c. &c. was either carried off or destroyed. This terrible sight appeared to dismay the natives; they ceased to shout or skirmish at any distance, and only ventured upon the skirts of the plain to gaze in silence upon the flame which consumed their habitations. They seemed to be horror-struck at the rapidity and undaunted courage with which our troops had advanced upon them; they had not time to remove any part of their property; they saw the hopelessness of their cause and were reduced to despair.

When the first Adikar, with Lieut. Taylor approached on the following day (the 1st November), many headmen and their followers had voluntarily come to him on the way imploring forgiveness, and many after his arrival besought him to receive them again under the British protection. The residence of the Deyo was burnt, and he was himself supposed to be at no great distance. The reclaimed insurgents have promised to put him, as well as the murderers of Mr. Wilson, and other ringleaders of the rebellion, into our possession.

All the letters from the camp speak of the insurrection as suppressed and terminated; and we shall subjoin the last letter from Major Macdonald, because it gives an excellent summary of the latest events,

as well as the opinion in regard to the conclusion of these disturbances of that meritorious officer by whose daring courage and indefatigable activity this important success has been achieved.

It only remains to state in a few words the present situation of affairs in Kandy: with a view to the subjugation of the rebels in Walapane, which appears all that is left to be done, Capt. Blankenberg with a detachment consisting of seventy-five men marched for that country on the 3d, taking with him the Disave of the seven Korles, who has received a temporary appointment to the Disavony, since they have driven their own Disave to take refuge in Oura.

Captain Drew of the 73d arrived last night, and Lieut.-Col. Moffatt this morning, from Colombo (the 5th), with reinforcements.

Major Macdonald, it appears from his letter, intends to march upon Katabowa, where he will probably meet Capt. Jones.—If the troubles in Wellassee are settled, as we have every reason to believe they are, there will be a large disposable force to attack Walapane from the eastward, and abundant strength to march into it from Kandy or the west. There can be little doubt but the people of Walapane will soon be brought to their senses, or receive a chastisement they well deserve.

We will not prolong this account, which has already run into an unexpected length, by any remarks, except one general reflection:

The provinces that have been agitated by insurrection were never accustomed to submit to any quiet or orderly government. Many of their inhabitants, particularly the Veddahs of Wellassee and Bintenne, never acknowledged more than a mere nominal subjection to the Kandyan monarchy.

On the other hand, all the provinces heretofore habituated to the control of regular authority have been perfectly quiet, peaceable, and faithful in their allegiance to the British government.

This may be regarded, not only as a proof of their good disposition, but also as a strong symptom of the fidelity of the principal Disaves and chieftains, who are not to be suspected or blamed for disturbances excited among a barbarous people, who scarcely ever acknowledged their authority or submitted to their influence.

(Copy)

Camp Hansenelle, near Ettenawatte,
24 November 1817.

Str.—I had the honor of addressing you a few lines on the 30th from Heypolah Caddavetty. There was nothing particular during that night; early in the morning two shots were fired from a rock

about two hundred and fifty yards in front of the camp. At five both divisions left the ground, and proceeded on the road to Ettenawatte; at about a mile a very heavy flight of arrows was fired at the advance of my own division, but without doing any injury, and during the whole of the march arrows were continually pouring in from every favourable jungle, but in general at a considerable distance; they did not molest my rear, and Captain Fraser's detachment very little.

One private of the 2d Ceylon and one store Lascar of my own division were severely wounded, and were the only casualties the detachment met with; we arrived on this ground at half past twelve, and as this was the place where Mr. Wilson was massacred, the villages in the vicinity were immediately burnt: this act of severity I trust will not be disapproved of, considering the horrid act of barbarity committed on that party by the people of those villages. Several Olas were distributed about the country giving the reason of our doing so, and informing the people nothing further would be destroyed in the neighbourhood if they kept quiet in their villages. The whole that had been done during the day appeared to have had a good effect, for instead of hallowing and shouting as usual every thing was perfectly quiet during the night. At 11 A.M. yesterday Lieut. Kendall was sent with a cohort and twenty rank and file about two miles on the road to Bintenne, to fire a shell to inform Lieut. Tayloe, should he be on the road, in what direction we were. Lieut. Kendall returned about half past one o'clock, and informed me Lieut. Tayloe, the 1st Adikar, and other chiefs, were coming into camp, and they arrived in about quarter an hour after. The Adikar informed me some headmen with their followers had come to him on the road begging for quarter, and shortly after they arrived here a number more came in for the same purpose. The 1st Adikar requested a party might be sent to burn buildings erected for the stranger about two miles off; accordingly Lieut. Holmes with a serjeant and thirty rank and file, accompanied by one of the chiefs and his followers, were sent, and returned at six o'clock with some prisoners. Lieutenant Holmes reported that he found the house on fire and that the buildings appeared to be on a very extensive scale. At half past six Lieut. MacConnell arrived with a detachment of the 73d regt. having made a march from Bintenne, a distance of twenty miles: Lieut. MacConnell said he met with no opposition on the road.

The natives at present appear to be sensible of their folly in rebelling, and I have no doubt will soon return to their duty. They appear to have been led away

principally by the man whom they call the Dayo having resided for some time amongst them, and he is said to have headed the insurgents the day we advanced to this place.

The troops are in the highest health, and nothing can exceed the attention of both officers and men to their duty. I cannot at present say when I shall move from this place, as matters are in train to apprehend the stranger, who is supposed not to be very far distant from this. My present intention is to move towards Kuttabowe, beyond which place the present disturbances originated. I hope to find the Batticaloa supplies safe there, as we have not above a week's supplies in camp; the Adikar, who appears very willing to afford every assistance in his power, has promised to forward this safe.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. MACDONALD.

Major com. in the Field.

Lieut. Col. Kelly,

Comd. the Kandyan provinces.

Nor. 22.—The pretender and his few adherents still elude the search of his pursuers, nor is it very certain into what particular jungle they have retired—a sure proof that his immediate companions and personal attendants must be reduced to a very small number, or their movements could not be so completely concealed.—The whole of the country in the neighbourhood of the several camps is perfectly quiet, no sign of hostility appears, and the communication is so entirely open, that single coolies pass and repass from one station to the other. A good deal of rain has lately fallen in Wellesce and Bintenne, but every practicable means of sheltering the men in huts and tents are used, and we have the pleasure to learn that they continue in excellent health; provisions are supplied in abundance, and much credit is due to the officers of the commissariat, as well as to the collectors of Colombo, Batticaloa, Hambantotte, and Matura, who have been indefatigable in their exertions to facilitate the transport of all that is necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the soldiers in the field.

Some uncertainty still prevails in regard to the conduct of the late Dessave of Ouwal, and it is by no means ascertained that his capture was a piece of premeditated treachery. Since that event, however, he has certainly taken a hostile part, and it became necessary to send a new Dessave into the province. The 1st Adikar has been appointed, and there is strong reason to hope that his prestige and authority, aided by Major Macdonald's division which accompany him, will restore a great majority of the Mohortales and petty headmen to their

allegiance. The late apprehension of a Ratterale concerned in the murder of a native soldier, and three other persons, near Idalgasina, may be mentioned as a proof of the returning good disposition towards government in Ouwah; upon the resident's (Mr. Sawers) offer of a small reward, this man was almost immediately seized and brought into Badulla, where he confessed his crime, only laying the blame upon a Mohottale, under whose orders he pretended to have acted. A reward of five hundred rixdollars is offered for the apprehension of the Mohottale; several prisoners have lately been taken, from whom a good deal of information has been obtained, and the names ascertained of all the most active agents in the insurrection. The defection is by no means general in Ouwah, and the desperate state of the pretender's situation will probably induce the disaffected headmen to submit to the authority of the 1st Adikar, supported as it will be by the military force in that district.

Lieut. Braybrooke, of the 1st Ceylon, arrived at Badulla on the 12th with a small party, which marched under his command from Kandy by the Hangeranketty road. On approaching the hill of Dahanatookapelle, he was told by some people on the way that the Gravette was guarded by several hundred men; nothing intimidated by this intelligence, he advanced until he came near the post, when he detached a serjeant of the 73d and a native officer of the 1st Ceylon, with a few men, to make a circuit through the jungle and turn the enemy's flank, while he marched directly to the front; they turned out to be very few in number, not above six or seven, but by his judicious arrangement he succeeded in taking one of them prisoner, whom he carried with him to Badulla. He met with no other interruption on his road.

On the morning of the 18th Lieut. Col. Moffatt went to Taldenta in Doumberawa, where it was reported the people had been alarmed by the detachments passing to Bintena, and were deserting their houses. Lieut.-Col. Moffatt found every thing in the most perfect tranquillity; the people were busied in their usual occupations, the headmen received him with every mark of attention, and he returned to Kandy in the evening entirely convinced of the good disposition of the inhabitants of that district.

From Nallande, Lieut. Murphy of the 73d writes that the people seem to be attached to our government; they bring in stores of provisions, and even declare themselves ready to fight in our cause.

The people of Wallapane continue still refractory, but as the disturbance in that country is not considered of much importance, and can at any time be sup-

pressed by force, it has not been thought necessary to have immediate recourse to violent measures. A new Dessave has been appointed, and he is now just gone to exert his influence in bringing the disaffected to submission. Lieut.-Colonel Hook remained but a short time in Wallapane, where he removed the camp into a better position, and returned to Kandy, leaving Capt. Blankenberg in command of the detachment, which is not considerable enough to require the presence of an officer of Lieut. Colonel Hook's rank and talents.

In Kandy, it may be observed by several symptoms the alarm begins to subside. The court of the 2d commissioner, which some time ago was thickly attended, is now daily crowded. Those who have the worst opinion of the Kandians may have some reliance upon that principle of their character which is supposed to prevail among them, in common with all other Indians, a disposition to side with the strongest.—There can be little doubt who is the strongest; upon this ground we are rejoiced at the arrival of the 83d regt.: we do not believe that such an accession of strength was wanting although near four hundred English soldiers coming at this critical moment cannot fail to produce some effect upon the opinion of the Kandians, and rebellion is more effectually quelled by change of sentiment than absolute compulsion. The state of the detachment of the 83d regt. near four hundred strong, without a single man sick or unfit for duty, does infinite credit to their officers, and to the good management that must have been observed on the voyage.

Capt. Fraser, we are happy to say, is almost entirely recovered; and for the satisfaction of the public, we subjoin the last return of sick in camp and in the hospital of Kandy.

Sick in camp, 15th Nov.—15 men

Do. at Kandy, 19th do. —41 do

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

James Richardson, Esq. to be Head Civil Servant and Collector of the district of Trincomalee.

William Herries Ker, Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Jaffnapatam.

The Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq. to be Auditor General of the colony.

George Laisman, Esq. to be Dep. Sec. to the Government for the Home and Judicial Departments, and Secretary for the Kandyan Provinces, vice Jas. Sutherland, Esq. proceeding to England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25.—73d Regt.—Lieut. John Thistleton, the late 3rd Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. vice Eastwood, who retires to the half pay of the 3rd Ceylon.

2nd Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. John Gill from the late 3rd Ceylon regt. to be Lieut.; vice Hay, who retires to the half pay of the 3rd Ceylon.

Capt. John Fraser 1st Ceylon Regt. to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces in his capacity of Governor, in the room of Capt. Prager who resigns.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Assist. Surg. John Hoatson from the 3rd Ceylon Regt., to be Assist. Surg., vice Kennedy killed in the field.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 15. The lady of Capt. Gray, H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt. of a daughter.
 14. The lady of Major Delatre, Assist. Quarter Master General, of a daughter.
 Nov. 9. Mrs. D. C. Fretz, of a daughter.
 —. The lady of Lieut. and Paymaster Farrer, of H. M. 73d Regt. of a son.
 25. The lady of J. Wallbooff, Esq. H. M. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

- Nov. 24. Mr. J. H. Calger, to Miss A. H. Schockman.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 2. Capt. J. McEldan, H. M. 10th Regt.
 Nov. 20. Assist. Staff Surg. M. McNulty.
 25. Mrs. C. Wilhelmina, wife of Mr. A. C. De Vos.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Nov. 24. This day Governor Bannerman arrived at the presidency from England, and immediately on landing, assumed the government, under the usual honours and ceremonies.

Mr. Macclister has proceeded to Europe.

The construction of the church is at length proceeding with astonishing rapidity, under the superintendence of Lieut. Smith.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following is an interesting description of a meeting which took place between His Excellency the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, and Gaika, king of the Caffres.

His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset having completed his military inspection of the eastern frontier, thought it advisable, previous to adopting a new system for preventing the future depredations of the Caffre people on the inhabitants of this part of His Majesty's settlement, to have an interview with the principal Caffre chiefs, in order, if possible, amicably to arrange with them a plan for putting a stop to the frequent vexations which their incursions have latterly caused; and this interview having taken place, His Excellency and suite returned to this place this evening.

The Caffre chief Gaika having been ap-

prized of His Excellency's intention to visit him, and having expressed his satisfaction thereat, His Excellency assembled an escort at Van Aard's, on the Great Fish River, on the 29th of last month, consisting of 100 dragoons of the 21st regt., detachments from the 72d and 83d regts., the Cape regiment, and a small detachment of Artillery, with a light 3 pounder and 4½ inch howitzer, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Cuyler, together with 200 armed and mounted burghers of the Uitenhage district, and 150 of the Graaff Reynet district, under the command of Mr. Landrost Stockenstrom, and marched on the 30th and 31st March and 1st April, to the Cat River, in the neighbourhood of which it was understood the Caffre chief was on a hunting expedition, attended by about 800 Caffres.

Previous to taking up his ground, on his arrival, his lordship sent forward Major Fraser, of the Cape regiment, with the commandant Nel, and some armed burghers, to apprise the chief of his approach, and to invite him, with as many other chiefs as could be collected, to the conference, to which proposition he readily assented; but the day having proved extremely rainy, the meeting was postponed to the following morning, which circumstance was communicated to His Excellency by a deputation consisting of four persons, two of whom were chiefs, and the two others members of Gaika's council. A hesitation took place on the next morning, the chief's council having advised him in the night not to put himself in His Excellency's power, and the same deputation arrived early in our lines to apprise His Excellency of the change. These ambassadors, however, having received the usual presents, recommended that as Gaika was not far off, a message should be sent to him with assurances of his personal safety. This having been done, notice was brought of the chief's approach, upon which the troops were turned out, and formed into line upon His Excellency's marquee, the walls of which were taken down, for the purpose of making the approaching conference as public as possible; the burgher cavalry was disposed at right angles with the troops of the line, thus making three sides of a square, the two pieces of ordnance were placed on each side of His Excellency's tent. His Excellency's body guard was formed in the rear of the tent. A chair was placed for his lordship's accommodation, and mats were spread for the chiefs who were to accompany Gaika. About eleven he made his approach, marching in the centre of a square formed with great regularity by a guard of about 300 well armed Caffres.

Lieut. Col. Cuyler, Major Fraser, and

Mr. Landdrost Stockenström, all known to him, went to greet him on his approach, and were introduced to the chief 'Tsambe, Gaika's uncle. The square then opened and formed into line, and the chiefs Gaika and 'Tsambe came forward, and walked to the marquee arm in arm with Lieut. Col. Cuyler, Major Fraser, and Mr. Stockenström, several other chiefs being in the rear, the Caffre guard following.

His Excellency having taken his seat, Gaika was placed on his right hand, next to him 'Tsambe, then Botma 'Enno, Macompo, and several other chiefs, Gaika's son (a fine youth about nineteen, of remarkably expressive countenance), sat immediately behind his father; one of Gaika's council, and his interpreter, were immediately behind him on his left. His Excellency was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Bird and Captain Sheridan, and by the Landdrosts and Heemraden of the two frontier districts, and two interpreters. The Caffre guard sat in semicircle behind their chiefs, and paid great attention to what was passing.

The conference lasted near three hours, minutes of the whole being made by Lieutenant Colonel Bird: the mutual interests of the two countries were discussed.

Gaika expressed great anxiety that his people should be permitted to trade with the colony for iron, copper, copper-wire, and other articles, of which the whole nation was much in want, and in return for which they could barter ivory and skins: this was agreed to, and it was settled that they should come to Graham's Town twice a year for the purpose, provided they had licence and passes from Gaika himself, which passes should be produced to the officer commanding at De Bruin's-Drift, the only entrance to be permitted. Gaika observing that other chiefs claimed equality with himself, and were quite independent; he was answered, that he had always been acknowledged by the Cape governors as the principal Caffre chief, and that if other chiefs wished to correspond and trade with the colony, they had it in their power to do so by applying for his passport, without which none could be admitted into our territory. Gaika expressed his satisfaction at this arrangement, and addressing the other chiefs, called their attention to the Governor's declaration.

Gaika, in presence of, and with the

concurrence of the other chiefs, agreed to use his utmost endeavours to put a stop to the continual depredations committed on the colonists; and he consented, that in future cases of cattle being stolen from the colony, and traced to any particular kraal, that kraal should be made responsible for the cattle, although not to be found there, and should be bound to furnish from its own herds the number of cattle stolen from the colony; he said this would be right and just, and would induce the kraals to give up and not to secret the thieves, as they now did. He said he would assuredly punish with death any Caffres he discovered plundering the colonists; and added, that he knew an Almighty Ruler presided over all chiefs, however great, and that they were accountable to him for the right or wrong they permitted.

A Caffre who had been taken in the act of committing depredation on the Sunday River, was then returned to Gaika, and his pardon stipulated for. Gaika questioned him in a most authoritative manner, and then said that the whole Caffre people was indebted to His Excellency for saving this man's life, for that he should certainly have had him put to death, but for the powerful interference of the 'Koze 'Koploo (*Great Chief*).

The gracefulness with which Gaika spoke was very striking, and the manly and decided tone he took was extremely impressive.

The Caffre language is very soft, abounding in vowels; the *z* appears to recur frequently; they have a slight creak similar to the Hottentot aspiration, though not so strong.

Gaika's dress did not differ from that of the commonest Caffre, except that he had a handkerchief tied round his head. 'Tsambe's kaross was a handsome tiger skin, and he had round his head a bandeau of about an inch in breadth, made of very small beads.

After the conference had terminated, presents were produced and given to the several chiefs; particular articles had been selected for Gaika and his son. His Excellency also presented Gaika with a beautiful grey horse.

After the chiefs had withdrawn, various articles were distributed among the Caffre soldiery, and the whole party then retired, seemingly well pleased with the liberality they had experienced."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The important question of the validity of marriages performed by the Scotch clergy resident in India, concerning which *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 30.

much doubt has arisen, is about to be set at rest by the introduction of a bill in parliament. Mr. Canning obtained leave

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for that purpose on the 18th May, and it is expected to be carried through this session.

Col. Baillie, late resident at Lucknow, has announced his intention of resigning the military service of the Company, and becoming a candidate for the East-India Direction.

Capt. E. S. Ellis has been appointed by the Court of Directors to the office of marine paymaster and storekeeper at Calcutta, in the room of Capt. Henry Churchill, who retires.

Accounts from Calcutta state the death of Capt. Jacob Mughan, an assistant in the master attendant's office.

Mr. James Taylor has been appointed by the Court of Directors solicitor to the Company at Calcutta, on the vacation of that office by Mr. Poe.

The following officers having exceeded the period of their furlough in Europe, as limited by Act of Parliament, have been struck off the list of the Bengal army, Major M. D. Keating, Capt. Shubrick, Capt. Lt. Wm. Ballie, Lieut. P. Hay, and — A. Shordiche.

On the 2d May, the dispatches for Bombay were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the purser of the ship *Lady Lushington*.

Passengers per Lady Lushington for Bombay.—Lieutenant-Col. F. W. Gifford and Miss Gifford; Capt. Morse, lady and child; Lieut. H. Newton; Mr. J. R. Blake, free mariner; Mr. W. Boye; Misses E. Clunis, E. Sandwith, R. Conings, and M. Carter; Mistresses J. and F. E. Sandwith, and M. Erskine; Messrs. Mathison, Kensington, Finlay, Hemming, Lukeu, Billamore, Hallum, and Sandwith, cadets.

The *Liverpool*, fifty guns, Capt. F. A. Collier, and *Curlew*, eighteen guns, Capt. W. Walpole, will shortly sail from Portsmouth, and the *Topaze*, forty-six, Capt. Lumley, and *Eden*, twenty-six, Capt. Loeb, from Plymouth, for three years service on the East-India station, to relieve the *Orlando*, *Magicienne*, *Towey*, and *Bacchus*. The *Curlew* arrived from Chatham on the 29th April.

The 25th regt. (King's own Borderers) commenced their march from Chatham, on the 18th instant, for Hilsa Barracks. The first division will arrive there on the 27th inst. From the effective strength of this regt. and the intimation they have received, it is expected they will shortly embark for the East-Indies.

When the last ships left St. Helena, Bonaparte took no exercise, and refused to see any visitors.

In consequence of the misunderstanding between Count Montholon and General Gourgaud, at St. Helena, the latter has returned to Europe. He came passenger in the *Camden East-Indiaman*. It is stated that Bonaparte peremptorily forbade the decision of the quarrel by a duel.

Mr. Balcolm, at whose house Bonaparte resided when he first landed, has also returned to England with his family. Reports were circulated that a secret correspondence had been detected at St. Helena. The rumours are without the slightest foundation.

An article from Constantinople gives an account of a dreadful conflagration which happened there on the 3d of April. It broke out in a house near the hotel of the French legation, belonging to a person named Mano; and made such dreadful progress, that seventeen persons (among them the Princess D'Ypsilanti and her son, with eight children,) perished in the flames. This calamity is suspected to have been produced by the malice of an incendiary.

East-India Trade. The trade between Liverpool and India is rapidly on the increase. In 1816 there arrived from India eight vessels, 3,831 tons. In 1817 there were seventeen arrivals, 7,338 tons; and this year up to the 5th inst. ten arrivals, 4,705 tons.

General Macaulay, formerly resident at Travancore, is a candidate for the representation of the borough of Stafford; there are three other candidates for that place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 4.—*East-India Dock.*

A person from the East Dock Company, presented an account of extraordinary disbursements by the said Company for additional accommodations for shipping. Ordered to lie on the table.

May 15.—*War in India.*

Mr. Howorth rose, in conformity with the notice he had given, to move for certain papers, relative to the war in India. Aware as he was of the indifference, with which the affairs of India were viewed in that house, he should have abstained from calling the attention of gentlemen to this subject, if he did not feel the extreme importance of the transactions which had recently taken place in that country, to the true interests of Great Britain. He trusted such papers would be laid before the house, as would enable them to form

a correct opinion of the causes which had led to the extensive warfare now carrying on in India. So far back as the year 1784, the late Lord Melville brought forward certain resolutions, which received the sanction of parliament. One of them stated, "that to pursue schemes of conquest, and aim at the extension of our dominions in India, was repugnant to the interest, honour, and policy of this nation." After ten years experience, when the Company's charter was again to be renewed in 1793, that resolution was embodied in an act of parliament, and it was at present an act of the legislature. It appeared to him extremely curious, that the governments of India should be so particularly circumstanced, from that period to the present day, as to find themselves uniformly under the necessity of violating, to a great degree, that very act of parliament. The Marq. of Hastings raised an immense army, with which, he said, he meant to attack the Pindaris; but the fact was, the Pindaris were the only enemy he had not met with. The British troops had fought both the Peishwa, with the Rajah of Berar (one of the most extensive provinces in the Carnatic,) with Holkar, and with Scindia; in short, with every power except that which they set out to meet. The Governor-General was now in the field with an army of 100,000 men, at the distance of 1,000 miles from the capital of Bengal, in the midst of the Mahratta empire. He had, doubtless, by this time, taken possession of the dominions of Holkar and Scindia, and it was to be supposed that the whole Mahratta force was arrayed in arms against him. He should now move—

1st.—"That there be laid before this house copies or extracts of advices received from the several governments of India, relative to the origin and progress of the discussions, which ended in hostilities with the Peishwa."

2d.—"That there be laid before this house copies or extracts of advices received from the several governments of India, concerning the origin and progress of the discussions, which terminated in hostilities with the Rajah of Berar."

3d.—"That there be laid before this house copies or extracts of advices received from the several governments of India, respecting the aggressions of the Pindaris, and the measures adopted in consequence thereof."

4th.—"That there be laid before this house copies or extracts of the different treaties entered into by the government of India with the native powers and princes, since the year 1804, and not yet presented to the house."

Mr. Canning was disposed to concur in giving the information required by the hon. member, as far as it was possible;

and, when the subject of the affairs of India came under the consideration of the house, he pledged himself to afford the fullest possible explanation in every point. He said he would give the information, as far as possible, because, with respect to the Rajah of Berar, no information of the description alluded to had been received. He hoped, therefore, the hon. gentleman would have no objection to withdraw his second motion, and he could assure him, whenever the documents alluded to arrived, they should be laid before parliament. As to the circumstances which led to hostilities with the Peishwa, they would be found such as could not be passed over in silence. Perhaps they had placed too great a degree of confidence in the Peishwa. With respect to the Pindaris, they could not be considered as a substantive force. But when in two successive years, that power was sufficiently strong to make incursions into the Company's territories, it would be admitted that there was good reason for endeavouring to extirpate a pest, formidable to the British power, and fatal to the repose in India. As to the treaties entered into with the native powers, and not yet laid before the house, he had not the slightest objection to their production. And he would now state, that, when they were presented, the treaty with the Peishwa would explain the peaceable relations of the British towards that power, at the time that hostilities were unexpectedly commenced against us. He could assure the hon. gentleman that no person agreed more sincerely with him than he did, in thinking that a pacific policy, was the truest, the wisest, and the most beneficial, for the government of India to pursue. But the hon. member must know, that, with every feeling on the part of the British government to bear and forbear, circumstances would arise, which no prudence could foresee, that rendered hostile measures sometimes necessary. He must be aware, that the British government had risen to a height, to recede from which (whatever opinion might be formed of the circumstances by means of which it had so risen) would be decided ruin. And he hoped, that, in considering the subject of peace and war, with reference to India, the difficult situation in which the government was placed would never be overlooked.

The first motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Howorth begged leave, after what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, to withdraw his second proposition, with the understanding, that, when information arrived, relative to the Rajah of Berar, the right hon. gentleman would lay it before the house.

The two remaining motions relative to

the Pindaris and to the treaties with the native powers were then agreed to.

East-India Shipping Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Canning, the house re-committed the East-India Shipping Bill, and the East-India Marriages Bill, for the purpose of introducing explanatory clauses. The reports were received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 27th May.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER,

May 16.—*Imitation Tea—Poison.*

The Attorney General v. Palmer.

Mr. Walton opened the declaration, and stated, that this was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, which charged him, he being a dealer in tea, with having in his possession a quantity of sloe leaves and white-thorn leaves, fabricated into an imitation of tea, whereby he forfeited 10*l.* for every pound weight of such imitation. There were other counts, to all of which the defendant pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Dauncey observed, that the proceeding which he now had to submit to the Jury was almost new to the court, as well as to those whom he had the honour of addressing, and was important to the defendant, inasmuch as the penalties which were sought to be recovered from him went to a very considerable amount, (but by no means disproportioned to the gain which he had made by engaging in this sort of transaction), and important also to them, to him, and to the public at large, because the gain of the defendant was at the expense of their health. The prosecution against the defendant, as they had heard, was for having in his possession, and also for disposing of a commodity as tea, which in point of fact was not tea. It was lamentable to think, that in this great town there were persons who were in the daily habit of selling deleterious drugs, and that while the public were imagining they were drinking at their meals nutritious beverages, they were in fact swallowing a slow but certain poison; and this in order that parties like the defendant might take advantage of the sale of an article which was not merchantable, at a price far beyond its intrinsic value. They had already heard, that those who supposed they were drinking coffee were deceived, and were in fact drinking neither more nor less than an infusion of scorched peas and beans. This they were told was in itself harmless, and he believed, at least, there was no mixture of unwholesome ingredients. Not so in the present case, for he should prove that the most pernicious drugs had been used; and it was clear that all ranks of society were alike exposed to their effects. The defendant, Mr. Palmer, was a grocer,

and had no doubt reaped no small advantage from his nefarious traffic. It would appear that a regular manufactory of this imitation tea was established in Goldstone-street. The parties by whom the manufactory was conducted, was a person of the name of Procter, and another person named John Malins, the son of William Malins, carrying on business in a place called Northumberland-alley, Fenchurch-street, professedly as a coffee-roaster. These two persons engaged others to furnish them with leaves, which after undergoing a certain process, were sold to the public as tea. The parties gathering the leaves, which were of the white and black thorn tree, were paid at the rate of two-pence per pound for the produce of their labour. These leaves, in order to be converted into an article resembling black tea, were first boiled, then baked upon an iron plate; and when dry, rubbed with the hand, in order to produce that curl which the genuine tea had. That the colour, which was yet to be given to it, was produced by logwood; whether this was an injurious ingredient or not he did not know, but he believed few of his auditors would willingly drink an infusion of that dye. With regard to the green tea, that was manufactured in a more destructive manner to the constitution of those by whom it was drank. The leaves, after having been pressed and dried, were laid upon sheets of copper, where they received their colour from an article known by the name of Dutch pink, some of which (a powder of a yellowish hue) he held in his hand. One of the component parts of this powder he understood to be white lead; but to this he would not pledge himself. The other article used was, however, decidedly a deadly poison! He alluded to verdigrise, which was added to the Dutch pink in order to complete the operation. [*A feeling of horror seemed here to pervade the whole Court.*] He had felt it his bounden duty to be thus explicit in his statement, with a view not alone of holding up the defendant as a proper example to others, but to place the public upon their guard against such nefarious impositions. He trusted he should be enabled to trace to the possession of the defendant 84*lbs.* weight of the commodity he had been describing, and if so, he should entitle the crown to penalties amounting in the whole to 840*l.*—a sum by no means large, when compared with the enormity of the offence.

Thomas Jones, (examined by Mr. Clarke, King's Counsel,) deposed, that he was employed by a person of the name of Procter, in April, 1817, to gather a quantity of black and white thorn leaves. Sloe leaves were the black-thorn. He also knew a person of the name of John

Malins, he was the son of William Malins, a coffee-roaster in Northumberland-alley. He did not at first know the purpose for which the leaves were gathered, but afterwards learnt they were to make imitation tea.

Mr. Jervis, counsel for the defendant—tell us what you saw yourself, and not what you were told.

Mr. Clarke—He shall tell you nothing but what he did see.

Witness did not himself gather more than a hundred and a half of those leaves; but he employed another person, of the name of John Bagster, to gather them. After the leaves were gathered they were first taken to his house, and afterwards to Mr. J. Malins', in Goldstone-street. He was to have two-pence per pound for gathering them. In Goldstone-street they were manufactured. They were first boiled, and then the water was squeezed from them in a press. They were afterwards placed over a slow fire upon sheets of copper to dry; while on the copper they were rubbed with the hand to curl them. At the time of boiling there was a little verdigrise put into the water (this applied to green tea only). After the leaves were dried, they were sifted; this was to separate the thorns and stalks from them. After they were sifted, more verdigrise and some Dutch pink powder was added; this made them resemble green tea, and the work was finished. The Dutch pink was a hard substance, and was scraped with a knife; he did not know its component parts. It was shook up with the tea, and together with the verdigrise, gave the leaves that yellowish green bloom observable on genuine tea. They had no particular name for this process, except giving the bloom. The black tea went through a similar course as the green, except the application of Dutch pink: a little verdigrise was put in in the boiling, and to this was added a small quantity of log-wood to dye it, and thus the manufacture was complete. The drying operation took place on sheets of iron. Knew the defendant, Edward Palmer, who kept a grocer's shop in Red-lion-street, White-chapel. He took some of the mixture he had been describing to his shop. The first time he took any was in May, 1817. In the course of that month, or the beginning of June, he took four or five 7lb. parcels. He did not see Mr. Palmer at the time he took the parcels, to his recollection. He saw him at other times. He was not paid for the mixture on delivery. He received some half-pence at the defendant's shop, for which he had been sent by John Malins. It was not said what this money was for. Did not believe the defendant gave him the half-pence; to the best of his recollection it

was a young man in the shop. John Malins sent witness to the defendant for some paper bags, and other paper and string. He then saw him, and received from him the bags and paper. These bags and paper were to put up the imitation tea. He afterwards delivered these bags, filled with the imitation tea, at the defendant's shop. Remembers subsequently taking a quantity of the imitation tea to Mr. Malins, in Russel-street. It was sold to grocers at the west end of the town. When he took it there it was taken up to the top of the house. Of this first quantity he took none to the defendant. He afterwards carried some more to Russel-street, which was also taken to the top of the house, about one hundred weight and three quarters; from this quantity he carried 36lbs. weight to the house of the defendant's porter, by the desire of Mr. Malins, as the defendant did not wish it to come to his house; it was in paper parcels of 7lbs. each.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jervis.—Procter was a commissioner's traveller; he sold tea and grocery on commission to different grocers in town and country. He employed witness because he was out of work at the time; witness was by business a porter, and lived last in that capacity with a Mr. Millard, in Size-lane, a merchant and packer. He quitted his service in October, 1816, and had no regular employment from that time till employed by Procter. Occasionally did odd jobs of portering while out of place, and had money from his brother to assist in supporting his family; a pound or a few shillings at a time. Did not employ himself more than three or four days in getting the leaves. He was first employed by Procter at the latter end of April, 1817; the leaves were then coming out; he was ordered to get as many leaves as he could, and employed Bagster to assist him. Was not told what the leaves were for till a month after; Procter told him in the month of June. He was shewn the way to make the fabricated tea by Mr. John Malins and Mr. Procter, and was ordered to assist in the manufacture. Was engaged in this way two months or ten weeks. They made a great many pounds in May. It was common for grocers to sell bags and paper; witness was not told by Mr. Malins what the bags were for which he got from the defendant. He had no conversation with him on the subject. He could not say how many bags he got, there might be fifty. It was in May he took the parcels of tea to the defendant's house; part before and part after he got the bags. On being re-examined to the point, he said it must have been after he got the bags that he took the parcels; it was a mistake when he said part before and part

after. When he carried the parcels, he saw a young man in the shop. Did not know his name. He might be about twenty years of age. He was middle sized, about five feet high. He saw Mr. Palmer afterwards in Northumberland-alley. He did not then tell him he had taken the parcels of imitation tea to his house, or have any conversation with him. It was in August, or the latter end of July, he took the 56lbs. to the person whom he described as the defendant's porter. [Here the witness referred to a memorandum which he had in his hand, and which turned out to be a list of about twenty grocers to whom he had carried the imitation tea.] He made this memorandum in September. The first memorandum was "56lbs. to Mr. Palmer, No. 6, Red Lion-street, Whitechapel, in May and August: paid me part." This did not contain the 56lbs. delivered to the porter. He had said that he was not paid for the tea by Mr. Palmer. Thought the halfpence was part payment, but was not certain. The porter lived in Boundary-court. James Malins told him he was Mr. Palmer's porter, and that he was to take the tea to him, as he did not wish to have it brought directly to his house. He was a fresh coloured country looking man, about forty-five. Could not say whether he wore a wig or not.

John Bagster proved, that he had been employed by Malins and Procter for two months, to gather sloe and white thorn leaves; when he first gathered them they were taken to Jones's house, and from thence to Malin's coffee-roasting premises, in Northumberland-alley; he received two pence per pound for gathering them; saw the manufacturing going on, but did not know much about it; he saw the leaves on sheets of copper, in Goldstone-street.

Mr. Bowling from the Excise-office, proved the defendant to be an entered tea dealer.

This was the case for the crown.

Mr. Jervis now addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, and confidently submitted, that the evidence which had been produced to them, in support of this information, was not such as would justify them in finding a verdict for a single farthing, or in finding a verdict for the crown at all.

Mr. Baron Richards having summed up the evidence, the Jury found a verdict for the crown for the full penalties, amounting to eight hundred and forty pounds.

Other prosecutions of a similar nature were instituted against several persons, when the following submitted to a verdict for the crown. John Prentice, Lawson Holmes, James Gary; Penalty £120. H. Gilbert, and — Powell, Penalty £140. W. Clarke, David Bolis.

The following persons after having at-

tempted to establish a defence, were severally fined. John Orkney, penalty, £70; John Horner, penalty £210. Wm. Dowling, penalty £70.

These were the whole of the informations brought forward this day; but we understand that a great number of others are still pending.

The Solicitor of the Excise had in court a box, containing upwards of twenty samples of different qualities of imitation tea, from the most costly to the most common. It is much to be feared, that the country dealers have been greatly imposed upon with these spurious compositions.

The following mode of discovering imitation tea, has been communicated to us. Lay the tea on wetted paper and rub it, it will easily discharge the colouring it receives from logwood, Dutch pink, or verdigrise.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India Board, May 5, 1818.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council of Bombay, of which dispatches and of their enclosures the following are copies and extracts—

Extract from a Report from Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the Governor General, dated Camp at Charwah, 26th Nov. 1817; enclosed in a dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated 1st Jan. 1818:—

My late dispatches will have informed your lordship, that Lieut. col. Adams's division commenced crossing the Nerbudda on the 14th, and Brig. Gen. Malcolm's on the 16th instant. The first was on the 21st inst. near Rasseen, the latter on the 23d, at Ashta; and on the 24th and 25th (as contemplated in my dispatch of the 31st ultimo), the movement of these columns, and of that of Maj. Gen. Marshall, which was at Sangur, on the 21st, would expel the Pindarry Durrahs from their late positions, and the country they usually occupy; but every account states that they were prepared to fly, and would allow to our troops but little chance of coming up with them.

The 25th instant was intended to be named by me as the date on which the positions of the Pindarris, all above eighty miles in advance of the Nerbudda, would be reached by our divisions, and the event has verified the calculation, although the troops were directed to advance with every expedition which the difficulties of the country to be traversed permitted.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 1st Jan. 1818.

By the accompanying copy of a com-

munication received from Brig. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, dated the 26th November, your hon. committee will be informed, that a party of Mysore horse, under the command of Capt. Grant, belonging to Sir John's division, had surprised Talym, a post of the Pindarris, in which Walub Khan, the adopted son of one of the principal chiefs, was taken prisoner.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

You will be glad to hear I have completely succeeded in my little enterprise against this place. Capt. Grant, with twelve hundred Mysore horse, after a march of thirty-four miles, surprised it yesterday a little after day-break. On my arrival at Shujahpore, I sent a reinforcement to prevent the escape of any of the garrison, and particularly of Walub Khan, one of Setoo's favourites and adopted son. On my coming here this morning I found the party, which, including the Kohur, were ten or twelve horsemen, and between fifty and sixty infantry, had opened the gates of the Gurry, and surrendered at discretion. I have, after disarming them, released them all except the Kohur and two Jemadars. Cheetoo is now beyond Najghur, but I have a report that he has left his families in the vicinity of that place; if this is confirmed, I shall move in that direction.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 2d Jan. 1818.

We have great satisfaction in transmitting to your hon. committee, a letter enclosing a transcript of a dispatch from H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, to the most noble the Governor-General, containing information of a signal victory obtained over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, on the 21st of December, by the first and third divisions of the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of the Lieut.-Gen. This intelligence was communicated by Major Agnew to Major-Gen. Sir Wm. G. Keir, and by him transmitted to the resident at Baroda. On this important event we take the liberty of offering to your hon. committee our most sincere congratulations.

Camp, on the Sipoora, opposite Mahelpoor*, Dec. 21, 1817, five p. m.

My Lord—I write this from the field of battle, on which I have the satisfaction to report, for your lordship's information, that the army of Mulhar Row Holkar has this day been completely defeated and dispersed, by the first and

third divisions of the army I have the honour to command.

This result has grown out of the failure of our negotiations with the government of Hukkar, and of the repeated acts of aggression and insult which we have experienced since our advance from Ougein on the 14th instant.

Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm is now in full pursuit of the fugitives, with the greater part of the cavalry. The camp of Holkar, and a number of his guns, remain in our possession.

Our loss, I fear, has been considerable, though, I trust, not greater than might have been expected on such an occasion. No officer of rank has been killed.

I shall to-morrow have the honour of transmitting to your lordship the details of the action, with returns of killed and wounded, so far as it may be practicable to collect them.

In congratulating your lordship on the important issue of this day, I can only add, at this moment, that the conduct of the gallant troops who have gained the victory has been such as to realise my most sanguine expectations.—I have the honour to be, &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieut.-Gen.

To his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Col. Scott, commanding a British Detachment at Nagpore, to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, dated Camp at Nagpore, Nov. 30, 1817, with an Enclosure, also transmitted with the Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of Jan. 1, 1818.

Sir—I had the honour to report, for the information of his excellency the Commander in Chief, on the 26th instant, that the troops under my command had left their cantonments the day before at the requisition of the resident.—They took post on the hill of Sectabaldy, which overlooks the residency and the city of Nagpore, at the same time taking possession, with the 1st batt. 24th regt. N. I. of a hill, about three hundred yards on the left of this position, and to retain which was of the utmost consequence to our retaining possession of Sectabaldy. Having made all the arrangements that I thought necessary during the 26th, at six p. m. of that day I was posting sentries, accompanied by Capt. Bayley, on the face of the hill, and in front of the Arab village at the foot of the hill, into which we had, during the day, observed large bodies of Arabs with five guns to be sent to reinforce a party for the Rajah's infantry, who had been previously posted there, when the Arabs in the village opened a fire on our small party, although pre-

* Mahelpoor is situated on the river Siffra, or Sipoora, and is about twenty-five miles north of Ougein, Sindia's capital.

viously informed that it was merely a matter of military precaution, customary with us (to which they had assented), and that it was not my intention to molest them. Seeing their determination to commence hostilities, and the small party with me having shewn the utmost forbearance, and until this time not having fired a shot, I directed them to fire a volley, and retreated to the top of the hill under the fire of all the troops posted in the village.

The action immediately commenced on both sides, and continued incessantly until twelve o'clock the following day, when it ceased. In consequence of their great loss and fatigues, I found it necessary to withdraw the 1st batt. 24th reg. together with a party of the 1st batt. 20th reg. by whom they had been reinforced during the night, at five a.m. of the 27th instant, and to confine the defence of the hill on our left (which had been strengthened during the night by a breast-work of bags of grain), to the immediate possession of the top. For this purpose I had detached Capt. Lloyd with one hundred men of the resident's escort, and fifty men of the 1st batt. 20th reg. N. I. under an European officer. A body of Arabs gained possession of this post, at eight a.m. by the charge of an overwhelming force up the face of the hill; after Capt. Lloyd had displayed the utmost gallantry in endeavouring to keep his men to their duty, and to maintain the post. At this moment Capt. Fitzgerald, reinforced by a native officer, and twenty-five troopers of the Madras body guard, charged an immense body of the enemy's best horse, and having captured their guns, which were immediately turned upon them, he remained in possession of the plain, covered in every direction with the flying enemy. Whilst we were waiting for spikes to send to Capt. Fitzgerald to spike the enemy's guns, it being my intention to recal him to support an attack of the infantry on the hill in the possession of the Arabs, an explosion was observed to take place in the midst of them, and the troops with one accord rushed forward to the attack. It was with the utmost difficulty that they had been prevailed on to wait for the cavalry, and I found my utmost exertions necessary to prevent the hill we were on from being deserted. On the near approach of our troops the Arabs fled, leaving two guns. Capt. Lloyd took possession of the hill, supported by Capt. Macon and J. Macdonald, Lieut. Watson, W. Macdonald, and Campbell. Lieut. and Adj. Grant, 1st batt. 24th reg. N. I. who had been twice wounded during the night, in the defence of the hill, was here killed; and I beg leave to express my regret for the loss of a most gallant officer. Shortly after the

Arabs beginning to collect in considerable numbers in front of the hill, and the cavalry having by this time returned with their captured guns to the residency, a charge of a troop of cavalry, led by Cornet Smith round the base of the hill, in which he cut up numbers of them, seemed so totally to dispirit them, that from this time their attacks in every quarter began to slacken, and at twelve entirely ceased.

I can never sufficiently express my admiration of the conduct of the troops on this occasion. To Major M'Kenzie, second in command, and to every officer and individual engaged, I have to offer my thanks, which are feebly expressed in my orders issued on the occasion, and of which I enclose a copy. Mr. Jenkins, Resident, was present during the whole of the action, and his animated conduct tended in a very considerable degree to excite the troops to their duty. I have to deplore the death of Mr. Sotheby, his first assistant, a gallant gentleman, who had also been present from the first, and exposing himself in every situation was severely wounded towards the close of the action, and died in the course of the day.

I shall, by to-morrow's tappal,* forward regular returns of the killed and wounded, which I am sorry to say is considerable, amounting to 14 officers, and 333 killed and wounded of all other ranks.— I have, &c. &c. H. C. Scott.

Lieut.-Col. commanding at Nagpore.
Camp, Nagpore, 29th Nov. 1817.

P. S. From the best information I can obtain, and my observations, the enemy opened upwards of 35 guns upon us. The number of their cavalry is said to amount to 12,000, and their infantry 8,000, 3,500 of which are Arabs, from whom we met our principal loss.

Orders by Lieut.-Col. Scott.

Parole, Seetabaldy.

The commanding officer congratulates the troops on the happy results of their gallant conduct on the 26th and 27th instant. The detachment of three troops of the 6th reg. Bengal cavalry have covered themselves with glory, in charging so greatly a superior body of the enemy's cavalry; and, in the capture of two of their heavy guns, have secured a trophy of their gallant conduct on the occasion; and the commanding officer will consider it a most pleasing part of his duty in rendering to Capt. Fitzgerald, for his promptitude and decision in seizing the critical moment for making his attack, and to the officers and every individual of his detachment, that degree of praise which he considers their conduct entitles them to, in his report to his superiors.

The numerous list of 149 killed and wounded in the 1st battalion 24th N. I., sufficiently marks the arduous task that corps had to perform in the maintenance of their post on the night of the 26th inst. The commanding officer has to deplore the loss of Capt. Sadler, the officer who commanded the corps in the earlier part of the night, and Capt. Charlesworth being wounded who succeeded him; but he can never sufficiently admire his cool, determined, and officer-like conduct, when he had an opportunity of observing him in the command of the corps, as well as that of Capt. J. McDonald, on whom this important charge devolved afterwards, and has fixed those officers in his high estimation as worthy to hold so important a trust.

The gallant enthusiasm of those officers and men of the different corps (particularly those of the 1st battalion 24th regt. N. I.) who were first to rush forward in the charge to recover the hill in the temporary possession of the Arabs, will ever remain impressed on his mind as worthy of his lasting admiration, and the subject of his praise in his report to the commander-in-chief, in which he will not fail to record the name of Capt. Lloyd, and those officers who accompanied the attack.

With respect to the artillery, he needs merely to say, that Lieut. Maxwell and the men conducted themselves, as the coast artillery are every known to do, as gallant and steady soldiers in the execution of their duty; and he has to regret the numerous casualties in that corps. To Major Jenkins he offers his thanks for his exertions while in the command of the artillery.

To Lieut. Dunn, the pioneers, and men employed in strengthening the hill on the left of the position, the commanding officer considers great praise is due for their exertions.

To Capt. Stone, Lieut. Richie, and Dr. Gordon, he offers his best thanks for their gallantry in the attack, capture, and spiking of two of the enemy's twelve-pounders, defended by a body of Arabs.

To the officers who acted on his immediate staff, Captains Taylor, Stone, and Hindley, he offers his sincere thanks for their indefatigable exertions under the fatigue they had to endure, and to Capt. Bayley, who continued those exertions even after he was severely wounded.

It is the intention of the commanding officer that every corps, officer, and individual present at the defence of Sectabully, shall be considered as participating in the praises and thanks conveyed in the above orders, which is to be fully explained by Major M'Kenzie to the 1st batt. 20th N. I., as the commanding officer could not so extend his orders as to men-

tion every individual to whom he acknowledges commendations are due.

Present state of corps and detachments, as they stood on the 26th inst., previous to the commencement of the attack, as also the returns of the killed and wounded, specifying the names of officers, to be sent to the Major of Brigade as soon as possible.

Capt. J. Charlesworth to assume the immediate charge of the 1st batt. 20th N. I., from the 27th inst., vice Capt. Sadler.

The three troops 6th regt. Bengal Cavalry, to join the head-quarters of their corps with Lieut.-Col. Graham's detachment.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Col. Scott to Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, dated Camp Nagpore, 1st Dec. 1817, with four Enclosures.

Sir,—Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded and missing, and of the ordnance and ammunition taken from the enemy.

I have, &c. &c. H. S. Scott,
Lieut.-Col. commanding at Nagpore.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Action on the 26th and 27th inst., at Nagpore.

Detachment 3 troops Bengal Cavalry—1 quar.-master-serj., 21 rank and file, 1 quar.-keeper, 20 horses, killed; 2 lieuts., 1 adj., 1 subedar, 3 havildars, 18 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 11 horses missing.

Detachment Foot Artillery.—1 jemadar, 2 rank and file, 2 gun lascars, 1 serj. killed; 1 lieut., 5 rank and file, 8 gun lascars, 1 serj. wounded.

1st batt. 20th regt. N. I.—1 lieut., 15 rank and file, killed; 1 maj., 1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 subedar, 1 havildar, 44 rank and file, wounded.

1st batt. 24th regt. N. I.—1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 adj., 1 subedar, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 49 rank and file, 1 recruit boy, killed; 1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 serj.-maj., 1 quar.-master-serj., 2 jemadars, 7 havildars, 89 rank and file, wounded.

Resident's Escort.—1 subedar, 1 havildar, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 capt., 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

Major Jenkins's batt.—1 subedar, 1 havildar, 1 corporal, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 capt., 1 adj., 13 rank and file, wounded.

Unattached.—1 assist.-serj., killed.

Grand total.—1 major, 6 capt., 7 lieuts., 3 adj., 1 assist.-serj., 1 serj.-major, 2 quar.-master-serj., 5 subedars, 3 jemadars, 18 havildars, 1 corporal, 2 drummers, 303 rank and file, 10 gun lascars, 1 recruit boy, 1 horse-keeper, 2 serj., 45 horses.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—1st. batt. 20th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Clarke.

1st batt. 24th regt. N. I.—Capt. Sadler, lieut. and adj. Grant.

Unattached.—Mr. assist. surg. Niven.

Wounded.—Detachment 5th regt. B. C.—Lieut. R. W. Smith, Lieut. and adj. Hearsay, severely.

Detachment of Foot Artillery.—Lieut. Maxwell, slightly.

1st batt. 20th regt. N. I.—Major Mackenzie, slightly; Capt. Pew, severely; Lieut. Dunn, slightly.

1st batt. 24th regt. N. I.—Capt. Charlesworth, Lieut. Thuillier, severely.

Resident's Escort.—Capt. Lloyd, severely.

Major Jenkins's Batt.—Capt. Robison, slightly; Capt. and Adj. Bayley, severely.

H. S. Scott, Lieut.-Col. commanding at Nagpore.

List of Guns and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, on the 26th and 27th Nov. at Nagpore.

Guns.—2 brass nine-pounders, 2 brass four-pounders, carriages unserviceable; 2 brass twelve-pounders, spiked.

Ammunition.—25 iron nine-pounder shot, 40 iron four-pounder shot, 55 iron two and half-pounder shot.

60lbs. of gunpowder (country).

N.B. Four jingals taken, but are not of order for service.

J. MAXWELL, Lieut. commanding detachment Artillery.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council, at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated Jan. 5, 1818.

Since our last letter to your hon. committee, dated the 2d inst. was closed, we have received, through the Resident at Nagpore, the copy of a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Doveton, to the Adj. Gen. of the army of the Deccan, dated the 19th of last month, a transcript of which we have the honour to enclose.

On a perusal of that dispatch, your hon. committee will learn, that after the arrival of the Rajah of Berar at the Residency, and a compliance on the part of his highness with all the conditions which had been demanded of him, the Brig.-Gen., in proceeding to take possession of the artillery and to disperse the Rajah's troops, was attacked by a large body of the enemy, on the 16th Dec., which he completely defeated, and no less than seventy-five pieces of ordnance fell into his hands, with the loss of one hundred and thirty men killed and wounded; the return referred to was omitted to be forwarded; but we understand, by a letter received from Lieut.-Col. Burr, that no officer was among the number of either.

We offer to your hon. committee our hearty congratulations on this happy and complete termination of the contest at Berar, the effects of which can hardly be estimated at this interesting crisis.

Letters from Lieut.-Col. Burr, and Lieut. Robertson, of the 1st of this month, acquainted us that the Peishwa had reappeared with his troops in the vicinity of Poona, with the supposed intention of attacking the British detachment, under the command of the first-mentioned officer, and the city.

The second batt. of the 1st regt. of Bombay N. I., which Col. Burr had ordered to join him from Seroor, has been attacked and surrounded by large bodies of the enemy, and has suffered considerably. It had reached the town of Goregaum, within about fourteen miles of Poona, and we hope it may be enabled to protect itself against further loss until succours may be sent to it.

The only further account we have received from the head-quarters of the army of the Deccan with Sir T. Hislop, reports, we regret to say, that upwards of thirty European officers and seven hundred men were killed and wounded at the battle of the 21st Dec. About two thousand infantry of the enemy had been killed in the field and during the pursuit, and upwards of sixty cannon had fallen into our hands. The names of the officers adverted to are not mentioned.

The last accounts from Major-Gen. Sir W. G. Keir, are dated at Ratlum, the 25th Dec. The Bombay division was moving in the direction of Rampoor, towards which place the enemy is reported to have fled after the action of the 21st.

Accounts have been received from Lieut.-Col. Burr, dated the 3d, intimating that Capt. Staunton, commanding the second battalion 1st regt. of Bombay N. I. had been fortunately able to commence his march back to Seroor, with 125 wounded, having buried about 50 at Goregaum, and left 12 or 15 there very badly wounded; that the Peishwa had proceeded southward, Gen. Smith being in pursuit, which has probably saved the battalion.

Copy of a Report from Brig. Gen. Doveton, commanding the 2d Division of the Army of the Deccan, to the Adj.-Gen., dated Camp, Nagpore, 19th Dec. 1817, with an Enclosure.

Str.,—I had the honour of reporting, for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information (through the quarter-master-general of the army), my arrival at this place with a part of the force highly equipped, on the morning of the 12th, and my expectation of being joined by the remainder on the following day.

These troops did join me on the evening

of the 13th, and I determined to allow them sufficient time to recover their fatigues after so long a march, previous to the resident making known to the Rajah the terms which it was proposed to grant him, in order that I might have it in my power to attack his troops immediately in the event of his not agreeing to them. I accordingly, on the afternoon of the 13th, ordered the whole of the stores and baggage of the force to proceed and take post under the Satabulder Hill, where they would be protected by the 1st batt. 20th and 1st batt. 24th regt., and a battalion of his highness the Nizam's infantry. I having placed the troops in the order I intended they should attack, the whole slept upon their arms to be in readiness to commence hostilities at half-past four o'clock the following morning, previous to which time the Rajah's determination would be known. Early in the morning I received information from the resident that his highness had agreed to the terms proposed, and was hourly expected at the residency; the time fixed however elapsed, and the resident was told that the troops could not well be further delayed in their movements should the Rajah not soon make his appearance: with his approval therefore I shortly after moved down; I took up the position from which I intended the troops should commence the attack. Soon after my reaching it, I was informed of the Rajah's arrival at the residency, of his having given orders to put in my possession the whole of his artillery by twelve o'clock, and that the agent from him would arrive in my camp for that purpose. I accordingly waited the arrival of the agent, and accompanied by him, proceeded with the whole of my force in battalion columns of divisions, followed by the different reserves in line.

On my approach to the first battery it was drawn out in line ready to oppose us, but having come rather unexpectedly upon it, the enemy quitted their guns and retired; having taken possession of these, and left the division under Lieut.-Col. Scott in charge of them, I continued my advance in the same order, when, shortly after, a heavy fire was opened on us by a large body of troops posted in the Sucker Darry gardens, which was followed by a general discharge from the whole of their batteries; the infantry consisted of the divisions under Lieut.-Col. McLeod and Mackellor, supported by a battery and a reserve of infantry under Lieut.-Col. Crosdile, and a reserve of infantry under Lieut.-Col. Stewart, continued their advance until the ground could admit of a formation in line, when the enemy's batteries in the front were carried in a most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet.

The horse artillery under Lieut. Pog-

genpohl, and cavalry in parallel regimental columns of divisions under Lieut.-Col. Gohari, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Capt. Smith, were fired upon at the same time, and having made a detour round a tank immediately in front of the Sucker Darry gardens, charged and carried instantly the batteries opposed to them in a most dashing style, driving at the same time before them an immense mass of the enemy's cavalry, which they routed and pursued as long as there was a chance of doing them any mischief.

A few of the enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry, but which had re-opened their fire upon the latter, advancing in pursuit of that of the enemy, were charged and carried again in a very spirited manner by five companies from the reserve, under Lieut.-Col. Stewart, by the artillery of reserve, and a party of reformed horse, under Capt. Pedlar, who distinguished themselves much on the occasion; and by half-past one o'clock the whole of the enemy's guns and camp equipage were in our possession, together with upwards of forty elephants.

H. Ex. the Commander-in-Chief will be gratified to find, by the accompanying list of killed and wounded, that our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected; from the great superiority of the enemy's cannon; the wounds, however, I regret to say, are generally severe, being chiefly from cannon shot.

It gives me much satisfaction to assure H. Ex. the Commander-in-Chief that the whole of the troops who had the good fortune of being engaged on this occasion, behaved in the most gallant manner, and I am happy, after bearing this general testimony to the merits of the officers and men of the division under my command, to mention more particularly for H. Ex.'s information, those of Lt.-Cols. Gohari, McLeod, Scott, Mackellor, and Crosdile, commanding brigades of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of Major Munk and Capt. Western, commanding corps of cavalry, and of Lieut. Col. Stewart and Fraser, Majors Pereira, Pollock, McDowal, Wildon, Macbrian, and Garner, commanding corps of infantry and artillery. I must also bring to H. Ex.'s favorable notice the merits of Lieut. Poggenpohl, in command of the horse artillery, and of Lieut. Hunter, of that corps, the latter of whom having been attached to the column where I myself was, afforded me an opportunity of witnessing personally his uncommon exertions; to Maj. McLeod and the officers of the General Staff, and to Capt. Morgan and Edmonds, my personal staff, I am quite at a loss to express how much I feel myself indebted; nor must I omit to mention the uncommon zeal and activity of Lieut. Davis, senior engineer in the field, during the en-

tire movements; I am likewise much indebted to Capt. Lucas Grant, and Nixon, and to Lieut. Davidson, Fenwick, and Sheriff, who volunteered their services on this occasion; of Major Addison's valuable service, I was unfortunately deprived by severe indisposition.

Before I conclude this dispatch I beg leave to mention, for H. Esy's further information, that the Resident having previously requested that his brother, Maj. Jenkins, commanding the infantry of the Rajah's contingent, might attend me as an extra aide-de-camp on this occasion, it becomes a pleasing part of my duty to express how much I was indebted to that officer for his uncommon exertions, nor can I pass over in silence the merits of Lieut. Bayley, attached to the Nagpore contingent, who, though suffering under a severe wound received in the attack of the 26th, volunteered his services, and, from his local knowledge, was of great use to me.

His Highness the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman, having been previously detached to bring on the baggage, were prevented from being present in the action; but I am thoroughly convinced, that had it been otherwise, they would have distinguished themselves equally with the other troops. I enclose for H. Esy's information a return* of the killed, wounded, and missing of the division have the honour to command, as also of the ordnance, &c. captured from the enemy.—I have, &c. &c. &c.

J. DOVETON, B. G.

Camp, near Nagpore, Dec. 19, 1817.

Abstract Return of the Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy at Nagpore, on the 16th inst.

Total number of guns—75.

Extract from a Report from Brig.-Gen. Lionel Smith, C. B. commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Prishwa, dated Camp, at Punderpore, 9th Dec. 1817, with one Enclosure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to report occurrences since the force left Poona on the 22d ult.; here he shewed from four to five thousand horse in front and rear of our column; we pursued one body in advance, of about two thousand, with the 2d regt. of cavalry and horse artillery gallopers, but with no great effect, the 2d regt. of cavalry being a good deal broken down by their recent forced marches. The second and larger body of the enemy hung upon the rear, and the march being very long (twenty-four miles), and winding through hills, they succeeded, towards the evening, in carrying off from

fifteen to twenty bullocks, and some private baggage also. In the course of the day's skirmishing, the enemy lost about twenty men and horses; our loss was two auxiliaries killed and four wounded. I crossed the Nura the same evening, and on the 26th, reached the bottom of the Salpée Ghaut. On the 27th we halted to refresh, the enemy threatening to defend the pass.

The following morning we ascended the Ghaut, and perfectly unmolested until we reached the top, when the enemy shewed about six hundred horse, and threw a few rockets. The advance drove them back with loss, but they gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of the march shewed about three thousand, while a larger body, which had ascended by another pass, hung upon the rear; the horse artillery gallopers drove them from the front with great effect. The rear guard, consisting of the 2d batt. 9th regt., under Major Thatcher, took an opportunity of masking a galloper, under a division of the auxiliary, which the enemy threatened to charge, which did considerable execution; we had no casualties. On the 29th, the enemy was cautious and distant till the close of the march, when he shewed about five thousand horse, formed as if disposed to stand.

The advance was thrown forward, and the enemy slowly retired to keep out of range. The nature of the ground, however, enabled me to push upon them rapidly, and unperceived, when all the gallopers, and a five and half-inch howitzer, opened upon them with great effect, and they immediately dispersed in confusion, and retired for several miles.

They disappeared altogether from the 30th Nov. to the 6th inst., when they came upon our rear again at Inze in considerable strength, but were baffled in every attempt upon our baggage by the rear guard, under Lieut.-Col. Cox, of the first batt. 8th regt.

On the 7th, during the march upon this town, he again shewed from six to seven thousand horse in our rear, and seemed inclined to attack, but afterwards kept in very dispersed order. The rear guard was strengthened during the march, and towards the close of it the enemy annoying us with rockets, I directed three troops of the second regiment of cavalry, and a few infantry of the rear-guard, with a galloper, to drive them off, which was immediately accomplished.

Extract from a Report from Brig.-Gen. Smith, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. dated Camp, four miles north of Ahmednuggur, 24th Dec. 1817.

In a letter I addressed to the Adj.-Gen. from Seroor, I begged him to acquaint you, that nothing whatever of interest had

* Not transmitted.

occurred since my report* to you from Panderpore.

The enemy appeared in greater force than I have ever yet seen, since he broke up from Gorpurat, at our passage of the Gorge river, but he attempted nothing, except keeping up an incessant fire of matchlocks; scarcely within cannon range. We had not a man touched, and I never returned his fire in any way. Gokla's, the Vinehoorkur, and Narroo Pant Apty's divisions appear to have united at that time, and amounted probably to about ten thousand horse; they left a small body when I halted between Scroor and Poona, and then followed the Peishwa, who, by our latest accounts was near Nassick. His Highness marched himself through the strong hilly country of Kullain and Iooner, having been previously joined by Trimbaajee with about one thousand Bhels and Arab Infantry from Sangumler; he had been also joined on the Beemah by some Infantry and four or five guns, under Bapoo Sindiah, the late chief of Darwar. I have not yet heard how he disposed of those guns, but conclude he has not taken them with him in the very difficult strong country he has entered, which indeed determined me on my present route, and will also enable me the better to keep him from passing into Khandeish. If I could have possibly persuaded his Highness to any particular route for our advantage, he has brought me in that I should have named, and which has enabled me to provide supplies for our bazar, and every thing we required.

By his having taken up Infantry also (and no other troops can defend him in the Ghant), I earnestly hope I may be able to get up with him. I should be at Nahoorie to-morrow, on the Moola Ghant, and shall have turned all the Ghants to the westward, and be prepared to act either with or without light guns.

* Not published, as it merely narrates the operations reported in the foregoing extract.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTH.

May 16. In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of John Thornhill, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. H. H. Munro, Esq. nephew to Lieut-General Munro, of Eutham House, Dorset, to C. M. Mason, widow of R. Mason, Esq.

15. E. J. Troughton, Esq. of Beckford Place, Kensington Common, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Baker, Esq. of the India House.

2. G. de Vieme, Esq. of Bryanston-street, Portman-square, to Ellen Ellis, eldest daughter of Major Torriano, of Kensington-square.

4. G. R. Smith, Esq. eldest son of G. Smith, Esq. M. P. of Upper Harley-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of J. Mahony, Esq. of Grosvenor-square.

9. Mr. J. D. Powles, of Devonshire-square, to Emma, eldest surviving daughter of Col. Ogle, of the Hon. East-India Company's service. At Kensington, Wm. Chatfield, Esq. of the Madras Cavalry, to Miss C. A. Duncombe.

DEATHS.

May 3. At the Adelphi, a few weeks after his return from India, Capt. J. Douglas, of H. M. Navy, formerly commander of the Fox frigate. Sudden death, at Kensington, T. C. Chase, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

25. At his house in Portman-street, Dr. Wm. Oord, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

In March last, at St. Helena, E. Watson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Bath, May 1st, Mrs. Lawrie, widow of G. U. Lawrie, Esq. late of Calcutta.

Lately, at his father's house, at Helmsley, in Yorkshire, Mr. E. Sandwith, universally respected. He was nephew of the late Wm. Sandwith, President of the Medical Board at Bombay.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 27.—Portsmouth, Barton, Nelson, from Duravia.

May 1.—Gravesend, Paragon, Miller, from Bengal.

2.—Moffat, Lee, from Bengal.

—Tune, Dale, from Bengal.

—William Pitt, Graham, from Bengal.

—Richmond, Clark, from Bengal.

—Streatham, Dale, from Bengal.

3.—Hadlow, Anderson, from Bengal.

—Portsmouth, Alexander, Saffin, from Ceylon.

April 30.—Plymouth, Heywood, Barmworth, from Bengal.

May 7.—Gravesend, Ajax, Seames, from Bengal.

—Waterloo, Birch, from China.

—Ingils, Hay, from China.

—Deal, Brothers, Stamp, from Bengal.

—Gravesend, Traveller, Hutchinson, from Fanning.

8.—Marquis Camden, Larkins, from China.

—Palmer, Kemp, from Bengal.

10.—Lady Harrington, Lethbridge, from Bengal.

14.—Jemina, Dingley, from Bombay.

—Winchester, Adamson, from China.

15.—Stockton, Harrison, from Bengal.

20.—Bombay, Hamilton, from China.

—Charles Grant, from China.

Departures.

May 5.—Gravesend, Lady Lushington, Damer, for Bombay.

—Monistrel, Bristow, for the Cape of Good Hope and India.

—Brilliant, Young, for the Cape of Good Hope.

—Northampton, Trebbutt, for India.

—Lord Keith, Freeman, for India.

6.—David Scott, Hunter, for Madras and Bengal.

7.—Castle Forbes, Fraser, for Bombay.

11.—Deal, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, for Bengal.

13.—Gravesend, Mary Ann, Warrington, for Bengal.

15.—Queen Charlotte, Taylor, for the Cape of Good Hope.

17.—Plymouth, Cyrus, Fleck, for Ceylon.

21.—Regret, Weidmann, for Java.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing. Madras and Bengal.

Caledonia..... 344 .. June 1

Brilliant..... 253 .. June 15

Bombay and Bristolia.

Providence..... 676 .. June 5

Ale of France and Bombay.

Triton..... 424 .. June 8

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1817-18.

When sailed,	Ship.	Managing Officer.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purters.	Carguements.	To be offed.	To be in Days.
1817.	George Cannoning	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasponie	W. R. Blakey	K. Mac Donald	Amb. Rivera	Rob. Simmons	S. James Lee	Bengal & China	1817.	1017.
31 Dec.	Duke of York	S. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	Rich. Clarke	E. M. Dainton	Fred. Maiton	James Grant	James Dugan		1817.	1017.
	East of Barbados	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Charles More	John Torphrey	Rob. Landrum	W. P. Moffat	Whitson, Stuart	Jos. W. Rose		1817.	1017.
1818.	Baroness of Hants	Company's Ship	James MacLeod	D. S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	John Thacker	John Thacker	Henry Armit	Wm. Bruce	Bengal & China	1818.	1018.
27 Mar	Duchess of Cornwall	Company's Ship	Fred. Adams	James Head	John Thacker	H. H. Sumner	Geo. Cheyne	John Simpson	Robert Hogg		1818.	1018.
	Duchess of Devon	Company's Ship	John Patterson	John Patterson	John Patterson	John Patterson	John Patterson	John Patterson	John Patterson		1818.	1018.
9 Feb.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Bengal & China	1818.	1018.
27 Mar	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
31 Mar	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
16 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Bengal & China	1818.	1018.
10 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
31 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
10 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Bengal & China	1818.	1018.
31 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
30 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
1 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Bengal & China	1818.	1018.
1 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.
1 Apr.	Princess Amelia	Company's Ship	H. A. Drummond	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks	Wm. Marjoribanks		1818.	1018.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 0	Turmeric, Bengal, cwt.	1 3 0	to 1 3 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	6 7 0	— 0 10 0	— China.....	1 18 0	—
— Cheribon.....	6 0 0	— 8 4 0	Zedary.....		
— Bourbon.....	3 18 0	— 6 6 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 10 0	— 10 0 0
— Mocha.....	6 17 0	— 7 7 0	— Blue.....	11 0 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	— 0 1 5	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Extra fine.....	0 1 6	— 0 1 7	— Blue and Violet.....		
— Bengal.....	0 0 10	— 0 1 1	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 3	— 0 9 7
— Bourbon.....	0 8 6	— 0 5 6	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 10	— 0 9 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....	0 8 0	— 0 8 9
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 1	— 0 8 4
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 13 0	— 3 3 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 9	— 0 8 0
Borax, Refined.....	7 7 0	— 3 0 0	— Fine & Good Copper.....	0 7 6	— 0 7 9
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	0 10 0	—	— Middling Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Camphire unrefined.....	10 10 0	— 15 0 0	— Ordinary.....	0 3 6	— 0 6 0
Cardomoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 10	— 0 6 6	— Fine Madras.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 6
— Ceylon.....	0 3 0	—	— Manila.....		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 20 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 17 0	— 1 3 0
— Lignum.....	12 0 0	— 13 10 0	Safflower.....cwt.	3 3 0	—
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 1 11	— 0 3 10	Sago.....cwt.	1 11 0	— 1 18 0
China Root.....cwt.	8 0 0	—	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 8 0
Coculus Indicus.....	4 0 0	— 5 13 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1 4 3	— 1 4 8
Columbo Root.....	8 15 0	— 9 13 0	— Nova.....		
Dragon's Blood.....	30 0 0	— 33 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	12 0 0	— 13 0 0	— China.....	1 2 3	— 1 11 5
— Arabic.....	3 0 0	— 6 0 0	— Organized.....		
— Assafetida.....	7 0 0	— 23 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 9 0	— 0 14 8
— Benjamin.....	8 0 0	— 34 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 4 1	— 0 4 4
— Aniini.....cwt.	4 9 0	— 10 0 0	— Bourbon.....		
— Galbanum.....	34 0 0	—	— Mace.....	0 8 10	— 0 9 10
— Gambegium.....	10 0 0	— 18 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 8
— Myrrh.....	9 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 1 19 0
— Oilbanum.....	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Pepper, Company's.....lb.	0 0 9	—
Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	— 0 3 0	— Friedberg.....		
— Dye.....	0 3 0	— 0 7 0	— White.....		
— Shell, Black.....	3 0 0	— 7 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 19 0	— 3 13 0
— Shivered.....	4 10 0	— 9 0 0	— White.....	2 15 0	— 3 5 0
— Stick.....	2 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Brown.....	1 17 0	— 2 1 0
Musk, China.....	1 4 0	— 1 7 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4	—
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 3 0	— 1 10 0	— Congou.....	0 3 10	— 0 3 5
Oil Cassia.....	0 1 10	— 0 2 0	— Souchoing.....	0 3 7	— 0 4 0
— Cinnamon.....	0 13 0	—	— Campai.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 7
— Cloves.....	0 3 6	—	— Twankay.....	0 2 11	— 0 5 4
— Mace.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	— Pekoe.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 1	— 0 4 3
Opium.....lb.	1 6 0	— 1 10 0	— Hyson.....	0 4 6	— 0 5 10
Rhubarb.....	0 4 6	— 0 12 0	Gunpowder.....		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 5 0	—	Turmeric Shell.....	1 5 0	— 1 18 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 4	— 0 2 6	Woods, Sanders Red, box	10 10 0	— 11 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 3 0	— 1 8 0			

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 June—Prompt 25 August.

Ten, Bohea, 500,000 lbs. — Congou, Campai, Pekoe, and Souchoing, 5,000,000 lbs. — Twankay, 1,100,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin, 100,000 lbs. — Hyson, 950,000 lbs. — Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 June—Prompt 18 September.

Company's, — Madeira Wine, pipes 37 — Cape Madeira Wine, pipes 202.

For Sale 15 June—Prompt 4 September.

Company's, — Damaged Bengal White and Prohibited Piece Goods.

Company's, — Bengal Piece Goods, viz. — Callicoes and Prohibited Goods. — Coast Piece Goods, viz. Callicoes and Prohibited Goods — Surat Prohibited Goods.

For Sale 25 June—Prompt 22 September.

Lateval, — Cotton Wool.

For Sale 30 June—Prompt 16 October.

Company's, — Bengal and China Raw Silks.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

Cargoes of the *William Pitt* and *Sirrahm*.

Company's, — White and Prohibited Piece Goods — Raw Silk — Cotton — Hemp — Saltpetre — Java Coffee — Keweenaw Shells.

Private-Trade, — Raw Silk — Bandannoes — Cotton — Indigo — Ginger — Rice — Gelam — Shellie — Paper — Madeira Wine — Pearl Necklaces — Rubies and Sapphires.

Cargoes of the *Margate* Comden, *Jaglis*, and *Mauroon*.

Company's, — Tea — Raw Silk — Nankens.

Private-Trade. — Tea — Soy — Rhubarb — Cassia Buds — Raw Silk — Nankens — Grass Cloth — Cund Beads — Ink — Fish Lines — Table Mats — Mother-of-Pearl Shells — Madeira Wine.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, May 25, 1818.

Cotton. — The Company have declared 11,700 bags Bengals for the 25th June; from the date a day fixed upon, it is anticipated that the quantity brought forward will be very extensive. The purchases last week have been very limited.

Sugar. — The supply of new Sugars towards the close of last week became rather plentiful; a great proportion was however of the inferior brown descriptions, and as the importers appeared anxious to effect sales, the purchases were very considerable at prices a shade under the currency of Tuesday last.

Coffee. — There were great fluctuations last week. On the Wednesday accounts were received from Hamburg of a considerable advance in the price of Coffee at that market; immediately the demand by private contract became general and extensive. This forenoon the market is particularly heavy, though no depression in the price can be stated; if offers were made in the present state of the market, Coffee might be purchased a shade lower; the holders however still evince considerable confidence, and would not submit to any considerable reduction to facilitate sales.

Custom Duties. — The consolidation of the Customs Act has been postponed until the next Session of Parliament; the Import Duties, of course, remain unaltered.

Indigo. — There is little doing; the prices cannot be stated at any variation since the late public sale at the India House.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1818.

1818. Apr. 27	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Guinean.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 5s. 3s. Annuities.	New Dittos.	per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchange Bills.	Cash for Account	Lottery Tickets.	1818. Apr. 27
28	281 1/2	79 1/8	79 1/8	97 9/16	106 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	330 1/2	—	—	—	93 1/2	18 2 1/2	80 7 1/2	19 10 0	28
29	282	79 7/8	79 1/2	97 9/16	106 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 9/16	18 2 1/2	80 7 1/2	—	29
May 1	281 1/2	79 1/8	80 1/8	97 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 1/2	80 8 1/2	19 10 0	May 1
4	—	80 5/16	81 1/8	97 1/2	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	7 1/2	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	97 1/2	18 2 1/2	81 1/8	—	4
5	283	79 7/8	80 8/16	97 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 9/16	17 2 1/2	81 1/8	19 10 0	5
6	282 1/2	79 7/8	80 8/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	90 1/2	—	—	—	96 9/16	17 1 1/2	80 8/16	—	6
7	282 1/2	79 7/8	80 8/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	7 1/2	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	80 1/2	96 9/16	17 3/4	80 8/16	—	7
8	282 1/2	79 7/8	80 8/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 9/16	17 3/4	80 8/16	—	8
9	—	79 7/8	80 8/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 9/16	18 2 1/2	80 8/16	—	9
13	282 1/2	79 7/8	80 8/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/16	17 3/4	80 8/16	19 10 0	13
14	282 1/2	79 7/8	80 8/16	97 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/16	18 2 1/2	80 8/16	—	14
15	—	78 7/8	80 7/16	96 9/16	107 1/16	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1/16	18 2 1/2	80 8/16	—	15
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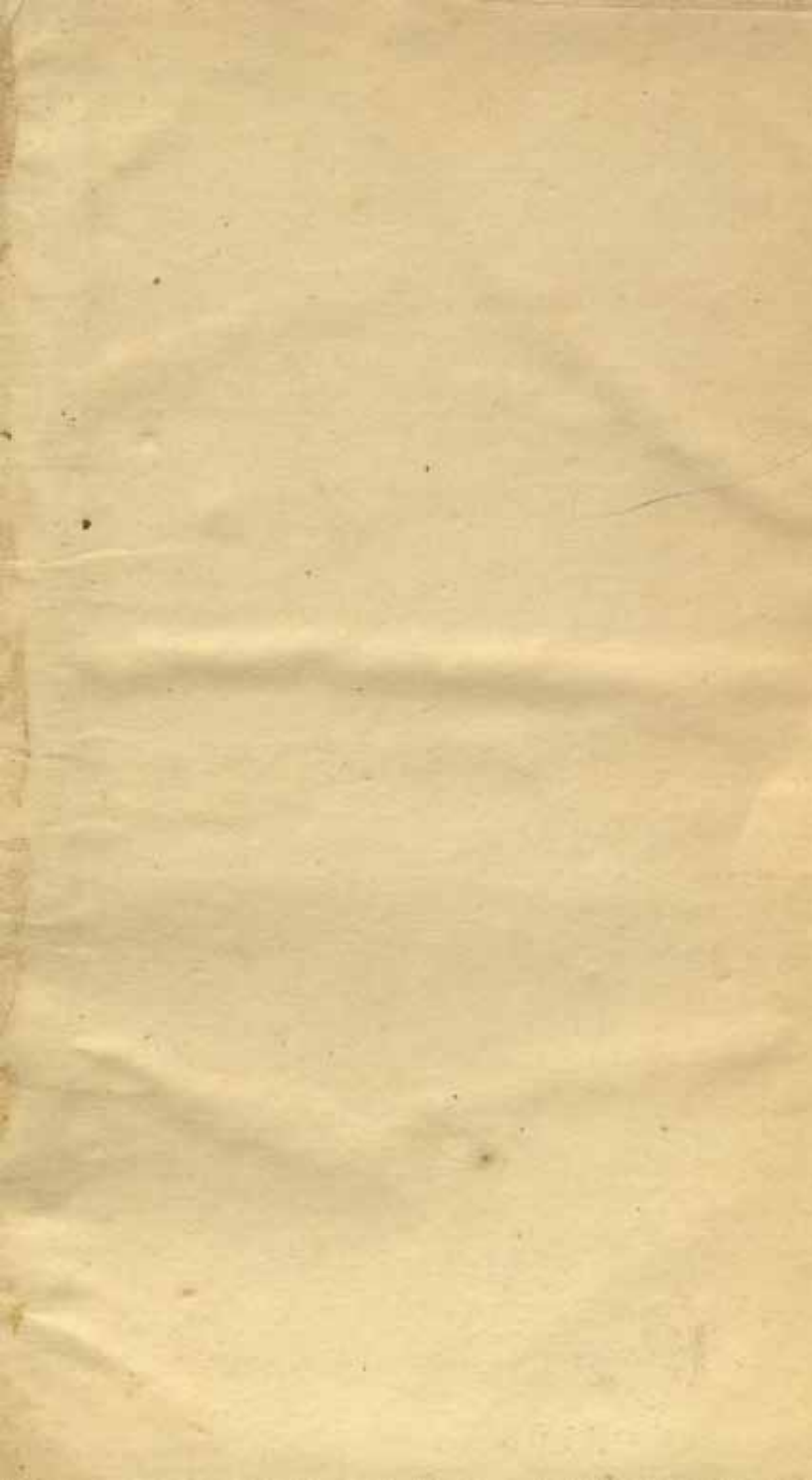
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